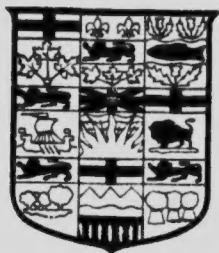




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PREFACE

THIS book is designed for the man who knows what information he wants and wants to find it quickly. It contains extracts from Heaton's Annual, the Reference Book of Canada. The general information is compiled from Government Reports and has been officially revised. The local information has been submitted for revision to the local Boards of Trade.

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ADVERTISING—What's What in Indian Advertising, \$2.00, *W. A. Lydall, 55 Yonge St., Toronto.*

*AGRICULTURE—Report of the Minister of Agriculture and of the Branches of the Seed Commissioner, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Experimental Farms, Health of Animals and Entomology, and Bulletins and pamphlets of these Branches; Report Agricultural Instruction Act; List of Publications Available for Distribution; The Agricultural Gazette of Canada, \$1.00 per year; Seasonable Hints, once in four months. All the above, *Publications Branch, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa.* Report Department of Agriculture each Province, at Provincial Capitals. Handbook for Farmers; An. Reports, *Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.* See also Dairying, Fruit Farming, Live Stock, Cold Storage, Grain, Fodder Crops, Roots, Co-operation, etc.

*AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—Report Agricultural Credits Commission, 1913; The Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Loan Act, *Dept. Agriculture, Regina, Sask.* Report of the Agricultural Commissioners on Agricultural Credit, *Dept. Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.*; Agricultural Credit Act, 1916, *B. Columbia, Dept. Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.*

AGRICULTURAL LANDS—Lists of unoccupied and uncultivated lands in several provinces with names and addresses of owners, *Natural Resources Intelligence Br., Ottawa.*

*AGRICULTURAL LANDS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—Opportunities in B. Columbia; Report Survey Br., *Dept. Lands, Victoria*; Northern British Columbia Index and Guide, \$2, *F. S. Wright, Prince Rupert*; See Immigration Literature, Crown Lands.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—Canada Year Book; Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics; Monthly Report on Census of 1911, Vol. IV, *Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.*

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ALBERTA—The Southern Plains of Alberta (Geology of), *Geological Survey, Ottawa.*

ALCOHOL—From wood waste or potatoes. See Waste Products.

*ALFALFA—Bulletin, *College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, Sask.*; Alfalfa or Lucerne, 1904, Alfalfa Growing in Alberta, 1912, *Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa*; Bulletin No. 40; The Cultivation of Alfalfa, *Dept. Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.*; Alfalfa Culture, *Irrigation Branch, Dept. Interior, Ottawa*; Alfalfa in Manitoba, *Alfalfa Inoculation, Dept. Agriculture, Winnipeg*; Bulletin on Alfalfa Growing, *Dept. Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.*; Leaflets, Alfalfa for Forage, Alfalfa for Seed Production, *College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.* The Book of Alfalfa (Coburn), \$1.50, *Orange Judd Co., New York.*

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ALKALI SOILS—Treatment of, *Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.*

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ANNUITIES, CANADIAN GOVT.—An. Report of Postmaster-General, *King's Printer, Ottawa.*

APPLE DEALERS—List of wholesale and retail apple dealers in New Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (1914). *Dairy & Cold Storage Branch, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa.*

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*BANKING IN CANADA—Manual of Canadian Banking, H. M. P. Eckardt, \$2.50, *Mon-*

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- lary Times; MacLaren's "Banks and Banking," \$4.50; *Carswell Co., Ltd., Toronto*; Falconbridge's Banking and Bills of Exchange, \$8.50; *Canada Law Book Co., Toronto*; Bank maps Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; Ontario and Quebec; Maritime Provinces (shows location of branches Chartered Banks, P.O. Savings Banks and excellent railway information, etc.). *Nat. Resources Intelligence Branch, Ottawa.*
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- *ENGINEERS, STATIONARY, REGULATIONS**—Write to *Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Toronto;* *The Boiler Inspector, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.*
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*See Index to Contents.

Natural Resources

Agriculture

Canada

FIELD CROPS. The total value of the field crops of Canada in 1918 is estimated at \$1,307,909,970, the highest on record. According to the Dominion Census Report, the yield in 1918, according to threshers' returns for the whole of Canada, was as follows:—

Crop	Area	Yield per Acre	Total yield
	Acres	Bush.	Bush.
All wheat.	416,615	19.06	7,942,800
Spring wheat	16,937,287	10.75	181,132,550
All wheat	17,353,902	11.00	180,075,350
Oats.....	14,790,336	28.75	426,312,500
Barley.....	3,153,711	24.50	77,287,240
Rye.....	555,291	15.25	8,504,400
Peas.....	235,976	13.25	3,099,400
Buckwheat..	518,097	20.75	11,375,500
Mixed Grains	921,826	38.75	35,662,300
Flax.....	1,068,120	5.75	6,055,200
Corn, husk'g.	250,000	56.75	14,214,200
Potatoes....	735,192	142.00	104,364,200
Turnips, etc.	325,037	377.50	122,609,600
		Tons	Tons
Hay, Clover.	10,514,625	1.40	14,772,300
Fodder Corn	502,069	9.50	4,787,500
Sugar Beets	18,000	10.00	180,000
Alfalfa.....	196,428	2.25	446,400

Average Annual Yield.—The following table gives the average annual yield in bushels per acre of field crops for Canada for ten years, 1908-1917:

	Bush.		Bush.
Fall Wheat...	23.00	Mixed Grain	32.75
Spring Wheat...	19.00	Flax.....	10.50
All Wheat...	19.25	Corn, husk'g.	53.75
Oats.....	35.25	Potatoes....	150.25
Barley.....	27.00	Turnips, etc.	361.00
Rye.....	18.25		Tons
Peas.....	16.50	Hay & Clover	1.50
Beans.....	17.75	Fodder Corn	9.25
Buckwheat...	22.50	Alfalfa.....	2.50

Alfalfa. The cultivation of alfalfa is attracting much interest in the West. With the restrictions of ranges by the influx of wheat growers the rancher must provide pasturage for his herd, and alfalfa restores fertility to the farm that is exhausted by wheat growing. Many ranchers in Alberta are sowing this crop on an extensive scale. It is particularly adapted for cultivation under irrigation. At the

Experimental Farms at Lethbridge and Lacombe an average of 3 tons of cured hay has been obtained from non-irrigated lands. From these stations alfalfa seed has been distributed. Alfalfa has been successfully grown at points in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The plant does best on a light sandy loam in good heart over a deep, loose, alluvial subsoil. There appears to be no climatic reason why alfalfa should not be grown with great success in Canada. A report of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture states that the plant is found in Verkhoyansk, Siberia, in lat. 68 degrees n., where the subsoil remains permanently frozen.

Wheat. The ideal temperature for wheat is a mean summer temperature of 60 degrees. This extends as far as latitude 65 degrees. The greatest yield is near the northern limit of successful growth. Wheat from Fort Chippewyan, at lat. 59, took first prize in Philadelphia in 1876. Wheat from the Peace River Valley took first prize in the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. In the northern latitudes, four and five grains are found to the cluster, as against two or three usual in the U.S. wheat fields. Write for Circular No. 16 to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm Ottawa.

Spring Wheat. Red Pile and Marquis, grade hard, are known as Manitoba Hard Wheat and fetch a higher price than any other varieties grown. The Marquis matures about 7 days earlier than Red Pile. At Indian Head, Sask., a yield of 81½ bush. per acre was officially recorded in 1913. This variety has repeatedly won the first prize in international competitions for the best bushel of hard wheat grown in America. The first noteworthy occasion was at New York in 1911. Prelude Wheat, introduced in Saskatchewan in 1913, ripens about 2 weeks earlier than Marquis, and is ready for cutting before Aug. 21st, thus escaping the danger of early frosts. It is a short-growing wheat, producing very hard kernels, and seldom weighs less than 62 or 63 lbs. to the bushel. The Ruby, a cross between Downy Riga and Red Pile, is recommended as superior to Prelude in many respects and almost as early. It is beardless, has hard red kernels, makes high quality flour, and gives a fair yield. In Ontario the chief varieties are Red Pile, Marquis, Goose or Wild Goose, and

White Russian, in the Eastern Provinces, White Russian and White Fife Huron, a new variety, is recommended by the Experimental Farms for Ontario and Eastern Provinces.

Winter Wheat. The sowing months are usually September or October in Ontario and British Columbia, and August in the Prairie Provinces. It grows to 6 or 8 inches in fall, passes through winter without damage, and is ready for the reaper from the 1st to 15th of August. In some parts of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is accounted a safe crop. The area found capable of growing this grain successfully is not very large, but is every year extending northward. The leading variety is Alberta Red, which was grown originally from Turkey Red Wheat introduced from Kansas. It has been cultivated successfully at Edmonton and Fort Vermilion, and has never failed in the S.W. section of Alberta when the land was properly prepared. In Ontario the leading variety is Dawson's Golden Chaff.

PRICE OF WHEAT. The price of wheat in England from 1259 to 1915 varied from 9c. to \$3.85 per bushel. From 1761 to 1885 wheat did not go below \$1 per bushel. From 1886 to the declaration of war in 1914 winter wheat was less than \$1 per bushel, excepting in the years 1891, 1898, 1909 and 1912. The lowest price in this period was 69c. per bushel, in 1894. The average price of Canadian wheat was \$2.02 in 1918, \$1.94 in 1917.

PROVINCIAL AVERAGES for spring wheat for 10 years, 1908-17, were as follows: Alberta, 22½; British Columbia (8 years), 28½; Manitoba, 17½; New Brunswick, 17½; Nova Scotia, 17½; Ontario, 18½; Prince Edward Island, 18½; Quebec, 15½; Saskatchewan, 18½.

U.S. AVERAGE COMPARED. The U.S. decennial average from 1907-16 was 15.6 for winter and 13.2 for spring wheat.

Other Crops. See below under each province. See Sugar Beets under Alberta and Ontario.

DAIRYING. The estimated total value for dairy production in Canada for the year 1917 amounts to \$191,780,784, made up as follows:

	Pounds	Value
Cheese.....	191,904,336	\$41,170,563
Creamery Butter	87,104,366	34,227,188
Dairy Butter....	150,000,000	60,000,000
Condensed Milk	31,126,095	3,747,081
Milk, Cream, etc.		50,000,000
Evaporated Milk	29,415,912	2,635,952
		\$191,780,784

The above estimate is based on the census figures of 1911, together with the general trend of the export quantities since that period. The quantity of cheese on the crop of 1917 exported was 174,279,996 pounds, having a total value f.o.b.

steamer, Montreal, of \$37,905,899.13. The export of butter for the same period was 5,784,841 pounds, and the export of condensed milk was over 30,000,000 pounds. There was a slight decrease in the exports of both cheese and butter which was more than offset by the increase in condensed milk. The total value of dairy products exported from Canada of the crop of 1917 was over \$50,000,000.

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL was formed in 1918 to represent the whole dairy industry, especially in the matter of exports, rates and legislation. President, E. H. Stonehouse.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

The Dominion Department of Agriculture some thirty years ago established the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Ont.; and branch farms at Nappan, N.S.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask., and Agassiz, B.C.; and since then similar branches known as Experimental Stations have been established at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Kentville, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Cap Rouge, Que.; Kapuskasing, Ont.; Spirit Lake, Que.; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; Lennoxville, Que.; Morden, Man.; Rosthern, Sask.; Scott, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Lacombe, Alta.; Invermere, B.C.; Sidney, B.C., and Summerland, B.C. The work of the Experimental Farms and Stations is carried on under the Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa, who is in a position to supply information to those interested. Correspondence is also welcomed at each of the Branch Farms and Stations, each of which is in charge of a local Superintendent. An annual report is published, and special bulletins issued from time to time for the instruction of farmers. Those desiring this literature should write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Substations. The system includes substations, at which tests are carried on by persons owning the land, at Fort Vermilion, Peace River and Beaver Lodge in Alberta, and at Swede Creek, Dawson, Y.T.

Illustration Stations. In 1915 the Experimental Farm Branch took over this work from the Commission of Conservation. There are now in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Quebec 45 stations operated by a farmer on part of his land according to agreement.

FARM VALUES. According to the Dominion Census Returns in 1911, the value of all farm property in Canada was \$4,231,840,636, including land, \$2,519,777,901; buildings, \$823,951,767; implements \$257,607,548, and live stock, \$631,403,429. According to the latest estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average value per acre of occupied farm lands in Canada, according to provinces, was as follows:

Canada.....	\$16	N. Scotia.....	\$36.
Alberta.....	28	Ontario.....	57.
B. Columbia.....	119.	P.E. Island..	41.
Manitoba.....	32.	Quebec.....	57.
N. Brunswick..	28 35	Saskatchewan	29

FLAX is grown in Canada for seed and fibre. The seed is used for linseed oil and oil cake and for seeding purposes. According to the Dominion Census returns the area devoted to flax for all purposes in 1918 was 1,068,129 acres, of which not more than 11,000 acres was grown for fibre purposes. The total flax crop was 6,055,200 acres.

The varieties recommended by the Dominion Experimental Farms are *Novelty*, *Ottawa 53*, *Premost*, and *N. Dakota Resistant* No. 52.

FLAX FIBRE AND LINEN.—The manufacture of fibre has for practical purposes been confined to Ontario. Flax grown for fibre is a different variety from the flax grown for seed. In the preparation of fibre dewretting has been the universal practice in Ontario, but experiments in water retting are being made with satisfactory results. At the Experimental Farm at Ottawa the Government has established a flax mill with tanks for water-retting which has given great satisfaction. Hitherto Canadian fibre has been marketed principally in the United States, but a considerable quantity is now being shipped to Ireland. See below Ontario.

Dominion Bonus.—By Order-in-Council, September, 1918, the Dominion Government granted a bonus on linen yarns made in Canada, on a sliding scale not to exceed \$25,000 to any one firm.

FLAX SHED. Ontario flax seed, produced from fibre flax, has established a reputation in Ireland as being equal to the best Dutch or Russian seed. The average yield of flax seed in Canada is 12 bushels per acre. Of flax grown for oil seed *Novelty Ottawa 53* is the most productive, followed by *Premost* and *N. Dakota Resistant 52*.

LINSEED OIL. There are large oil mills in Western Ontario, the flax seed being obtained from the Prairie Provinces. The quantity of oil produced varies from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels yearly, all marketed in the Dominion. Write to Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Toronto.

British Columbia. The soil and climate of the Fraser River Valley are especially favorable to the cultivation of flax, but the high charges of labor make the industry impracticable. Flax is cultivated but only for fodder.

Western Canada. The dry climate is not suitable for growing fibre flax, and labor for pulling is not available. Formerly over a million tons of straw was burnt annually. Flax is grown for seed only, which is purchased by the oil mills of Canada and the U.S. Saskatchewan is

the greatest flax seed producing province in Canada. The Flax Fibre Association, 1100 Regina, has developed a process which takes the fibre from the straw without retting.

New Brunswick. There is a flax fibre and spinning mill at Miramichi.

Ontario. Flax has for many years been grown commercially for fibre and seed in the Western Peninsula and latterly on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The seed is used both for oil and seeding purposes. In 1919 the total acreage grown for fibre was about 18,000 acres. In 1914 there were 15, and in 1919 13, scutching mills producing flax fibre. The general practice is for the mill owner to rent land from local farmers at a uniform price, the farmer sowing and cultivating the land at a price including the rental. It is doubtful if the best land or best cultivation is thus obtained. The Doon Twine Co. at Kitchener and Doon make linen yarns and twine. Only one factory, the Dominion Flax Mills at Guelph, manufactures linen. It now turns out both wet and dry spun yarns.

Quebec. Very good fibre can be produced on the shores of the St. Lawrence where the damp climate is very suitable. The production has been confined to monasteries and farmers, among whom a small acreage is grown for the manufacture of homespun linen.

The variety *Longstem Ottawa 52* appears to be unsurpassed for fibre.

GRAIN ELEVATORS. Include Country Elevators, Public Elevators, Lateral Elevators, Public and Private Terminal Elevators, Hospital Elevators and Mill Elevators. They are subject to an annual license. See Canada Grain Act for definition.

Ontario and Western Canada. In Ontario and Western Provinces there were in 1917-18, 3,670 elevators with a total capacity of 179,981,000 bush., as compared with 426 elevators and 97 warehouses, with a total capacity of 18,320,352 bush. in 1909.

Notable Elevators. At Port Arthur the elevator of the Port Arthur Elevator Company, on the C.N.R., has a capacity of 9,000,000 bush., and to be the largest in the world. At Fort William, the C.P.R. elevator has a capacity of 7,350,000 bush.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS. The Dominion Government owns terminal elevators at Port Arthur (3,250,000 bush.), Saskatoon (1,500,000 bush.), Moose Jaw (1,500,000 bush.), Lethbridge (1,500,000 bush.), Calgary (1,500,000 bush.), Vancouver (1,250,000 bush.). The Dominion Government elevator at Port Colborne has a storage capacity of 2,000,000, and a discharging capacity of 20,000 bush. per hour. Its primary purpose is to provide facilities for transferring water-

borne cargoes from lake vessels to canal-sized vessels or to railway cars.

Eastern Canada. At Montreal, the two elevators of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners have a total capacity of 5,000,000 bush. The three elevators of the Montreal Warehousing Company, 2,400,000 bush. At Quebec, the elevator of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners has a capacity of 1,000,000 bush. At St. John the two C.P.R. elevators have a total capacity of 2,000,000 bush., and Can. Govt. Ry. elevators 500,000 bush. At Halifax, the elevator of the Canadian Government Railway has a capacity of 500,000 bush.

GRAIN INSPECTION AND GRADING.

In Western Canada grain is stored by grade and sold chiefly by grade. Grading is entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, and uniform grades are fixed for the whole country by "The Canada Grain Act, 1912." All European buyers have confidence in the "certificate final" established by Canadian Law and practice. Storage facilities are granted only for graded grain in the Government terminal elevators. The administration of the Grain Act is under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, a government department, with head office at Fort William. Sample market trading is now carried on in Winnipeg and Fort William.

Five Classes. Western grain is divided into five classes: "No grade," "condemned," "rejected," "commercial grade," and "statutory grade," according to its freedom from moisture, heat, dirt and foreign seeds.

STATUTORY GRADES. Statutory grades comprise grain of the highest quality, do not vary from year to year with the crop, and can be changed only by legislation. There are four of these grades for Manitoba spring wheat, three each for Alberta Red and White Winter wheat, and two for Alberta Mixed Winter wheat.

COMMERCIAL GRADES. Commercial grades comprise grain that because of climatic or other conditions cannot be included in the grades provided for in the Act. They vary from year to year and are fixed each year by the Standards Board, composed of members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and representatives of the farmers.

Inspection. All grain grown in the Prairie Provinces and shipped east is inspected at Winnipeg or Calgary. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange contracts are made on the basis of delivery at Fort William. Grain Inspectors, who are permanent members of the Civil Service, conduct the inspections from samples taken upon the grain's arrival. Inspection turns on quality, condition and admixtures. Quality depends upon soundness, color, weight and the percentage of hard wheat. Condition depends upon moisture, content, heat, etc. Admixtures are tested by a process of sieving and weighing, called set-

ting the dockage. If inferior grain is loaded and concealed in a higher quality, the whole carload is graded according to the lowest quality found. When the grading is finished certificates of grade are issued to the owners of the grain. After inspection, the car containing the grain is sealed. If the owner is dissatisfied he can call for a re-inspection, which is given free of charge. If he is still dissatisfied, provided the identity of the grain has not been lost, he can appeal to the Survey Board—a Board composed of practical grain men, recommended by different localities, whose decision is final. If the appeal is not allowed the owner pays for the survey.

Shipments via Panama Canal and Hudson Bay Railway. While the value of these new routes is not yet established, inspection is provided at the Government terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

Ontario Grain. Government inspectors are established at Toronto, Kingston, Peterborough and Montreal. Grades are fixed each year by the Standard Board, which is composed of grain merchants and representatives of the farmers and millers. Grain is sold by sample and by grade.

LIVESTOCK. The following figures show livestock in Canada in 1912 and 1918, according to the Dominion Census Returns.

	1912	1918
Horses.....	\$2,692,357	\$3,608,315
Milch Cows.....	2,604,488	3,592,429
Other Cattle.....	3,827,373	6,507,267
Sheep.....	2,082,381	3,037,480
Swine.....	2,477,310	4,289,682

Alberta

BEEKEEPING. The keeping of bees is not yet general, but the large and continuous amount of natural bloom throughout the season affords abundant food for bees. Wherever tried they have done well. The alfalfa on irrigated lands in S. Alberta is a specially valuable source of honey.

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., established by special legislation in 1913, provides assistance for the operation and construction of farmers' co-operative elevators, and for the purchase of flour, salt, binder twine, fence posts, coal, lumber, machinery, harness, wire, fruit and other articles. It also acts as commission agents in selling farm produce. The company has 145 elevators, cap. 6 million bushels, 145 warehouses, and about 125 coal sheds with a capacity of 50,000 tons. Since its organization in 1913 the company has handled 49 million bushels of grain. The profits which in the year ending Aug 31, 1917, amounted to \$225,000 after setting aside a reserve fund, are returned as dividends to the farmers. Under this system the farmer can buy at the lowest and sell at the highest price.

DAIRYING. Abundance of nutrient grasses, wild vetches and peas in summer, hay and grain in winter, pure water and a healthful climate, constitute the natural adaptability of Alberta to dairying. The development of dairying in the past 7 years has been phenomenal. The province had 147,687 dairy cattle in 1910, 193,857 in 1917. — Value of dairy products, \$148,064 in 1910; \$3,000,000 in 1917.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL STATION. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, a large part of the milk from the dairy is manufactured and sold as cheese. In 1916 the average production of milk per cow from the entire herd, including the grade dairy cattle which are being kept for experimental purposes as well as the pure breeds, was 9823.6 pounds for one lactation period. From this 10 to 12 lbs. of cheese was made which sold wholesale at 20c. per pound. It required on the average for the months of May and June, 10 lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese, and the rate is less in the winter months. On this basis the value of the average production per cow is 196.46.

Butter Production. The 49 creameries, 8 combined creameries and cheese factories and 5 cheese factories produced during the year 1918 9,100,000 lbs. of creamery butter and 6,500,000 lbs. of cheese. The wholesale value of these products at 43.3c. per lb. for butter was \$4,122,300.00 and of cheese at 22c. was \$1,430,000.00. Alberta possesses one of the largest creameries in Canada, the Edmonton City Dairy, whose manager reports a butter output of 3,000,000 lbs. and a cheese output of 300,000 lbs. Alberta creamery butter in competition for prizes at Fairs held in Calgary, London and Ottawa during 1918 won 72 out of 155 prizes, or 46.5%.

MARKETING OF BUTTER. The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture has undertaken the marketing of export butter from all creameries. Grading depots have been established at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton. At these points each churning is graded by a Government grader and then shipped in car-load lots. A considerable amount of butter is marketed in British Columbia, and also shipped to Australia and as far east as Montreal.

Cheese Production. Sixteen cheese factories report an output of 745,122 pounds of cheese, valued at \$154,453. Owing to the cool nights and abundant cattle feed, the lower foothills are peculiarly adapted for the production of cheese. At present they are used for ranging only.

FODDER—Wild Grasses. Of true grasses, 96 varieties have been identified, of which 46 make excellent hay. They grow on the uplands mixed with wild pea vine and vetches. Little hay is cultivated. The farmers depend almost entirely upon the wild grasses. The sedges grown in the low-

lands and marshes are eagerly sought after by stock when the upland grasses harden. A fine variety of blue grass is found in many districts. The "buffalo grass" and the "hunch grass" cures on the ground in winter. Prairie hay is sold in the Calgary and Edmonton markets, fetching in 1918 \$12 to \$18 per ton.

Alfalfa. On irrigated land alfalfa is grown with great success, 2 and sometimes 3 cuttings are easily obtained. Alfalfa is rapidly being established as the favorite crop among irrigation farmers. In 1918 the price ran from \$20 to \$25 per ton. Excellent returns are obtained by feeding it to live stock. Experiments with dry land culture have been partially successful. See under Western Canada.

ALFALFA SEED. Some fine crops of alfalfa seed have been produced on irrigated lands.

Clover. The little white clover grows profusely everywhere. Alsike and red varieties have succeeded wherever cultivated.

CLOVER SEED. Experiments in growing seed of alsike, Dutch clover and white clover on irrigated lands have shown, at current prices, profits of \$240, \$100 and \$130 per acre. An exceedingly high grade of seed is obtainable. The industry is likely to become important.

Corn. Corn growing has been tried with the greatest success at Sedgewick, Medicine Hat, Fort Saskatchewan, Cardston and Vermilion, and will probably solve the fodder question in future.

SEED CORN. On irrigated land the Alberta Dent variety produces about 60 bushels per acre and is absolutely certain of maturing.

SWEET CORN. Golden Bantam and Maltoll varieties yielded on irrigated lands in 1918 1,000 doz. to the acre. Value at 30c. per doz. \$300 per acre.

Timothy. Does well in a large part of Alberta. Yields of 4 tons per acre not unusual. Prices range from \$15 to \$35 per ton, with an unlimited market in Sask. and B.C. The growing of timothy makes possible a splendid crop rotation in which the land can be replenished with vegetable matter, clear of noxious weeds and put into a high state of cultivation.

TIMOTHY SEED. The production of Timothy seed in Alberta is a new development and with proper attention has proven very profitable. In 1914 2 cars of timothy were exported, in 1915 between 7 and 9 cars, in 1916 about 50 cars, in 1917 nearly 80 cars were sold. Seed grown in Alberta is of a high standard, has a large, plump, well developed seed, and is free from noxious weed seeds. A market for Alberta's seed is developing throughout Canada and in many points in the United States. Quotations in Calgary are similar to those of Chicago;

in many cases Eastern buyers will pay the Montreal-Calgary freight over Chicago prices on account of high standard of Alberta grown seed. The Government Terminal Elevator at Calgary has been fitted for handling timothy. Canada requires over 500,000 bushels annually, of which over 60% is imported from the U.S. The industry offers tempting opportunities.

FRUIT GROWING—Wild Fruits. Conditions are favorable. The wild gooseberry, currant and raspberry grow profusely where there is shelter; the wild strawberry everywhere. The blueberry, high and low bush cranberry and the Saskatoon are common; two varieties of cherries are commonly found where there is good shelter.

Garden Small Fruits. Black, red and white currants are grown in hundreds of gardens. Windbreaks are generally necessary. In S. Alberta, strawberries ripen in August, do well on irrigated land and have an excellent flavor. Heavy mulching in winter is necessary. The raspberries grown on the experimental farm at Lacombe in 1917 were worth over \$300 per acre. The small fruits used in the dining cars and hotels of the C.P.R. are grown on the Company's farm at Strathmore, Alta.

Apples and Plums. A few apple trees purchased from nurseries are growing in different parts south of Edmonton. Young apple trees are promising well at Fort Vermilion on the Peace River. This experience encourages the belief that a hardy stock may be developed to succeed in the province. Many farmers have good success with a special variety of crab apples. Plums are grown south of Edmonton. During the last 4 years at the Government experimental farm at Lacombe, Alta., 12 varieties of cross-bred apples have been brought to bearing maturity.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimated grain crop in 1918, see table on page 17. The production of grain jumped from 19,333,266 bushels from 591,614 acres in 1912, to 151,573,496 bushels from 6,127,129 acres in 1917. Over 90 million acres still remain to be cultivated.

SEED PRODUCTION. Alberta has a great reputation for the production of high quality seed grain. The Dept of Agriculture receives many requests for seed from the United States and other Canadian provinces. The higher prices obtainable for good seed will lead to more attention being paid to its cultivation.

Barley. Two varieties are grown. Two-rowed barley raised in Southern Alberta is fully equal to the Gallatin Valley barley of Montana, exported to Germany. British maltsters have made a standing offer to pay 10 to 15 cents per bushel premium on all two-rowed barley from Southern Alberta especially if raised under irrigation. Six-

rowed barley used for feeding purposes is still the principal crop in Central Alberta. An absolutely sure crop, favored in mixed farming districts, yielding as high as 55 lbs. per bush., and from 40 to 50 bush. per acre.

Flax. According to the Dominion Census Returns the output in 1917 was 978,000 bushels, from 139,800 acres. See Flax, Flax Fibre and Flax Paper, page 19.

Oats. The central portion of the province is renowned for its superior quality of oats. In the Edmonton district, 50 to 60 bushels to the acre is ordinary and 125 bushels not uncommon. There is a large market in British Columbia and the Yukon. Shipments have been made to Oriental Countries and Great Britain. There are two large oatmeal mills in the province. For four years the first prize grain at the Provincial Seed Fair has weighed not less than 48 lbs. to the bushel. The average yield per acre is 36.42 by measure, by weight over 45 bushels. The crop in 1917 was 86,288,000 from 2,537,960 acres.

Winter Wheat. The Karkov and Turkey varieties are recommended for Alberta. In districts where winter wheat has not been fully tested farmers are recommended to sow only very small areas at first.

Spring Wheat. Red Fife is the best sort for some of the dry areas towards the south. Where there is sufficient rainfall Marquis should be tried. Huron and Early Red Fife are early maturing varieties, with longer straw than Marquis. Prelude is the best variety in districts where the tendency is towards excessively long straw, and where a very early ripening wheat is required. The crop in 1917 was 51,932,200 bushels from 2,845,600 acres.

WHEAT, WORLD RECORD. The reputed world record from wheat was made by C. S. Noble, of Nobleford, who in 1916 produced 54 bus. 23 lbs. of Marquis wheat per acre from 1,000 acres.

HAIL INSURANCE. The Municipal Hail Insurance Act provides for the formation of a Hail Insurance District, to be composed of not less than 45 municipal districts, for the purpose of insuring all crops within the Hail Insurance District against damage by hail. Any municipal district may join the Hail Insurance District if the plan receives the approval of a majority of the electors voting thereon. The conduct of the business is in the hands of the Hail Insurance Board, which is composed of 9 members elected by the Reeves of the municipal districts. Under this plan any farmer may insure his crop for either \$4 or \$5 per acre, or if he so desires he may withdraw all or any part of his crop from the operation of the Act. He may, of course, also carry as much additional insurance with companies as he desires.

IRRIGATION. There are 3 large irrigation enterprises—C.P.R. Lethbridge district, water from St. Mary's river supplies 500,000 acres, C.P.R. at Calgary, water from Bow river supplies 1,000,000 acres; S. Alberta Land Co. at Medicine Hat takes water from the Bow River.

LIVE STOCK. The climate of Alberta is peculiarly adapted to the raising of live stock. About 70 per cent. of the annual precipitation comes during the growing months, May to August, and the native grasses cure on the ground in the fall. Animals are heavier in Alberta than further south. An experiment performed at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe showed that animals left outside from November to April put on more weight than animals housed in a box stall. In 1918, 366,011 animals were exported from the Alberta stock yards at Calgary. See under Western Canada, Ranching.

Cattle. The ranges of Southern Alberta have long been famous. Here, and in a large part of the Peace River district, all cattle, excepting dairy cows, spend the winter out of doors. As settlement in the south country increases the stockgrower moves northward in search of open land. In the north country hay is abundant and winter feeding practised. Cattle are kept in smaller herds, 50 to 500 head each. The interests of the cattle men are represented by the following associations: The Western Stock Growers' Association, with headquarters at Medicine Hat; the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Calgary; The Alberta Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Edmonton. The Cattle Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Castor. All of the breeders' associations hold a bull sale each year. The breeds most largely represented at the sales are Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Red Polls, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys. Most of the beef cattle are marketed at the stock yards and abattoirs at Edmonton and Calgary. Large shipments, however, are made to Vancouver, Seattle, Spokane, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Chicago. At Crossfield there is the largest herd of pure bred Herefords in Canada, if not on the American continent. In 1901 there were in the province 375,686 cattle. In 1918 there were 328,702 milch cows and 1,362,880 other cattle.

RECORD BULL SALE. The bull sale held in March, 1918, at Calgary, where 845 bulls were offered for sale, is the largest bull sale ever held in the world.

Goats. In 1917 goats appeared for the first time in the Calgary market. A few Angora goats were imported by a farmer near Calgary in 1914, and are doing well.

Horses. Alberta horses are noted for endurance, lung power and freedom of action. This is due to high altitude, dry atmosphere, shelter, nutritious grasses, and plenty of clean cold water.

An excellent spring horse show is held at Calgary by the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, where as many as 1,100 entries compete. A similar show is held annually at Edmonton. Pure bred horses in Alberta have reached a high standard. Clydesdales and Percherons are the most numerous, but Hackneys, Shires, Suffolks, Belgians, Thoroughbreds, Standard breeds and Coach Horses are also well represented. In 1918 there were 791,216 horses in the province, valued at \$79,121,600. The buyer of war horses for the French Government reported that of a thousand head of horses purchased by them for the war, not one was lost through sickness and every animal was in good condition to go on board ship.

Sheep. In Central Alberta farmers' flocks are proving very profitable, and hundreds of farmers have now small flocks of from 6 to several hundred. Foot rot and similar diseases occur very rarely. The local demand is partly supplied from Australia and Nova Scotia. Prices are good. In Southern Alberta the areas formerly set apart for sheep leases are being invaded by the homesteader, and large ranchers are turning their eyes to the foothills. The natural herbage of the prairie produces mutton of fine flavor. The foundation stock is of Merino breeding. Down and Long-wool shires have been introduced to increase the weight. There are now from 15 to 24 varieties of the pure breeds. Shropshire and Oxford are the most favored. In 1901 there were in the province 80,055 sheep. In 1918 332,179 sheep.

Wool. The industry has been greatly stimulated by the increase in the price of wool, which is largely sold to Boston manufacturers. Associations have been formed for the grading and marketing of wool at Calgary, Edmonton, Ponoka, Lacombe, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Magrath and Vermilion. The use of machinery in shearing has been adopted. In 1918 wool netted up to 75c. per lb. The clip was 1,500,000 lbs. in 1914; 2,086,000 lbs. in 1917.

KARAKUL SHEEP. The Alberta Karakul Arabi Sheep & Fur Co., Ltd., has a flock of Karakul sheep at Beddington, north of Calgary. See under Fur Trade.

Swine. Pork production is rapidly becoming an important industry in Alberta, particularly in that portion lying north of the main line of the C.P.R. Here the grains and grasses necessary in swine raising grow luxuriantly and produce pork of the highest quality. The cost of producing pork is between 4½c. to 5c. per pound live weight. This can be reduced somewhat by the use of alfalfa. Some alfalfa growers claim they can produce pork at 4c. per pound. There are three packing plants at Edmonton, namely, The Swift Canadian Company, P. Burns & Company, and Gainer's Limited. At Calgary

there are: P. Burns & Company and the Union Packing Company. Besides her home market, the Peace River District and British Columbia depend largely upon Alberta for their pork and bacon supplies. In 1901 there were 46,163 swine in the province; in 1918, 601,534.

MARKETING OF HOGS. There is an open competitive Live Stock Market at both Calgary and Edmonton, where buying and selling is carried on along the lines of the great Live Stock Markets of the east and south. Consignments are also made direct to the abattoirs in these cities. A recent development is the co-operative marketing system established by the Unit 1 Farmers of Alberta. In one year this organization marketed as many hogs as the oldest commission firms.

POULTRY. The Province of Alberta offers exceptional opportunities for poultry raising on account of the bright sunshine and the healthy, invigorating atmosphere. With an unlimited market at all seasons of the year and prices ranging from 30c. to 70c. per dozen for eggs, and from 25c. to 40c. per pound for first-class dressed poultry, there is sufficient encouragement to the poultry-keeper. Owing to the rapidly increasing population and the interest taken in the industry, there will be for years to come an unsatisfied demand for eggs and birds for breeding purposes. Land and material for breeding purposes can be purchased at reasonable prices, and with the superior quality of grain that can be purchased cheaply, the conditions for successful poultry raising are as favorable as can be found anywhere.

GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE. The provincial government has established a poultry-breeding station to distribute eggs and birds to farmers and poultry raisers. To further assist poultry producers a permanent poultry marketing commissioner has recently been appointed and already a large number of poultry marketing associations has been organized to take advantage of this service. Sixty egg circles are in operation.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. The rich vegetable loam, together with long hours of bright sunshine and the cool nights, make ideal conditions for large growth of roots and vegetables. The latter, in great variety, can be grown by everyone. Roots grow to perfection, yielding usually 1,000 bushels per acre.

Potatoes. In 1917 the output of potatoes was 7,409,000 bushels from 48,917 acres, valued at \$5,631,000. Some Alberta potatoes were marketed in Ontario. In the six years, 1910-1916, the poorest average crop was 116 bushels, the best 211 bushels. The average crop of the U.S. for the past 10 years was 96.3 bushels.

Sugar Beets. The Knight Sugar Co. commenced operations at Raymond in 1903 and closed in 1914 owing to the difficulty

of procuring casual labor in the summer months to cultivate the crops. Tests made with beets grown under irrigation from 5 different kinds of seed at the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge showed a yield of 17½, 16½, 15½ and 9½ tons per acre with a sugar percentage of 15.84, 19.42, 17.85 and 16.25 respectively. Better returns have been made on the C.P.R. irrigation block.

Tomatoes have been grown successfully by many farmers. In 1918, near Lethbridge, 2 acres planted June 7th, 8th, with vines started under glass, have produced 35,000 lbs. ripe fruit, value, at 15c., \$5,250.

Turnips, Mangels, Etc. In 1917 the output of turnips, mangels, etc., was 1,681,000 bush. from 10,917 acres, valued at \$1,681,000.

British Columbia

The value of Agricultural Production in 1917 was \$37,661,850. During 1915-16-17 British Columbia depended upon the other provinces to the extent of nearly 53%.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. A modern Agricultural College is arranged for in connection with the University now organized in Vancouver. The Provincial Colony Farm at Coquitlam in connection with the Asylum is becoming a noted centre for the distribution of good stock.

Field Crop Competitions. To encourage the production of first-class crops, the Department of Agriculture offers valuable prizes every year to farmers through their Institutes. Boys and girls have their own competitions. A soils and crops instructor has this work in charge.

BEEKEEPING. Conditions are favorable, especially in the interior fruit-growing districts. Average price of honey to the producer is 19 cents per pound. In 1918 17,798 lbs., value \$30,206, were imported from Dominion and foreign points (foreign 161,782 lbs., value \$27,172.)

DAIRYING. Good water and luxuriant grasses are in plenty, with a most favorable climate on the lower mainland and on Vancouver Island, which now represent the chief dairy districts. The valleys in the interior are rapidly increasing their stocks of dairy cattle, and will eventually supply the towns of the interior. The local demand everywhere is rapidly increasing.

Butter. There are 26 co-operative and private creameries and 3 condenseries. The Provincial Government aids the establishment of co-operative creameries by direct financial assistance. There were 1,630,386 lbs. of creamery butter manufactured in 1918, value \$831,497, and 630,000 lbs. of dairy butter, value \$283,500. The average wholesale price of creamery

butter is 45 to 50 cents per lb. The class of dairy cattle kept is very good, due to testing and selection carried on by the farmers with the aid of the Government.

Cheese. Is now manufactured commercially in the Province. The output in 1918 was 250,674 lbs., value \$67,682.

FLAX is cultivated successfully on a small scale, but it is only used for fodder. The climate is well adapted to the cultivation of fibre flax. Conditions in the Fraser River valley are especially favorable.

FLOWERING BULBS. The climate of Vancouver and Victoria is peculiarly adapted to the production of flowering bulbs. For one acre an assortment of bulbs, including freight and planting, costs about \$2,000; and from flowers and bulbs a profit of \$2,000 might be made. Nearly all the bulbs used in North America are imported from Europe. Experts state that bulbs grown at the experimental farm at Sarnichton surpass the Holland bulbs.

FODDER CROPS. Besides the nutritious bunch grass, which affords good grazing to cattle, horses and sheep in the interior, most cultivated grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Red clover, alfalfa, sainfoin, alsike, timothy, brome grass, vetch, maize and roots yield large crops in the season in many districts. Hay averages over 2 tons to the acre, valued at from \$15 to \$18 per ton. The acreage under alfalfa and maize is fast increasing. The maize crop in most cases is not mature, but is cut for green feed and ensilage, for feeding dairy cattle.

Alfalfa Seed. Experiments in the Okanagan Valley have shown very satisfactory results in the production of seed.

FRUIT GROWING. The chief commercial fruit growing sections are Okanagan Boundary and W. Kootenay for tree fruits and W. Kootenay, Lower Fraser Valley and S. Vancouver I. for small fruits. The principal production is of apples, followed by plums and prunes, peaches, raspberries, strawberries, crab apples, pears, cherries and apricots. The local demand for small fruits far exceeds the supply.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION. The acreage in 1918 was tree fruits 34,230; small fruits, 1,500, total 35,730 acres. In 1891 the Dominion census showed a total acreage of fruit of 6,437; in 1901, 7,430; and in 1910, 33,606. The total production of fruit in 1913 was estimated at 42,210 tons or about 3,200 cars.

MARKETS. Twenty-five per cent. is marketed in B.C., 65% in prairie provinces, the balance in Australia, N Zealand, Great Britain, E. Canada, Africa and S. America. In all these markets the States of Oregon and Washington are competitors. Australia and New Zealand promise well owing to difference in seasons.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS. Seventy-five per cent. of the fruit crop is marketed through Co-operative Associations controlled by the growers. 26 District Associations are affiliated with the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association for the advancement of the industry, especially by securing successful marketing.

GOVERNMENT AID TO FRUIT GROWERS. The Department of Agriculture's Horticultural Branch has a staff of 12 permanent officers and numerous experts on temporary service to develop the fruit industry. The prospective fruit grower can get expert advice on every detail of the necessary operations from the time he makes his first enquiry as to conditions until he receives the money for his crop. Assistant Horticulturists and District Field Inspectors stationed at central points in all fruit growing areas are available on request, for lectures, demonstrations or orchard inspection. A series of circulars and bulletins is obtainable on request. Demonstration work is carried on in all districts in the control of fruit pests and diseases, though these are happily comparatively few. The Market Commissioners at Calgary and Vancouver make extensive weekly reports on Market conditions. The department aids and encourages co-operative marketing organizations; some of these have received substantial government aid.

Dehydrated Fruits, Etc. Of the total fruit crop in the province 75% to 80% is grown in the dry belt; yet, here evaporating plants entirely, or auxiliary to the sun, are necessary. At present, only apples are evaporated. Large crops of pears, apricots, peaches, cherries, loganberries, could thus be saved. The crystallization of fruit, on which an attempt is being made in the Kootenay Valley and at Penticton offers a promising field. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and for plans of evaporating plants to Inspector of Meats and Canned Foods Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Apples. Good commercial returns are being made from apple orchards in suitable locations in well proved districts. The chief varieties in order of production are MacIntosh, Jonathan, Wealthy, Wagener, Yellow-Newtown, Spitzenberg, &c. The dumping of U.S. surplus low-grade apples has been checked by a duty of 90 cents per barrel and 30 cents per box. The Okanagan Valley produces 80% of the provincial output. Trees in bearing are estimated 1,700,000 for the Province; 753,500 for Okanagan Valley.

COST OF APPLE ORCHARD. The cost of an apple orchard and its maintenance would be approximately: 20 acres at \$250 per acre, \$5,000; fencing, \$250; preparing land (ploughing and harrowing), \$150; trees (yearlings), 80 per acre at 20c. each, \$320; setting out trees, 1,600 at 8c. each,

\$128. Total, \$5,848. Cost of maintenance for 5 years. Cultivating, pruning, spraying, etc., \$30 per acre, per year \$3,000; making the total cost of the orchard at the end of the 5th year, when it should be beginning to give commercial returns, \$8,848.

Apricots. The Okanagan Valley produced 374 tons in 1917, and a much greater tonnage in 1918. Returns per acre are much greater than with peaches.

Cherries. Both sweet and preserving, do well in many districts. Production is increasing very rapidly. Preserving cherries do especially well on Vancouver Island and sweet cherries in the Okanagan and West Kootenay.

Logan Berries. In Oregon thousands of acres are devoted to the culture of Logan berries, for sale as fresh fruit, for jam purposes, as dried fruit, and for the manufacture of Logan berry juice. The industry has made a start on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, where all conditions are equally favorable. The land can be intercropped with vegetables during the three years while the vines are brought into bearing.

Peaches. Grown in many districts, but commercial production largely in the Southern Okanagan Valley.

Plums and Prunes. These do well in many parts of the province and form a considerable part of the commercial crop. The Italian prune is most largely grown and is very popular on the prairie markets for preserving. At Kelowna, 10 tons to the acre is not uncommon. Japanese varieties are successful in the warmer locations.

Raspberries. While generally grown, the commercial raspberry industry is largely in the Lower Mainland. The Mission Hatzie District shipped 12 straight car loads of raspberries in 1915, and a much larger tonnage in express shipments. Jam factories paid in 1919 about same prices as for strawberries.

Strawberries. These do well in many sections, especially on Vancouver Island which holds the highest records for production per acre in Canada. Here, under careful cultivation strawberries have produced from \$500 to \$700 gross per acre. Cannery from Western Canada will contract for strawberry pulp. Jam factories take fresh strawberries not suited for shipment, paying, in 1919, 15 to 16 cents, packages supplied by factories.

Other Fruits. Grapes, nectarines, figs, almonds and other of the less hardy fruits and nuts have been tried in a small way with success.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimated grain crop in 1918, see table on page 17.

Wheat. Spring wheat is grown principally in the Boundary, Northern Okanagan, Kamloops and Thompson River Valley

Districts, and the Peace River Block, Northern B.C. Fall wheat is grown extensively on the mainland coast and on Vancouver Island, for fodder and poultry feeding. In 1917 the crop for the Province, including spring and fall wheat, was 816,200 bushels from 36,200 acres.

Barley of excellent quality is grown in many parts, chiefly in the northern section. In 1918 the crop was 210,065 bushels from 7,927 acres.

Oats is the principal grain crop. As high as 100 bush. to the acre is not uncommon. The largest areas are to be found in the lower mainland and northern districts. In 1918 the crop was 1,550,250 bushels from 3,900 acres. Owing to unfavorable weather, a large percentage of the total area was cut as green feed or hay.

Rye is used for fodder.

HOLLY. The excellent prices received for holly grown at Victoria has led to planting on a commercial scale in that vicinity, which gives prospect of excellent returns.

HOP CULTURE. The Agassiz and Chilliwack Districts are well suited to hop growing and produce large quantities, unexcelled in quality. British Columbia hops demand good prices in the British markets. Recently Eastern Canada has been buying increasing quantities. The British Columbia Hop Co. are large growers of Agassiz and Chilliwack, and employ annually about 800 pickers. Output in 1917, 269,686 lbs., value \$134,842. Owing to the reduced demand, the acreage is being considerably reduced.

LIVESTOCK. A largely increased interest in livestock is being taken in all sections of the province. The Provincial Government maintains livestock clearing houses in Vancouver and Victoria, where persons may list livestock for sale.

as to Stock Breeders. The Provincial Government, through the B. C. Stock Breeders' Association, pays half the transportation charges on imported pure bred stock, and these also are entitled to a further reduction of one-half the regular rates on Canadian railroads.

RANCHING. Cattle and horses are ranged on the elevated bunch-grass areas in the North and South Thompson, Nicola, Cariboo, Lillooet, Chilcote, Windermere, and Boundary Districts. There are also areas suitable for stock raising along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, especially in the Francois Lake region, and to the north in the Parsnip River and Peace River Districts. Stock may remain out all winter without shelter in the south, but winter feeding with hay for some months is a necessity in the case of cattle, all over the province. Horses are mostly small, but are being improved to meet the increased demand for heavier farming stock. Many well bred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle are on the ranges. Several flocks of sheep

from 500 up to 2,000 are kept under range conditions in each of the above districts. Herders are employed. Apart from the coyote nuisance, sheep do very well. Government Grazing leases can be obtained at from 3 to 5 cents per acre. Government land in the North and Central range districts costs \$5.00 and \$10.00 per acre.

Cattle. The interior plateaus are peculiarly adapted to cattle raising. Practically all the beef raised is grown under the range conditions. In the Fraser Valley the farmers have given up beef cattle and have gone into dairying to supply the cities. The local demand from June to December is supplied within the province. For the rest of the year the supply is obtained from Alberta. Very little winter fattening is done in the province. Purebred cattle, chiefly horn both and Hereford grades, sell from 7 cents up per pound live weight, at shipping point. In June 1918, there were 59,965 dairy cattle of all ages, and 195,165 other cattle of all ages in the province. In 1918 there were imported from other Canadian provinces 11,782 beef cattle, value \$1,306,088, and under Dairying.

HIGHEST RECORD. A Brit. Columbia Ayrshire, with a yield of 11,123 lbs. of milk made the highest record in this breed for the Dominion in 1917. A B.C. Holstein holds the World's record for milk production under strictly official test. A B.C. grade cow holds what is believed to be the world's grade record for milk and butter production in one year's test.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS. The testing of dairy cattle for tuberculosis is made compulsory by the B.C. Government. Large areas are practically clear of the disease. The Government compensates owners to one half of appraised value of tubercular animals slaughtered.

Goats. In 1919 there were about 3,000 goats in the province owned by suburban dwellers, small holders and ranchers in outlying districts. For milk, the Swiss breeds (Toggenburg and Saanen) and the Anglo Nubian are used. Common does, yielding about 2 qts. daily, cost \$10 up; pure bred stock, yielding up to 6 qts. cost at five months \$75. The demand far exceeds the supply. The higher altitudes of the Interior are best suited for Angora goats, which feed on brush, and are kept for their long outer coat, marketed as mohair. The B.C. Goat Breeders' Assn. (H.O., Victoria), has nearly 250 members. The Canadian Goat Society (H.O., Victoria), attends to registration. Customs duty is remitted on goats imported for breeding by Canadian residents.

Horses. There is a good general demand for heavy-draught horses. Good horses bring \$100 to \$500 a team. The demand for carriage horses, chiefly confined to coast cities, is increasing. The medium animals bring from \$150 up, better ani-

mal from \$250 to \$1,000 each. In June, 1918, there were 11,131 horses in the province.

Sheep. On Vancouver Island and in the Gulf of Georgia flocks of from 25 to 400 head always proved profitable. The composition of the flocks are Down grades of which are used Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxford, Hampshires, Cotswolds, and sometimes Leicester on the lower mainland, particularly at Chilliwack and Ladner. Sheep are profitably reared. In the interior, sheep are kept on the farms in small lots and range flocks of 500 head and upwards prove profitable under the care of a herder. The demand far exceeds the supply. Many thousand head of live sheep are annually imported from the State of Washington and the Eastern provinces of the Dominion, and many frozen carcasses from Australia. In 1918 there were imported into the province 7,346 sheep, valued at \$252,879. At the end of 1918 there were 45,291 sheep in the province.

Wool. In 1916 the first co-operative wool sale of the province was held at Duncan, V.I., where about 5,700 lbs. were graded by the Government. In 1917 this system was extended to the interior. Wool production in 1918 totalled 390,000 lbs. and \$18,000.

Swine. Hogs are very profitable in all farming districts, particularly in those devoted to dairying. The demand for pork far exceeds the supply. Live hogs bring an average of over 8 cents per lb. the year round. A large packing plant in Vancouver has to depend largely upon outside points for hogs. There are several small curing houses. In 1918, 32,287 hogs, valued at \$927,460, were imported from other provinces in Canada, and 5,779,743 lbs. of pork and pork products, value \$3,292,014, from other provinces in Canada. The ease with which pasture crops for hogs can be grown, together with an increasing supply of dairy by-products, should bring about an increasing supply of home grown hogs. At the end of 1918 there were 39,835 swine in the province.

POULTRY. All parts of the province are suitable to poultry raising. In 1918 eggs averaged 53 cents per dozen, poultry, 2 cents per pound. In 1918 B.C. imported poultry to the value of \$182,208, 172,052 dozens, valued at \$1,600,620. A good business is done in the sale of day old chicks, and near Victoria good prices are paid for day old ducklings.

SEED GROWING. The success of preliminary experiments has led many to start the growing of seeds on a commercial scale, especially grasses, alfalfa, corn, roots and vegetables. The acreage is fast increasing.

TOBACCO. Tobacco is cultivated successfully in the Okanagan Valley. The factory at Kelowna was closed in 1914, but a

good deal of tobacco is grown and shipped to eastern manufacturers at good prices.

VEGETABLES AND ROOTS. All kinds of vegetables and roots grow to perfection. The greatest yields are secured from the Delta lands of the Fraser Valley, as evidenced by the experiments of the Agassiz Experimental Farm and yields reported to the Provincial Government.

GOVERNMENT AID TO VEGETABLE GROWING. Circulars on all features of commercial and home vegetable gardening for different sections may be had on request. Experts visit growers, giving advice and assistance as requested. The Horticultural Staff judges the vegetables at all the fairs and gives lectures and demonstrations on proper types of vegetables for commercial and exhibition purposes. The Markets Commissioner reports weekly to growers on Prairie and Coast market conditions. The Department assists in forming co-operative organizations for marketing vegetables.

Potatoes. The potato is an important crop. A total of 17,088 acres (including city and suburban areas) was planted in 1918. The average yield was 6.84 tons per acre, valued at about \$32 a ton. The chief exports of potatoes in 1918 were to the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. Some went to Australia, New Zealand and Suva.

EVAPORATED POTATOES. In 1917 the output was approximately 18,000 tons; value \$414,000.

Tomatoes. The Okanagan Valley is developing rapidly as the best tomato-growing section in Canada, both for shipping fresh to Coast and Prairie markets and for canning. Other Dry Belt districts are also developing an important tomato-growing industry. In 1918, at Keremeos, the acreage was over 300 acres; the total in the dry belt about 1,200 acres. When the market price drops, the canneries take the output, paying \$17 a ton in 1917, and \$20 to \$22 in 1918.

Onions. Onion growing is now a specialty at Armstrong, Vernon and Kelowna, all in the Okanagan District, where the soil and climate are ideal, and in the Delta and Chilliwack Districts near Vancouver. The Yellow Danvers are principally grown, also large Spanish and pickling varieties. Average price in 1918 was \$32 a ton. Average net profit, deducting all costs, and including labor of the owner, about \$60 an acre.

Celery. Grown in all districts, but most extensively at Armstrong. The industry is extending rapidly and has displaced imported celery of lower quality.

Rhubarb. While generally grown, is produced on a commercial scale most largely in the Hatzic and Mission districts. The Lower Fraser Valley produced 25 straight carloads in 1918.

Seed. The climate is eminently suited to

seed growing. Stimulated by the high prices current, the B.C. Seed Growers' Assn. has been organized, to further the interests of seed growers.

Sugar Beets. Grow to perfection in some localities, but their cultivation on a large scale has not been tried.

ESSENTIAL OILS. Anise, caraway, coriander, dill and fennel, for the oils of which a large demand exists, have all been grown to maturity in B. Columbia. A sage brush common in Okanagan district yields borneol, a substance allied to camphor. Fleabane, firewood and wild burgamot, all common in B.C. yield oils.

Manitoba

Total Agricultural Production, 1917.
\$503,476,626.

BEEKEEPING. Manitoba is fast becoming one of the leading beekeeping provinces of the Dominion, due to the plentiful growth of honey-producing flora, coupled with abundant sunshine, which allows the bees to gather freely. Honey crop reports for 1916 show an average of about 100 lbs. per colony; in some instances as much as 300 lbs. being gathered by one hive of bees. Bee diseases are now practically stamped out, which should do much to increase the production of honey. Bees are now being wintered outdoors successfully in Manitoba. Farmers and others are going in for beekeeping quite extensively, and in many parts of the province large apiaries are to be found where many tons of honey are produced annually. The market for honey, at present, is good as Manitoba honey is very high in quality compared with that shipped in from outside points. The honey crop marketed in 1918 averaged 64 lbs. per hive, a total of 944,104 lbs., which sold at from 25c to 35c per lb. There are 921 apiarists.

DAIRYING. The dairy industry is expanding. Export is increasing very fast, as Manitoba butter is earning a fine reputation and is demanded in British Columbia, Western Ontario and Quebec. Total value of dairying products in 1918 was \$7,393,534.

Butter. In 1918 the output of creamery butter was 8,450,132 lbs.; value, \$3,802,559; average price per lb., 45c. Dairy butter, 9,703,337 lbs.; value \$3,590,234; average price per lb., 37c. There are 92 creameries.

Cheese. In 1918 the output of 20 cheese factories was 973,612 lbs.; value, \$212,247, average price per lb., 21.8c. In 1916, Manitoba imported over 50 carloads of cheese; in 1918 the first carload was exported from the province.

Milk and Cream. In 1918 the output of milk was 147,787,400 lbs.; value \$2,955,.

740; average price per lb. 2c. Sweet cream, 2,315,832 lb. yield \$1,227,390; average price per lb. 53c. There is a large winter importation of milk and sweet cream to Winnipeg from the United States.

FLAX. The larger yields and higher proportionate prices for wheat and coarse grains have militated against growth of flax in Manitoba, although flax does well in many districts. In 1912, when high prices prevailed, 196,315 acres was under crop to flax. As prices dropped this decreased until the abnormal demand and high prices for wheat and oats since the War caused many farmers to seed practically all their land to wheat and oats. In 1918 the acreage under flax was 106,635; the crop 1,091,000 bushels. See Flax, page 19.

FODDER CROPS—Cultivated Grasses.

The yield in the province in 1918 was. Bromegrass, 44,465 tons from 37,703 acres, average 1.1; rye, 33,136 tons from 27,801 acres, average 1.2; timothy, 129,985 tons from 114,962 acres, average 1.1. The rye grass is inferior to timothy but gives 50% greater yield on the drier lands. Bromegrass is suitable to the lighter rolling lands.

Alfalfa. It is only within recent years that Manitoba farmers have learned that alfalfa is one of the best and most satisfactory of crops in the province. Special attention is being given to the selection and breeding of varieties best adapted to Manitoba. Many farmers are making this crop one of their staple products. In 1918, 8,100 tons of alfalfa were obtained from 3,600 acres, an average of 2.25 tons. It winter-well in all cultivated parts of the province. Apart from its value as a cured fodder, it forms a most desirable pasture. See Alfalfa, under Western Canada.

Clover. Common red and alsike clover do well on well-prepared soil without a nurse crop. In 1918 the yield of clover and hay was 71,000 tons from 74,000 acres; average, 1 ton.

Fodder Corn. Yield runs from 5 to 15 tons of dry fodder per acre. Yield in 1918, 63,200 tons from 11,185 acres.

FRUIT GROWING—Apples. A. P. Stevenson, the pioneer of the industry, has over 40 varieties of apples near Morden. The most successful are the Repka Kaslava, a yellow sweet apple; the Blush Calvil, white with a delicate flush; the Chariemoff, red-striped, medium early; Anisette, a red fall apple; The Hibernial, Austerhoff and Antinofka, winter apples. Apples have also been successfully grown at the foot of the Pembina Mountains and in the Red River Valley. There are over 50 orchards. It is necessary to have the proper soil, drainage and protection.

Cherries. The most successful proven varieties are hybrids of the Wild Sand Cherry, ripening in September. The Wild Sand Cherry bears heavy crops of black fruit of

medium quality. The Lake Baikal Cherry, from Siberia, and the Japanese Cherry are entirely hard in Manitoba, but have not yet fruited.

Plums. Plums grow wild. A number of trees planted in the Experimental Farm at Brandon are doing well. The fruit is small but of good flavor.

Other Fruits. Raspberries, black and white currants, are grown in many parts. Gooseberries, raspberries, black and red currants, blueberries, saskatoons and late strawberries ripening the last week in July, grow wild as far north as Cross Lake. Immense crops of high and low bush cranberries are found on the Saskatchewan River.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimated grain crop in 1918, see table on page 17.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle. There is an increasing demand for stockers. An immense crop of coarse grains and fodder is easily raised. With a greater supply of help greater attention will be paid to feeding fat cattle. The Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Assn. holds an annual sale of pure bred cattle at Brandon. In 1914 there were 498,010 cattle in the province, and by June, 1918, the number had increased to 746,899.

CHAMPION STEERS. Glencarnock, the big Angus steer, declared the Champion of the 1912 International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, was reared by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man.; weight 1,630 lbs. This steer was sold for 50c. per lb. on the hoof. At the 1913 International Live Stock Exposition Manitoba again captured first honors with Glencarnock Victor II, also reared by Mr. McGregor. At the Dominion Fair at Brandon, 1913, Manitoba took 1st prize and gold medal for the best 10 beef cattle exhibited by any province.

Goats. Very few are kept.

Horses. The Clydesdale breed predominates. There are many Percherons, Shires and Standard Bred Horses. Many horses are imported from Ontario. In 1901 there were in the province 163,867 horses; in 1918, 384,772. Present prices rule high. A good pair of Clydesdales will bring \$600. The province has a stringent stallion enrollment law. There is a ready demand in Saskatchewan and British Columbia for surplus commercial horses.

Sheep. The Winnipeg market is supplied chiefly from the Western ranches and New Brunswick. Shropshires and Leicesters are the popular breeds. Fencing costs 20c per rod. Under the Amended Sheep Protection Act, the owner of any sheep killed or injured by any dog, the owner of which is not known, may take action against the municipality for two-thirds the loss he has sustained. Total sheep in the province, 136,782 in 1918.

Wool. The Elkhorn Wool Growers' Association and the Manitoba Sheep Breeders'

Association, both at Winnipeg, attend to the grading and co-operative sale of wool. Average annual wool clip, 225,000 lbs.

Swine. With the development of mixed farming more hogs are being raised. In 1918 the number of hogs in the province was estimated at 284,500. The most common breeds are Berks, Yorkshires and Tamworths.

NURSERY STOCK. A quantity of hardy Manitoba-grown stock has been shipped to the Northern States. This industry could be developed.

POULTRY. In 1918 farmers disposed of 95,418 turkeys, 10,964 geese, 722,864 chickens, and 68,380 ducks. Imports from Ontario and Minnesota are large. Some turkeys and chickens are imported from Ontario.

The egg production in 1918 was 7 million dozen, value \$1,750,000, poultry for killing estimated at 765,000. Purchased chicks are supplied by the Provincial Government.

Chickens. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons are best adapted to withstand the Western winter.

Ducks and Geese. The Pekin, Rouen and Indian Runner ducks do best. The Embden and Toulouse geese are the most common breeds.

Turkeys. The Mammoth Bronze is most commonly raised. Turkey raising has been developed to a greater extent than elsewhere in Canada.

VEGETABLES AND ROOTS. Practically every kind of vegetable does exceedingly well in the black loam of Manitoba, including cucumbers, squash, citrons, pumpkin and sweet corn. Root crops are not largely grown for feed.

Tomatoes. Tomatoes even ripen in Winnipeg, yet vast quantities are imported. Three pickle factories in Winnipeg have to send outside the province for over 25 per cent of their garden stuff.

Onions. Onions yield 400 to 700 bushels per acre.

Potatoes. Potatoes yield 200 to 400 bushels per acre. In 1918, 8,325,000 bushels of potatoes were grown from 45,000 acres, an average of 185 bushels to the acre. Value of crop \$4,662,000.

Seeds. In 1919 vegetable seed was shipped from Brandon to the Canadian Economic Commission at Vladivostok.

New Brunswick

BEEKEEPING. Very few bees are kept by the average New Brunswick farmer, though in most sections they do remarkably well. A Beekeepers' Association for the province was organized in 1913. The Government has appointed a Bee Superintendent and it

is expected that the bee products will be largely increased. The wild flora of New Brunswick furnishes good honey, and several cultivated crops are capable of producing large amounts annually. Bees are successfully wintered in dry, cool cellars. A very considerable quantity of honey and wax is annually imported. An expert bee specialist has been employed by the Provincial Government to give instruction on beekeeping and examine stocks for disease.

DAIRYING. New Brunswick is especially adapted to dairying. Its abundant rainfall and its freedom from drought provides excellent pasturage during the summer months. Turnips, mangels and sugar beets grow luxuriantly and are of a superior quality. These are largely used by the dairymen for winter feeding.

Cheese Factories. In 1917 there were in operation twenty-three cheese factories, with 658 patrons, producing 1,115,754 pounds of cheese, the average price being 21.71 per pound. The value of the year's output was \$232,527.36.

Creameries. In 1918 there were sixteen creameries in operation, with 1,352 patrons, producing 3,241,017 pounds of milk and 2,504,912 pounds of cream, and made 660,884 pounds of butter, total value \$297,397.80. The cities and towns consume large quantities of cream, there being excellent transportation facilities from nearly all parts of the country. A Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co., formed at Moncton for the 3 counties, of which Moncton is the centre, has probably the largest factory in the maritime provinces, owned and managed by farmers. 100 patrons contribute cream. Butter is sold locally and to the larger cities. Butter-milk is all disposed of in the city.

OUTPUT OF FARMERS. There should be added to the above the product of the farm which does not pass through the creamery or cheese factory. This approximated ten million dollars in 1918.

FODDER CROPS—Hay. The marsh land around the Bay of Fundy and the alluvial lands along the rivers produce each year without special fertilizing large crops of hay, and over most of the province good crops of hay are produced in the ordinary farm rotation. In 1918 upwards of 740,637 acres were under hay, yielding from 1 to 2½ tons per acre.

Indian Corn. Indian corn as a fodder crop is grown successfully in many districts, but is not largely used. The provincial Government has recently inaugurated a policy for the encouragement of corn raising and is meeting with very satisfactory results. The ease with which large crops of turnips can be grown has caused stock raisers to depend more upon turnips and hay for fodder than on corn.

Alfalfa. An increasing number of successful experiments in alfalfa culture is reported every year. A yield of over 5 tons to the

acre is reported from Havelock. The leaf of the plant grown in New Brunswick is very wide, so much so that people who know the plant in dry climate do not readily recognize it here. The province is particularly rich in lime, which is essential to the growth of alfalfa.

FRUIT GROWING. All the small fruits and a large number of varieties of apples and plums, and some of pears, are successfully grown.

MARKETS. Canadian and European markets are the aim of fruit growers. New Brunswick apples can be shipped by water direct from the orchard to European ports. New Brunswick is 3,000 miles nearer to these ports than the fruitlands of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Colorado.

Apples. New Brunswick apples have a high color and singular beauty of appearance. The Wealthy, Bl-hop Pippin, Dudley, Fameuse and McIntosh Red, all good dessert apples and popular in the English market—are grown to perfection. The Duchess, Wolfe River, Milwaukee, Alexander and Bethel also do well. Fruit development companies are now taking up the planting of orchards for sale of fruit lands as commercial orcharding. The proven apple districts are in the Lower St. John Valley, the Upper St. John Valley, and parts of Albert, Charlotte, Westmorland and Kent Counties. Apples are indigenous. In many places wild apple trees line the roads for miles.

PRICE OF APPLE LANDS. Farms well adapted to fruit growing can be purchased at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, according to location, state of cultivation and buildings thereon. Five to fifteen-acre lots of choice fruit lands, cleared and ready for planting, are offered at from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS. The Provincial Government has established 23 demonstration apple orchards in different parts of the province to test varieties and demonstrate what can be done by the best methods of cultivation and orchard practice.

Strawberries. New Brunswick strawberries ripen later than in the United States and Ontario and Quebec, and come on the market after the first supply is exhausted. Considerable quantities are grown in the St. John River Valley and around Sackville, but a larger quantity could be profitably produced. Big profits are reported by farmers who raise strawberries alone; e.g., a profit of \$7,000 in one year from the cultivation of 5 acres, and \$5,000 from 3½ acres. Total cost of raising, picking and packing is estimated at from 3c. to 4c. a box. The berries can be marketed locally at 8c. to 12c. a box. In more remote markets at 15c. Some growers ship to the Boston and Montreal markets.

Plums. Near the Coast and in the Lower St. John Valley the hardier European varieties do fairly well.

Native Small Fruits. Wild raspberries,

strawberries, blueberries and cranberries grow in abundance. Blueberries, especially, grow in profusion and are canned commercially in large quantities.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimated grain crop in 1918, see table on page 17.

LIVE STOCK. **Cattle.** The New Brunswick market is largely supplied with beef from Ontario and Western Canada. The local supply is never equal to the demand, yet the Province is well adapted to beef raising. An abundance of rich, well-watered grass lands, freedom from flies, and a long grazing season, combine to make dairying very profitable. In 1918 the total number of cattle was estimated by the Provincial Government at 286,747.

Goats. Very few are kept.

Horses. The province is naturally well adapted to horse raising, but not nearly enough are raised to supply the local demand. During the past few years the Provincial Government has been encouraging the importation and breeding of both light and heavy horses. Clydesdale is the leading draught horse used. A leading horse dealer in St. John reported to the Agricultural Commission that he bought all the horses he could from New Brunswick farmers, but that for every horse he bought from them, he sold them four, which he imported from Montreal or Prince Edward Island. There is a splendid chance for development in horse raising. In 1918 there were 66,590 horses, exclusive of those in towns and cities.

Sheep. There is room for a large extension in sheep raising in New Brunswick, both in connection with the ordinary farm, where small flocks can always be kept to advantage, and upon rocky and rolling land not profitable for cultivation. The rolling hills and well-watered pastures grow various kinds of short, sweet natural grass and white clover, specially adapted for sheep. Recent legislation permits the shooting of stray dogs without liability, and this, with the introduction of woven wire fencing, should make possible an increase in the number of sheep. New Brunswick lamb is of excellent grain and flavor, and is much sought after in the United States market. The woollen factories at various points in the Maritime Provinces buy very large quantities of wool, and have an excellent reputation for their goods. In 1915 there were 140,015 sheep in the province.

Wool. Co-operative marketing was carried on by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture in conjunction with the Dominion Live Stock Commission in 1918. Wool was collected at Moncton and Fredericton, graded and sold upon grade. Over 30,000 lbs. were sent in. This activity resulted in a considerable increase in the price of wool throughout the province. Average price in 1918, 77c per lb.

Swine. The principal breeds of hogs are improved Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Ches-

ter White. In 1918, there were 79,814 hogs in the province. Pork packing houses are situated at St. John and Woodstock, and hams, bacon and barrel pork are put up in a small way at other points. The market for pork and pork products is not nearly supplied by New Brunswick producers. The imports of pork and pork products are annually over one million dollars. The export of pork is confined to a few carloads of hogs on foot sent each year from Carleton County to Montreal.

MAPLE SUGAR. See under Canada - Maple Sugar.

POULTRY. Considerable quantities of dressed poultry and eggs are imported annually. Fresh eggs in winter are very scarce, prices going as high as 50 cents per dozen; guaranteed fresh eggs have not retailed below 25 cents per dozen for several years. There are a few poultry specialists making a grand success of the business, and it is an industry which could be well extended on every farm. A superintendent of poultry raising has been appointed to give instructions in up-to-date methods and in marketing poultry products.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. For the production of roots and vegetables of the highest quality for culinary or market purposes, New Brunswick stands unequalled on the American continent. Her potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables secure the highest prices on every market where it is possible to place them.

Beans. In 1918 the yield was 3,800 bushels

Potatoes. New Brunswick potatoes are famous. Recent experiments in Ontario show that the New Brunswick potato used as seed gave a much larger yield than Ontario grown seed. A ready market is found in the United States, Ontario and as far west as Manitoba, also in the West Indies and Cuba. Under good conditions and care a crop of 300 bushels per acre is easily grown. In the past 7 years prices have varied from \$1 to \$3 per barrel of 165 lbs. Always as a side line to general farming and orcharding, and to some extent as a specialty, potato growing is profitable. It is the best crop to grow between young trees in an orchard. In 1918, 57,272 acres yielded 9,079,800 bushels of potatoes, an average of 115 bushels per acre.

Turnips. Turnips from Charlotte County and the St. John Valley go forward in considerable quantities annually to Boston, where they grade highest in quality. In 1918, 18,507 acres yielded 6,477,500 bushels of turnips and mangolds, an average of 350 bushels per acre.

Nova Scotia

BEEKEEPING. The abundant flora of Nova Scotia affords ample scope for beekeeping. Besides the various fruit blooms,

as apple, raspberry, strawberry and wild blooms, different kinds of clover and buckwheat are extensively grown. Beekeeping is now carried on successfully in some of the districts in the Annapolis Valley and Cumberland, but the industry is, as yet, only in its infancy. Digby, Annapolis, King's, Hants and Queen's Counties are well suited for beekeeping. In winter the bees seem to subsist just as well, whether "clamped" or "cellared." As a side branch to farming, the industry is considered by beekeepers to be very profitable. So far, the local market consumes all the supply.

DAIRYING. Nova Scotia is better adapted to the various branches of dairying than to any other phase of animal industry. This is being recognized by the farmers. The outstanding feature of the live stock trade of 1917 was again the demand for dairy stock. 25 creameries and cheese factories operate in the province. About 35% more butter was manufactured in the creameries in 1917 than in 1915. The increase during the past ten years has been 600 per cent. There is great room for development in this industry. The mining and manufacturing towns in Cape Breton Island import annually many thousands of dollars of dairy products.

FODDER. Hay is the most important field crop in Nova Scotia. The various clovers, red, alsike and white, grow abundantly and produce hay of excellent quality. White clover is indigenous in many districts, and is unusually abundant in the pastures. Alfalfa is grown successfully in some sections. The total yield for hay in 1917 was 900,000 tons.

FRUIT GROWING. While apples are the most important export crop, large quantities of plums and cherries are raised and numbers of orchardists have been successful in growing pears, and in a few cases with grapes and peaches.

CO-OPERATION OF FRUIT GROWERS. The Fruit Growers of Annapolis Valley have formed a central Association, which is known as the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Ltd., H.O. Berwick, N.S. This Association is comprised of 40 co-operative fruit companies, having a collective membership of over 2,000 fruit growers in the Valley. The Association is doing good work in reducing the cost of production by co-operative buying of fertilizer, spraying materials, implements, feed and flour, etc., and in increasing the return to the grower for his product by co-operative marketing. Shipments are regulated so that no market is overloaded. Orders for Nova Scotia apples should be addressed to this Association.

Apples. For the apple grower, Nova Scotia has special advantages. It is nearer European ports than any other part of the American continent. The apple trees planted are the best known European and English

varieties: the life of an apple tree here is from 60 to 100 years, as compared with 20 to 60 years in more trying climates. Apples are successfully grown on nearly all kinds of soil, from light sand to heavy clay. The development of the export trade began in 1880, with an export of 25,000 barrels of apples, and gradually increased to a shipment estimated at over one and three-quarter million barrels in 1917. In 1917 the crop was 99,500 barrels. At a Royal Horticultural Society Show at London, Nova Scotia captured the highest award and fourteen subsidiary medals. The principal varieties of apples grown are Baldwins, Nonpareils, King of Tompkins, Gravensteins, Bishop Plppin, Golden Russet, Wealthy, Fallwater, Stark, Northern Spy, Blenheim. As yet the industry is confined on a commercial scale to the counties of Hants, King's, Annapolis and parts of Digby, Yarmouth, Queen's, Lunenburg, Cumberland, and Pictou, more particularly to the first three, but it could be greatly extended if the methods which have proved so successful in these counties were more widely adopted. With a view to testing and demonstrating the possibilities of fruit growing in the other counties, the Government has established 36 model orchards therein. As a result of this the industry has already received a considerable stimulus and bids fair to occupy an increasingly prominent place in those counties which heretofore were regarded as not adaptable to fruit growing.

Cherries. Large quantities of cherries are grown at Bear River and throughout the Annapolis Valley.

Cranberries. Cranberry culture is profitable. A bog $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres yielded 300 barrels, which sold at five dollars a barrel; a bog, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, yielded 55 barrels, which sold at six dollars a barrel. The markets in the Dominion are generally supplied from Cape Cod, Mass. Near Auburn in King's County, the crop averages 5,000 barrels, netting \$25,000 to the growers. The market is practically unlimited at five dollars a barrel.

Plums. European and Japanese varieties do well in the Annapolis and adjacent valleys. The market is limited.

Other Fruits. A plantation of raspberries is good for at least 10 years and yields \$200 per acre. From strawberries a net profit of \$200 to \$300 per acre is common. They come into the market after the supply from the United States is over. All small berries, currants, gooseberries, etc., are grown, but the market is limited. Many fruit growers have succeeded with melons and pears, and a few with grapes and peaches.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimate of grain crop in 1918, see table on page 17.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle. The breeds of beef cattle represented in Nova Scotia are

the Shorthorns and a few of Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Devon and Galloways. The most popular breeds of dairy cattle are Ayrshire, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Guernsey. In 1918 there were 407,251 cattle in the province. Owing to the cool, moist climate, fodder may be easily raised and pastures are excellent. This abundance of food and the comparative absence of troublesome flies, explains the thriftiness of all kinds of live stock. The Government imports at intervals, different kinds of pure-bred live stock for the Agricultural Societies, and the improvement in quality effected thereby is markedly noticeable.

Goats. Very few are kept.

Horses. Breeders of the right type and quality are making a good profit, as the market is excellent for high-class animals. The province is not yet producing enough for its own use. The lighter breeds, such as the Hackney, have been most in favor until recently. Now breeders are using Clyde-dales, Shire and Percheron sires with a view to increasing the weight and power of the horse. In 1918 there were 70,101 horses in the province.

Sheep. The number of sheep in 1918 was estimated at 259,817, including Shropshires, Southdowns, Leicesters, Oxford Downs, Dorsets, Hampshires, Lincoln and Cotswolds. The annual wool clip is over 1,000,000 pounds. Sheep are kept in small flocks, varying in number from 15 to 75. Flocks of this size pay well, and it is believed that sheep raising on a large scale would be a most profitable industry. The succulent natural grass that clothes the uplands and downs affords abundant nutriment. Sheep are being raised on some of the islands along the south shore. They live outside all winter and feed on sea kelp washed up on the beach. Statistics presented by trustworthy sheep-raisers show profits of from 34 to 50 per cent. on the original outlay. The Provincial Department of Agriculture pursues the policy of purchasing pure-bred stock for sale to farmers. Sheep farms may be purchased outright at from \$6.00 an acre upwards. Shelter has to be provided for 4 or 5 months in the year. Hilly well watered pastures can be bought at from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Wool. Canadian cloth and knitting manufacturers agree that the finest wool in Canada is grown in the Maritime Provinces, especially Nova Scotia. Wool Growers' Associations for the grading and marketing of wool have been organized at Antigonish and Guysboro.

Swine. The number of hogs in the province in 1918 was 65,238, which is about 16 hogs per each 100 acres of occupied land. The marked interest awakened of late in the dairying industry extends also to the raising of swine, as with plenty of such dairy by-products as skimmed milk and whey, the very finest quality of bacon and ham can be cheaply pro-

duced. The province is particularly well adapted to the development of this branch of animal husbandry

POULTRY. During recent years more attention has been paid to the production of poultry and eggs, which does not meet the local demand. Good prices are obtained. The Department of Agriculture has assisted the establishment of County Poultry Clubs in a number of counties. These clubs hold Annual Poultry Shows. The prices obtained for poultry and eggs are considered very satisfactory.

MARKETING OF EGGS. The nearness to markets and the fact that a surplus for export is not produced do not contribute to the organization of many Egg Circles in the province. Egg Circles have been organized at Pugwash Jct., Bridgetown and Margaree Forks, to market eggs in Montreal, Halifax and Boston. Private firms in different parts of the province ship all the eggs obtained to the nearby markets, and, in some places, export to the larger cities during a part of each year.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. The moist climate and soil of Nova Scotia is best adapted, next to hay, to the production of potatoes, turnips and mangels.

Beans. In 1917 the yield was 30,470 bushels.

Potatoes. Agricultural College experts have found, through tests, that Nova Scotia produces potatoes that are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Professor Macoun, of the Dominion Experimental Farm Service, strongly advises inland growers of potatoes to obtain an occasional importation of the same variety from a Maritime grower. In 1917, 7,606,375 bushels of potatoes were grown.

Other Roots. Turnips often average 800 bushels to the acre. At the Agricultural College, at Truro, for 15 years the yield has averaged 1,000 bushels to the acre. In 1917, 7,527,900 bushels of turnips, mangolds and carrots were grown.

Ontario

This information applies particularly to Southern Ontario. Different conditions obtain in Northern or New Ontario. For information about this district write for Heaton's Ontario Booklet to the Minister of Crown Lands Toronto.

BEEKEEPING. The Dominion census of 1911 gives the province a total of 124,237 colonies. This census, however, only took account of bees owned on farms, and as there are a number of persons making their living from beekeeping and residing in towns and cities, the total number of colonies is much greater than the census shows, being estimated at about 300,000. The majority of bees are wintered on their summer stands with special protection, those not so wintered being placed in cel-

lars. Small apiaries of from 20 to 50 colonies on farms, properly cared for, give good returns, and specialists keeping from 200 to 500 colonies make a good living from bees. Numbers of farmers' wives and daughters make good money from a few hives. The Ontario Beekeepers' Association has about 1,250 members. According to the latest available returns the annual output is approximately 2,200,000 lbs. from about 21,000 colonies. This does not include the dark honey which is obtained in the Fall, and is only a small part of the 20,000 colonies supposed to be in the province.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. Winter and summer schools in beekeeping are held at the Agricultural College, and the subject is taught in the agricultural short courses throughout the province. The Provincial Apiarist lectures to the students, conducts experiments and generally gives advice to Beekeepers.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS. The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union started in 1886, now embraces over 5,000 farmers in the province who conduct experiments on their farms. These are discussed at the annual meeting of the Union. The proceedings are reported in an interesting annual report. Write Dept. Agriculture, Toronto.

DAIRYING. The annual output of cheese, butter, condensed milk and milk powder, together with the milk and cream for city and farm consumption amounts to about sixty-five million dollars. Increasingly large quantities of milk and cream are being shipped to large centres, and ice cream absorbs an increasing quantity of cream. There is a marked improvement in dairy cattle, and the average production per cow has considerably increased during the past few years. This is due to appeals on the part of lecturers and the agricultural press, the work of cow-testing associations, special dairy meetings, etc. Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein are the leading dairy breeds, with the milking Shorthorns gaining in prominence in some sections of the province.

NORTHERN ONTARIO. Dairying has great possibilities. In 1918, 22 cheese factories and 3 creameries made 750,000 lbs. of cheese and nearly 250,000 lbs. of butter.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. The province supports 2 dairy schools, one at Kingston and one at Guelph, where cheese and butter-makers receive a thorough training in the theory and practice of butter and cheese-making. Thirty-one instructors are employed to visit the factories and creameries throughout the season of manufacture and instruct the makers in up-to-date methods. A high standard of quality and uniformity has thus been established in Ontario cheese, and Ontario butter has commanded high prices in the home markets.

Butter. While a considerable quantity of butter is manufactured on the farm, the number of creameries, especially in the large centres of population is rapidly increasing. 25,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$10,000,000, were manufactured in Ontario by 172 creameries, during 1917. A recent development is the making of whey butter.

Cheese. Ontario produces more than half the cheese manufactured in Canada, and exports large quantities to Great Britain. The output of 980 Ontario cheese factories for 1917 was 120,000,000 pounds, valued at \$25,000,000.

Condensed Milk. There are 8 factories manufacturing condensed milk.

Powdered Milk. This industry is advancing in Western Ontario. There are now 4 factories which have absorbed several cheese factories.

FARM VALUES. 1901		1916
Land.....	\$585,354,294	\$794,676,866
Buildings..	226,575,228	357,313,850
Implements	59,897,513	98,020,295
Live Stock.	129,496,261	263,869,539

\$1,001,323,296 \$1,513,880,550

FLAX. See page 19.

FODDER CROPS. Write for pamphlet on Dairying to Department of Agriculture, Toronto. The figures quoted below are taken from the Department of Government Returns, September 1917:

Alfalfa (lucerne) is grown more or less in practically every county, but chiefly in Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland, Brant and Lambton Counties. In some parts the production of alfalfa seed is becoming an important industry.

Barley. Formerly grown for malting, now grown for feeding. In 1918 the crop was 10,375,500 bushels, from 555,294 acres.

Clover. Red clover and alsike are grown extensively both for hay and for seed. Alfalfa or lucerne is being more extensively grown than formerly.

Hay. The area of hay is about 3,547,638 acres, yielding on an average 1.47 tons per acre, and nearly 2 tons in more favorable years. Hay forms in value about one-third of all the field crops.

Indian Corn. Most farmers grow a few acres of Indian corn, which is stored in the silo. It grows from six to ten feet high. Crop averages 10 to 15 tons per acre, with occasionally much larger yields. Half of the corn produced is grown in the Counties of Essex and Kent. It is used partly for distilling and partly for production of fat hogs.

Oats. Next to hay the most valuable field crop, worth thirty-five to forty millions annually. In 1918, 456,733,000 bushels were harvested from 14,790,336 acres. Write for pamphlet on dairying to Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Peas. In 1918, 4,384,700 bushels of peas were harvested from 235,976 acres. Ontario peas are considered the best in the world.

Rye. In Europe is used extensively for bread, but in Canada principally as a feed for farm stock. In 1918, 10,375,500 bushels of Rye were grown on 555,294 acres. Average yield for past 36 years, 16.5 bushels.

Sweet Clover. A biennial common in waste places. When grown for hay should be cut before blossoming, when it becomes woody. White sweet clover has a peculiar odour distasteful to stock; yellow sweet clover produces less hay per acre but is more palatable.

FRUIT GROWING. The total orchard acreage in 1913 was 306,767 acres; small fruits, 24,360 acres; vineyards, 11,130 acres. The bulk of the fruit is consumed by local consumption. The Western markets for Ontario tender fruits are of growing importance. Previous to the embargo of 1916, apples and pears to the value of several million dollars were exported to Great Britain. The industry is rapidly developing. It is estimated that \$80,000,000 is invested in the Ontario fruit industry.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, founded in Hamilton in 1859, has since 1904 held an annual show in Toronto.

NATIONAL SERVICE WORKERS. In the seasons of 1917-18, The Trades and Labor Branch organized camps for the employment of girls in fruit picking, canning and truck gardening. Regular camps were organized and contracts made with Fruit Associations and farmers. Their work proved unexpectedly efficient.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM. An experimental fruit farm of 150 acres has been established in the Niagara District, one object being to develop varieties suitable for long shipment. The station is equipped with laboratories, greenhouses, cold storage, canning factory, packing houses, etc., and extensive commercial orchards for testing purposes.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS. Over 50 Co-operative Fruit Growers' Associations do a good work in producing, packing and marketing fruits.

DRYING AND CRYSTALLIZING FRUIT. At present only apples are evaporated. It is stated that fruit in Ontario contains too much juice or water. Very little crystallizing of fruit is done. Experiments are being made in the Government station at Vineland.

JAM AND CANNING FACTORIES, ETC.—Ontario has 33 jam and jelly factories, 117 fruit and vegetable canning factories, 53 cider mills, and 98 fruit evaporators, a total of over 300 factories utilizing the by-products of the fruit industry. The greater proportion of the canneries and jam and jelly factories

are situated in the Niagara peninsula, the Essex peninsula, and in Prince Edward County. The cider mills and evaporators are fairly evenly distributed through the Province.

Apples. According to the Dominion Census of 1911, there were in Ontario 7,766,257 apple trees, with a total production of 6,305,462 bushels of fruit. These figures are low, as the year 1910 was one of comparative failure of the apple fruit. The province produces 60% of the total crop of apples in Canada. The bulk of the crop is sold within the province. During the past 10 years Ontario has exported more apples to Great Britain than any other province or state on the continent. The Western Provinces take annually about 1,000,000 bushels. This market is growing. The principal commercial apples in order of ripening are: Duchess, Wealthy, Snow, Ribston pippin, McIntosh, King, Greening, Baldwin, Golden Russet, Spy, Stark, Ben Davis. The Fameuse and St. Lawrence varieties are grown in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys.

Cherries. Sweet cherries are only grown commercially from the Niagara District to the Essex peninsula; sour (or pie) cherries in all parts of older Ontario.

Grapes. The counties Lincoln, Wentworth and Welland produce 95% of grapes grown in Canada. In these counties there were in 1915, 10,850 acres of vineyard. The vine begins to bear at four years, and continues a lifetime. Good grape land costs from \$80 to \$125 per acre. The crop is subject to less variation than any other fruit. A grower in Niagara District estimates maintenance and profit per acre as follows: Cost of bringing into bearing, \$75; annual outlay when bearing (pruning and tying, cultivation, spraying three times, packing and packages), \$58.50. Average yield 3 tons, or 700 baskets, at average price, 15c.—\$112.50. Net return, \$54. Markets, Toronto, Hamilton and other neighboring cities; Western and Eastern Provinces. The Ontario Temperance Act was expected to hurt grape growers seriously by destroying the wine industry, which absorbed 700 cars of grapes annually, and used sour and unripe grapes. In 1918 Niagara grapes sold at \$80 a ton, a high record.

GRAPE JUICE.—The bottling of unfermented grape juice has been started on a large scale. It is chiefly manufactured by E. D. Smith & Son, Winona, and Welch Grape Juice Co., St. Catharines; T. G. Bright Co., and the Marsh Grape Juice Co., Niagara Falls. Grape juice requires a higher grade of fruit than the wine industry and it must be well matured and sweet.

WINE. It is estimated that one-third of annual vintage is manufactured into wine. Approximate annual output, 275,000 gals. The situation has been affected by tem-

perature legislation. Chief varieties made: Dry Catawba, Sweet Catawba (a communion wine), Isabella, St. Augustine, Port, Sherry, Claret, Golden Diana, Rhine Wine, Champagne. Chief manufacturers: T. G. Bright & Co., Niagara Falls; Pelee Island Wine Co., Brantford; Hillrust Wine Mfg. Co., St. Catharines; Ontario Wine Co., St. Catharines; St. David's Wine Growers Co., Toronto; Niagara Falls Wine Co., Niagara Falls; S. Allen, Norwich; G. Girardot Wine Co., Sandwich; M. Guindon, Sandwich; La Compagnie Robinet Freres, Sandwich; A. Tournier, Sandwich; Marsh & Co., Sandwich. Market chiefly in Canada.

Peaches. Peaches are grown commercially in the Niagara District and certain localities in Essex, Lambton, Elgin Kent and Norfolk Counties on Lake Erie. The best varieties are the Yellow St. John Crawford, Elberta and New Profine. Annual output about 2 million baskets of 11 quarts. Trees begin to bear in 4 years and should last 15 years.

COST OF CULTIVATION. An expert peach grower estimates cost of maintenance and profit per acre as follows: Spraying, manuring, pruning and cultivation, \$28; picking, packing and packages, \$53; hauling to station, say \$5; total cost, \$86. Returns, 700 baskets (11 quarts), at 50c.—\$350. Net return, \$264. The average orchard will yield less than the above figures.

Melons. Large quantities of Musk Melons are shipped from Leamington to all parts of Canada. Other sections grow for local markets. A number of varieties of the Rockyford type are cultivated.

Pears. Pears net the grower from \$65 to \$100 per acre. The Bartlett, Anjou, Duchess and other varieties are grown. Pears are exported to Great Britain. From the Burlington district about 1 million baskets are marketed in Ontario and Quebec.

Plums. The Burbank, Bradshaw, Monarch and Anjou are the leading varieties. The average net profit is \$40 to \$75 per acre. Over 300,000 baskets are grown annually. The acreage has decreased owing to the importation of dried plums and prunes from the U.S.

Other Fruits. Cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants yield from \$60 to \$100 up to \$500 an acre in some cases. If the tree is well covered in winter, figs will ripen in the Niagara District. Citrons do well in Southern Ontario. Watermelons do well, but the market is chiefly supplied from the U.S.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimated crop in 1918, see table on page 17.

Barley. Ninety-six per cent. of the barley grown is the O.A.C. 21, developed from seed brought from Mandischeuri, Russia. The increase in the yield from the use

of this strain in the past 20 years is valued at \$35,000,000

Winter Wheat. Ontario produces more than all the rest of Canada combined. Crop in 1918, 7,054,800 bushels from 362,616 acres, average 19.50. At the Guelph Agricultural College for two years Dawsons' Golden Chaff has yielded 2 bushels per acre more than any other variety

Spring Wheat. Is not grown for export. Yield, in 1918, 2,796,000 bushels from 121,000 acres, average 22.36. Is grown in every county, varying from less than 100 acres in Elgin to over 33,000 acres in Renfrew County.

Buckwheat. Can be grown on a great variety of soils. Will often give good returns where other crops will scarcely survive. Is grown chiefly as a soiling crop, is used for chicken feed and buckwheat cakes: best varieties, Rough or Rye, Silver-hull and Tartarian. A war wheat substitute.

Other Grains. See under "Fodder Crops."

LIVE STOCK. The value of the live stock on the farms has increased by over \$80,000,000 in the past ten years. Thirteen associations hold co-operative sales of pure-bred stock. Ontario has supplied much of the foundation stock for the new provinces.

RANCHING. In Ontario, from a line drawn from Brockville to the mouth of the Severn River on Lake Huron, running north up to the National Transcontinental Railway, there lies an immense tract of practically waste rocky land covered with second growth timber, interlaced by lakes and streams, peat bogs and beaver meadows, with here and there a pocket of arable land. Recent successful experiments have shown that this land can be used for cattle ranching. In summer the cattle browse through the scrub and second growth trees free from flies. In winter open shelters are provided for use as required. Beyond this the cattle do not require housing or care, as they feed around the hay-ricks and drink from dammed streams of running springs. In selecting a ranch the requisites are a never-freezing stream, beaver meadows from which hay can be cut and a rocky shelter for the barns in winter. The ranch may also serve as a big game and fishing preserve. Write to The Burleigh Ranching Co., Burleigh, Ont.

Cattle. The Dominion returns for 1919 show that in Ontario there were 1,082,119 milch cows and 865,847 other cattle. For dairy cattle the Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey are the favorite, yielding about one-third more milk than the corresponding grades. The Shorthorn has its champions, especially as a dual purpose cow. For beef cattle the Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled Angus are most popular. There is a large export trade with the Northwest. Large shipments are made from

Toronto to Great Britain. The remission of the duty upon cattle exported to the United States has resulted in large purchases of Canadian animals by U.S. buyers. As a consequence of this, the high price of beef and the increasing cost of fodder, there are fewer cattle to-day in Ontario than there were 5 years ago, but there is a marked improvement in the quality of the dairy stock

Goats. There are very few good breeders. A number are kept as pets. Many milch goats could be kept in the towns and pleasure resorts. Angora goats would be useful for the production of mohair in North Ontario. See Goats, under B Columbia.

Horses. Ontario is the leading province for the breeding of horses. Numbers are shipped from the province in every direction every week. The Ontario Stallion Act provides for the enrolment of grade and pure-bred stallions, and for an annual inspection. Premiums are given to horses which from the soundness, breed, etc., are considered worthy. The Act effectively prohibits the service of grade stallions subject to certain diseases and malformations. Motor cars notwithstanding, the demand is good. In 1919 there were 732,977 horses in the province.

Sheep. The climate and soil conditions of Ontario are particularly adapted to sheep raising. This has been demonstrated by Ontario breeders winning a large number of the prizes at the large American Expositions, such as the World's Fair at Chicago, the Pan-American at Buffalo, the Exposition at St. Louis, and the Annual International Show at Chicago. Of pure-bred sheep there are about 20,000 head of the following breeds: Shropshire, Leicester, Oxford, Lincoln, Cotswold, Southdown, Dorset, Hampshire and Suffolk. The home consumption of mutton and lambs has greatly increased during the last few years. The American cities afford a profitable market for the surplus stock, especially if the animals are of high quality. The abolition of the duty on wool by the U.S. has given an impetus to sheep breeding. In 1919 there were 1972,341 sheep in the province.

NORTH ONTARIO. Small flocks are kept in the Clay Belt and north of New Liskeard. The short-wooled breeds are best suited to the climate. Careful management is necessary to protect from wolves and hunters' dogs. The wool is not injured by burrs, but may be discolored by burnt timber. It is marketed by the Government. The mutton is excellent. Lumber and mining camps and Summer tourists afford local markets. For Grazing Leases, apply Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

Wool. In 1913 wool sold at 12c. to 15c. per lb.; in 1914, at 20c.; in 1915, at 27c.; in 1916, at 32c., and in 1917, for the first time wool was sold co-operatively. Over 1,600

farmers made shipments to the winter fair building at Guelph where the wool was graded by an expert. Over 200,000 lbs were sold and the price averaged over 60c per lb.

Swine. Ontario cannot compete with the U.S. in the fat hog, because for competitive marketing it must be fed on large quantities of cheap corn, not here obtainable, and Canada has comparatively little home demand for lard. The weight limits of the bacon hog are fixed at 160 to 200 lbs live weight. Success depends upon close adherence to type by the farmer buying on a quality basis and regular production each month. For the production of bacon the Yorkshire hog is considered best, though the Tamworth and Berkshire are also suitable. Pork factories are established at Toronto, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Stratford, Peterboro and Ottawa. From 1½ to 2 million hogs are annually slaughtered in the province. In 1918 there were 1,656,386 swine in the province.

POULTRY. The farmers of the province are each year realizing more and more the large profits that may be made from a flock of poultry. A large number of poultry associations have been organized throughout the province for the purpose of raising the standard of poultry breeding, and the Provincial Government is helping this object by the distribution of pure-bred eggs for hatching, to the rural schools. Ontario breeders have for many years been winning a large number of the principal prizes at the leading American Shows. At the Provincial Winter Fair held at Guelph, Ontario, each December, there is one of the greatest annual poultry shows on the continent. Last year there were over 5,000 entries. Large quantities of poultry and eggs are shipped to the markets of Great Britain.

Egg CIRCLES. Egg circles have been established in some districts for the stimulation of production and efficient handling. By this means the farmer has been enabled to secure from 2c. to 6c. per dozen more for his eggs. Outside of egg circles the growing tendency of dealers is to buy eggs on a quality basis.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. About 350,000 acres are devoted to root crops. The production of early vegetables under glass is increasing, especially near Toronto, Hamilton and in Essex County. Large tracts of market lands near the large cities have been taken up lately for city lots and the present growers cannot fill the demand. Around Toronto there are over 1,000 vegetable gardens averaging 7 to 8 acres each. The output of the truck farms is valued at over \$6,000,000 annually.

Beans. Wax (butter) beans are commonly grown for local markets. Pole (French) beans do not thrive owing to the climate. Field beans are grown in all counties, the greatest acreages are in Kent, Huron, Elgin,

Welland, Middlesex and Norfolk Counties. The varieties grown are white-skinned shelled beans. Soya beans have not been extensively grown. About 75 per cent of the beans produced in Canada are grown in Ontario. In March, 1915, beans sold at \$3 per bushel. In March, 1918, at from \$6 to \$7.50. An average crop is 15 bushels per acre. Average cost of production per acre, \$31.40.

Celery. The demand is practically unlimited. The largest celery growing district is at Thedford (Lambton Co.), where over 70 acres are grown each year.

Dessicated Vegetables. This industry has been greatly stimulated by the war. The Graham Co., Ltd., of Belleville, said to be the largest establishment of the kind on the continent, have been handling contracts for the British, French and U.S. War Offices, particularly in dried potatoes and Julienne (mixed dried vegetables). Practically every kind of vegetable has been treated.

Lettuce. Is a most popular and extensively grown crop.

Mangolds. Of all the root crops mangolds show the largest increase in the past 30 years. The market value of the crop is now about 2½ million dollars.

Onions. The total acreage planted is over 1,000 acres. Average yield about 450 bushels per acre, chiefly the yellow variety, although large quantities of red are grown in Eastern Ontario. Leamington district is noted for onions. Around Hensall many acres are planted in onion sets which are shipped to all parts of Canada. Importations from Egypt, Bermuda and Spain are large. From the U.S. about 78,000 bushels are imported annually over export trade.

Potatoes. The best potato growers average over \$100 per acre. Toronto alone consumes over 3,000 90-lb. bags per day, and other cities in proportion. There are great opportunities, for the demand far outdistances the local supply. An average crop is 200 bushels per acre. Potatoes are grown in every county and many parts of New Ontario produce excellent crops. Six co-operative associations have been formed for handling potatoes: 1 in Wellington, 2 in Lambton Co., 2 in Nipissing and 1 in Rainy River District.

Pumpkins are commonly grown as a companion crop for corn. There is an increasing demand for canning purposes.

Radishes. Grown in most vegetable gardens. The Ojibwa District in Essex County is famous for its large acreage of radishes, which are marketed in nearby cities of the State of Michigan.

Sugar Beets. The sugar beet industry started in 1901 with 4 factories, 2 of which lapsed while gaining experience. The Dominion Sugar Co. now owns factories at Chatham, Wallaceburg and

Kitchener, the only factories in Ontario. The farmers' net profits per acre are estimated at from \$35 to \$100 in exceptional cases. Prices paid growers have increased from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per ton. The finest quality of sugar is manufactured. No crop so effectively cleans the land or so well fits it for barley, oats or wheat. The average sugar content of Ontario beets is 12%.

By-Products. The tops are rich in fertilizing contents, are ploughed into the soil, and sometimes fed green or as silage. Beet pulp is dried and sold as stock feed. It contains about 5% of sugar, and is very beneficial to milch cows. A limited amount has been fed fresh to stock near the factories. The lime used in manufacturing sugar is at present wasted.

POTASH AND NITROGEN are obtained from the mother liquor secured from beet molasses.

NOTE.—In 1915 the total amount of refined sugar manufactured from Canadian grown sugar beets was 39,515,802 lbs.

Tomatoes. Average yield is 250 bushels per acre. As high as 600 bushels has been reached. Large quantities are grown for canning factories in Prince Edward County and the Niagara district. Leamington district annually ships early tomatoes as far west as Calgary and east to Halifax.

Other Vegetables and Roots. Asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, peas, and rhubarb find a ready market in the canning factories. Cabbage average ten tons per acre, cucumbers (small), 5 tons; mangolds, 432 bushels; carrots, 254 bushels; turnips, 394 bushels; artichokes are grown to a limited extent; beets do well generally; brussels sprouts are easily grown in S. Ontario; sweet corn is grown very largely by all vegetable growers; egg plant succeeds where late and early frosts are not prevalent; parsnips are an important crop; peppers are grown in some counties for local markets and for pickling; rhubarb is found on nearly every farm; salsify (vegetable oyster) is hardy and used by many; spinach is grown almost entirely for greens; squash is grown with corn.

TOBACCO. Is grown in the Counties of Essex and in Pelee Island, Kent, Prince Edward, Elgin and Lincoln. The total crop in 1917 is estimated at 3,495,000 lbs. from 2,930 acres. The Burley variety, suitable for chewing, is grown in 5 counties: Seed Leaf in Essex County; Snuff in Kent County; and Conn. Havana in Lincoln County. Maryland tobacco has been introduced into Prince Edward County with some success. During the last few years the growing of bright tobacco (flue cured) has extended rapidly, invading the light sandy loams near the shores of Lake Ontario, and some gravelly hills with good drainage. The annual production of this variety is nearly 1,000,000 lbs. with the demand yearly increasing. A limited amount of

Seed Leaf and Flue cured leaf of the heaviest type is grown under contract. During the last two years the cultivation of White Burley has notably decreased owing to adverse climatic conditions and very keen competition from other crops, especially those connected with the canning industry. It requires a long summer and good fall. Cost of cultivation, including labour of grower, is estimated at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Average yield about 1,300 lbs. per acre. Further information write to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Harrow, Essex Co.

Prince Edward Island

BEEKEEPING. Beekeeping is in its infancy in the province, but about enough honey is now produced for local demand.

DAIRYING. The dairy industry is of comparatively recent growth. In 1891 co-operative dairying was begun, in 1892 an experimental cheese station for the manufacture of cheese was established; in 1899 a dairymen's association was organized; in 1902 a dairy school was established in Charlottetown. In 1918, 37 cheese and butter factories, all conducted by joint stock companies, manufactured 57,147 lbs. of butter and 2,186,116 lbs. of cheese. The price of butter averaged 15.26 cents and cheese 23.15 cents.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS. A Provincial Government Experimental Farm has been maintained for nearly 50 years, including a stock farm and an experimental orchard. In addition there are 8 model orchards in the province. The Dominion Government established an Experimental Station near Charlottetown in 1909.

FERTILIZERS. The Island has valuable natural manures, which may be used to increase the fertility of the soil.

MUSSEL MUD. Thick beds of mussel mud, or oyster mud, are found in all bays and river mouths. The deposit, often many feet thick, consists of organic remains of oysters, mussels, clams, etc. Shells are embedded in dense deposits of mud-like stuff; the supply is almost inexhaustible. It affords a manure of great value, and applicable to any kind of crop. Steam dredging and facilities for loading mussel mud on railway cars provided by the Provincial Government has resulted in the distribution of over 3,000 car loads of mussel mud among the farmers in the past three years.

PEAT MUD. Peat marsh mud and swamp soil are sometimes used as manure.

SEAWEED. Seaweed can be obtained in large quantities in many parts, and is of great value whether fresh or composted.

FISH OFFAL. The heads and bones of cod are especially valuable.

LIMESTONE. Brown, earthy limestones are common throughout the island.

FIELD CROPS. Seeding is not usually through until the end of May. The farmers finish their outside work by the end of October. According to the provincial returns the yield of field crops in 1918 was estimated as follows: Hay and clover, 300,000 tons; wheat, 500,000 bushels; oats, 6,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 6,500,000 bushels; barley, 80,000 bushels; mixed grains, 300,000 bushels; buckwheat, 138,400 bushels; turnips and mangolds, 3,500,000 bushels; corn, 2,415 tons; peas, 7,400 bushels.

Wheat. White Russian is the favorite variety, with White Fyfe a good second. In 1918, 30,352 acres were sown to spring wheat. Wheat is raised only for home consumption.

Oats. In some sections Banner is grown exclusively; in others, Old Island Black. The Banner Oat Club admits to membership anyone who grows Banner Oats only. The Club inspects and sells for its members all Banner Oats from fields which score not less than 19½ out of 20 points for freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain in the fields of standing grain competitions. The Province is famous for its seed oats. There are 3 firms with modern plants for the cleaning and grading of seed oats. In 1918 169,729 acres were sown to oats.

Barley. Hitherto barley has been grown in mixtures for feed purposes. The present tendency is to grow it pure. The acreage is increasing and the demand for seed good. Two-rowed barley is most popular.

Fodder Crops. The chief fodder crops are the clovers (Mammoth, Common Reds and Alsike), and grass (chiefly Timothy). A small amount of corn is grown and alfalfa is being given a trial.

FRUIT GROWING.—Apples. The Duch-ess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Ben Davis, Alexander and Stark are the chief varieties of apples grown. The supply exceeds the home demand, but few are exported. The industry is growing rapidly. The Co-operative Fruit Company was organized in 1910 to assist its members in the purchasing of supplies and the sale of products.

Strawberries. A trade, amounting to about \$12,000, is done with the neighboring provinces in strawberries. Many farmers are planting small areas as a beginning. The crop will greatly increase during the next few years.

Other Fruits. Pears, European plums and cherries are successfully grown. Cranberries and blueberries grow wild; large quantities are sold at profitable prices.

LIVE STOCK. The Prince Edward Island Horse Breeders' Association, Beef Cattle Breeders' Association, Swine Breeders' Association are active organizations.

Cattle. A sufficient quantity of good beef cattle is produced for home consumption, and large quantities have been exported. A few individuals are building up herds of excellent dairy cattle. Breeders' Clubs have been formed in several communities for the establishing of one breed. Estimated number of cattle in the province in 1918, 113,443.

Goats. Very few are kept.

Horses. There is a good demand for heavy draught horses and brood mares and large carriage horses. During the past few years a number of Clydesdale mares and stallions have been imported from Scotland, which has improved the breeding very much. Estimated number of horses in the province in 1918, 32,547. In 1913 an Act was passed by the local legislature requiring every stallion standing for service to be enrolled as a "Purebred," a "Grade," or a "Crossbred."

Sheep. Census returns show of the 91,232 sheep on the Island, 1,000 are pure bred, of which about half are Shropshire, the balance Leicester, Cotswold, Southdown and Lincoln. The soil, a light red loam, and naturally dry, is easily worked, and produces excellent pasture for sheep. The meat is of excellent flavor, and commands a premium of about one cent per lb. on the markets of New England and Western Canada.

Wool. The Prince Edward Island Wool Growers' Assn., at Charlottetown, attends to the grading and co-operative sale of wool.

Swine. Packers report an improvement in the quality. Estimated number in the province in 1918, 56,377.

POULTRY. The demand for all kinds of poultry at good prices is increasing. A Poultry Show is held in Charlottetown each year, and a smaller one at Georgetown in connection with the annual Seed fair. Number of fowl in the province, 760,939. Estimated value of poultry, \$1,521,878.

EGG CIRCLES. Prince Edward Island was the first province to organize egg circles. 65 egg circles have been formed with a membership of about 3,300. In 1918, 1,000,000 dozen eggs were sold through the egg circles, averaging 41 cents. Egg production represents \$11 for every inhabitant of the Island.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. The chief root crop is turnips, of which about 8,000 acres are grown, giving an average of 650 bushels per acre. Some mangels, sugar beets and carrots are also raised.

VEGETABLE GARDENING is becoming an important industry, particularly in the neighborhood of the shipping ports. The chief markets are the mining towns of Nova Scotia.

Quebec

BEEKEEPING. There are about 110,000 colonies in 6,000 apiaries. As Government inspectors give instruction on request. The honey crop for 1918 was valued at \$1,000,000. The flavor of Quebec honey is famous and there is a constant demand. The industry has been greatly promoted by the introduction of the Italian Queen. Movable frame hives have taken the place of the old stationary hive.

CROP AREA. The total land area of Quebec is 218,723,687 acres. Of this, 15,576,809 acres are occupied, of which 8,147,633 acres, or 52.5%, are improved.

DAIRYING. The production of milk in 1900 was valued at \$21,000,000; in 1910, \$31,000,000, and in 1915, \$35,000,000—an increase of about \$1,000,000 per annum. The total number of milch cows in the province in 1917 was 911,023, in 1901, 755,770. The increase in production in spite of the decreased number of cows, shows a very marked improvement in the herds throughout the province. In 1915, 16, milk and cream were exported to the United States to the value of nearly \$800,000.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. At St Hyacinthe a dairy school has been established for training butter and cheese makers and give, in winter, a special course to farmers on the production and care of milk. The Provincial Government has established an effective system of grading and inspection of cheese and butter, which has greatly stimulated the industry and improved the product.

Butter and Cheese. In 1917 there were in the province 598 creameries, 895 cheese factories, and 482 combined factories (making butter and cheese). The output of butter was 31,473,096 lbs., valued at \$13,079,416, and the total output of cheese was 67,651,615 lbs., valued at \$11,819,985. In 1917 the average price per pound of butter was 40 cents, and of cheese 21 cents.

Condensed Milk. There are two condensed milk factories in the province.

CO-OPERATION. Of the 190 Agricultural Co-operative Societies in Quebec, the largest and most prosperous is La Societe Co-operative des Fromagers de Quebec, founded in 1910. It has now 5,000 members in the district east of Montreal. At the close of 1918 its business amounted to over \$4,172,000. For the past 4 years it has paid an 8% dividend, and its reserve will soon be \$50,000. It sells for its members, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, maple sugar and syrup, poultry live or dead, eggs, fatted calves, rabbits, etc. Its retail shops are very well equipped.

FODDER CROPS. The deep snow, which in winter covers the pasture lands, and the natural irrigation afforded by rivers

and brooks, and the regular rains, are the principal elements which help to make the province eminently favorable for the production of fodder crops.

Hay and Clover. In 1918 hay and clover crops amounted to 3,862,000 tons, with a total value of \$58,507,000. The growing of clover for seed is rapidly extending. The annual production is now over 400,000 lbs.

Corn. The crop of forage corn in 1917 was 200,000 tons, value \$1,872,000. Indian corn is generally a successful crop except in colder districts, where the farmers use vegetables and roots for fodder. The number of silos is increasing as a result of the encouragement given by the Provincial Government.

Lucerne. The Lucerne (alfalfa) crop was 8,500 tons, valued at \$80,000 in 1917. Experiments in different sections have demonstrated that this crop could be more widely cultivated.

FRUIT GROWING. There are numbers of orchards in the Montreal District and in the Eastern Townships, where large quantities of apples, pears, cherries and other fruits are grown. In the District of Quebec, which is colder, there are also good orchards of apple, plum and cherry trees.

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT STATIONS. The Provincial Government has 24 experimental fruit stations, including 6 demonstration orchards, and one nursery located at Deschambault, Co. Portneuf. In 1917, 13 horticultural societies planted about 10,000 fruit trees furnished by the Provincial Government on special conditions.

Apples. Apples of the best dessert quality are grown in the Province of Quebec. The Fameuse, which has been grown there for over 200 years, is perhaps still the leading variety, though the McIntosh Red in handsome appearance and quality is equally good, while the tree is hardier. The Duchess apple probably comes next in value, followed by Wealthy and Alexander. The Montreal Peach, Yellow Transparent and St. Lawrence are well-known varieties. Apples are grown chiefly in the Eastern Townships and Island of Montreal, although many parts of Quebec are well suited for apple growing. Probably the best orchard is that of the Trappist Fathers at Oka, in the Ottawa River Valley. Most of the apples are marketed in the province. The city of Montreal takes large quantities, much of it being sent to outlying districts in boats. The average profit per acre of a well cared for orchard averages from \$300 to \$500 (these figures have been obtained from the various demonstration orchards under the control of the Department of Agriculture). This might be much greater as the McIntosh and Fameuse can be grown to perfection and bring top prices.

Montreal Melons. The Island of Montreal has long been noted for its big luscious musk melons. 8 to 12 lbs is the commonest size, some go as high as 22 lbs., one is recorded at 10 lbs in weight. The shape varies from roundish to oblong. The growers have their own strains, which vary. The quality of the fruit is due partly to the climate and soil about Montreal, partly to the skill and trouble taken by the growers. A good crop will fetch \$2,000 or more per acre. There are no accurate statistics as to the quantity raised, but the output is considerable. The fruit now finds a ready market in many cities of the United States. Much of the melon land has been taken up by building lots.

Plums. European varieties succeed on the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence River. In L'Isle and Kamouraska Counties European and domestic plums are canned. There is a good opening for a canning house.

Small Fruits. Manufacturers from the neighbouring provinces come as far as the northern district of Quebec for supplies of small fruits which are renowned for succulence and flavor. There are good openings for canneries.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimated yield in 1918, see table on page 17.

LIVE STOCK. The Live Stock Traders' Association of Quebec, organized in 1895, has held auction sales of pure bred live stock since 1910, and has done much to increase the number and quality of pure bred animals in the Province. A list of breeders of pure bred stock is published yearly by the Publications Service of Dept. of Agriculture.

Cattle. French Canadian cattle, first brought to Canada about 1620, bear strong similarity to Jerseys, Guernseys, Kings and some breeds of Normandy cattle. Are found generally through the province, practically the sole breed along the St. Lawrence south of Quebec and in Lake St. John District. As compared with Ayrshires, Guernseys and Shorthorns, the French-Canadian cow stands first in the cost of producing butter and second in milk. They are hardy, easy to keep, good foragers, tractable and sure breeders, but not good for beef. The prevailing color is black with fawn ring round the muzzle; horns with black points. In many sections there are fine herds of Ayrshire, Hereford, Durham, Jersey, Guernsey, Angus, Holstein and Canadian cattle. The Howick district is reputed to have more Ayrshire cattle than any other district of equal size in America. In 1918 there were in the province, 2,408,513 cattle, including 1,162,694 milch cows.

Goats. Very few are kept.

Horses. French-Canadian horses are descended from animals sent out from France in early days of the Colony, first ship-

ment being from stables of Louis XIV in 1665. About 1870 the native strain was nearly spoilt by introduction of foreign stallions. The breed has since been revived. It is an excellent general purpose horse, docile and amiable, hardy, about 15 hands high, with abundant hair on mane, tail and legs, would make useful cavalry remounts and mounted infantry horses. The best artillery horses in the S. African War came from the Valley of the Ottawa and sections of Quebec. In 1918 there were 342,000 horses in the province. The Department of Agriculture has encouraged the breeding of Percherons and Belgian draught horse by the importation of stallions by founding the Canadian Society of Breeders of Belgian Horses. Several breeders have very fine Percherons.

Sheep. There were 913,802 sheep in the province in 1918, half of which are Leicesters, the remainder Shropshires, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Oxfords, and Southdowns. With the growth of the dairy and hog industries, sheep raising has been neglected. There is much rough land suitable for sheep. The local demand for mutton far exceeds the supply, and the U.S. cities offer a market at all times. At present there is no export trade done.

Wool. The grading and co-operative sale of wool is conducted at several points. Very good prices are obtained.

Swine. The bacon industry is as yet in its infancy, though for years farmers have been fattening hogs for Montreal and local markets. In 1918 there were 997,255 swine in the province. In a country where the dairy industry is so developed the number of swine could easily be doubled. The establishment of two co-operative abattoirs by the Provincial Government has done much to stimulate the industry.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. The average annual sugar output of Canada was about 28,803,385 lbs. during the decade, 1901-1911; of this, Quebec contributed 19,270,514 lbs. The annual output of the province is estimated at \$2,100,000. The average selling price has been about 22 cents per lb. The trees are generally tapped in the latter part of March and April. Moderately warm days followed by freezing nights are ideal conditions to promote flow. Seasons vary, but the cost of fitting up a modern sugar camp is a paying investment even at low market prices.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. A co-operative society has been formed at Waterloo. It has obtained a Federal law restricting the use of the word *érable* (maple) exclusively to pure maple sugar products. It finds markets for its members and provides uniform labels. It has already more orders than it can fill.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. The Department of Agriculture has established sugar-making

ing school. Government instructors visit the sugar camps and give practical demonstrations and instruction.

DOMESTIC REGULATION. The Federal Government has passed a stringent act to prevent adulterated imitations.

By-products. As by-products, there can be obtained a good vinegar, malic acid and bimalate of lime, the best known constituent for baking powder.

POULTRY. The production of poultry and eggs has greatly increased in late years. Cold hen houses with cotton and glass front are becoming more and more popular. The general utility breeds, Rhode Island Rouge, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandotte predominate. These last best meet the needs of the market both for poultry and eggs. The production of capons is continually increasing. A new breed, "Chantrelle," remarkable for its flesh and laying qualities, has been developed at the Oka farm.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. The Department of Agriculture has established 25 stations in different parts of the province for the rearing and fattening of poultry, which operate all the year round. Four co-operative incubators with a capacity for 1,800 to 2,400 eggs have been placed in certain centres. Farmers bring their eggs and return three weeks later for the chicks hatched from these eggs. Six poultry instructors employed by the Government give instruction in the best methods of rearing poultry and supervise the construction of modern hen houses. Free bulletins and circulars on all subjects dealing with poultry are distributed on request.

EDUCATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. The Department of Agriculture distributes each year to children in the rural schools settings of eggs to train them in the care of poultry and poultry judging. In the Fall local fairs are organized and the chickens hatched from these eggs are exhibited by the children. Prizes are given to the best exhibits.

CO-OPERATION. Several local co-operative societies are engaged in the sale of eggs and poultry. The Cheese Makers' Co-operative Society of Quebec, 61 William St., Montreal, undertakes for a small commission the sale of the products brought them by the co-operative societies which are affiliated with it.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. Potato growing is an important branch of agriculture. The District of Quebec produces excellent Swedish turnips for the table; they are in great demand on the Montreal market and elsewhere. Ruta бага or Swedish turnips, mangels and sugar beets are cultivated by many farmers for feeding their dairy cows in winter. Cultivation has been stimulated by the demonstration work carried on under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture.

SCHOOL GARDENS. In most municipalities groups of pupils cultivate small kitchen gardens.

TOBACCO. From an industrial point of view the growing of tobacco in the Province of Quebec is limited to the counties around Montreal, and chiefly on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Owing to the short summers and early frosts the early varieties are chiefly grown, known as "Canadian," such as the Petit Rouge, Parfum d'Italie and Canelle (known also as Cinnamon-vented). These are black smoking tobaccos, contain a large proportion of nicotine, and are very strong. Other varieties are Great and Small Havana, Comstock Spanish, Zimmer Spanish and Connecticut Seed Leaf, grown in counties of Rouville, Joliette and Montcalm. These produce pipe tobaccos or ordinary wrappers and fillers for domestic or combination cigars. The total production in Quebec for 1917 was about 1,500,000 lbs.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. The planters of the Yamaska Valley have formed a co-operative society and established at St. Césaire a large warehouse for the curing and sale of Comstock Spanish tobacco as fillers and binders of cigars. The society sells annually from 500,000 to 600,000 lbs of tobacco at from 30 to 45 cents per lb. The purchase of tobacco according to quality has greatly improved methods of cultivation and treatment. Before the formation of this society growers obtained only from 15 to 20 cents per lb.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONS. Tobacco stations are maintained by the Dominion Government at Farnham and St. Jacques L'Achigan. The Superintendents are always glad to give advice and assistance to planters.

Saskatchewan

Value Agricultural Production 1918. Live stock \$264,773,365; other agricultural products \$337,468,011.

BEEKEEPING. Apiculture is being successfully operated in many parts of the province, but the business has not as yet developed to such proportions as would warrant its being classed as an industry.

DAIRYING. Herds of dairy cattle are successfully maintained in all parts of the province, but in the eastern and northern sections where there is an abundance of pasture and a plentiful supply of water, particular attention is paid to this industry. Co-operative creameries provide a cash market for all the cream which can be produced. Cream is purchased on a graded basis, a bonus being paid for exceptional quality. The industry is growing rapidly. In 1914 there were 204,624 milch cows in the province, in 1918, 352,989.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES. A provision that in building a factory or other buildings, the Saskatchewan Government may advance a loan equal to the total cost of building a creamery or cheese factory or other building, needed for such purpose. Under ordinary circumstances the Government will loan 75 per cent of the amount required to erect and equip a creamery. The Government also advances 75 per cent of the cost of erecting public cold storage warehouses owned by the Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS. The Provincial Dairy Branch issues pamphlets, bulletins and other literature containing information relative to dairy matters. A special lecture and demonstration car is also operated over several railway lines for several weeks during each winter.

Butter. The dairymen own 20 co-operative creameries all of which are amalgamated into one strong company, known as The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited. There are also 10 privately owned creameries in operation. In 1918 the total output of creamery butter amounted to 1,656,666 pounds. As previously explained, the cream is purchased on a graded basis, the prices varying with the quality. This practice, which has now been in vogue for four years, has raised the quality of the creamery output to a high standard. The output of dairy butter in 1918 was 11,800,000 lbs.

MARKETING. The Provincial Dairy Branch operates butter grading stations at Regina and Saskatoon where, through churning, samples, all butter produced in creameries in the province is graded by a Government Grader. A large quantity of the creamery butter produced in Saskatchewan is annually marketed in British Columbia. In 1918 two carloads were sold for export to Siberia, and considerable quantities to export houses in Montreal.

Cheese. As the farms throughout the province are large, the expense of gathering milk for cheese making has as yet prevented the development of this industry from assuming large proportions. There is a good opening for a cheese factory at Saskatoon. Write Industrial Commissioner, Saskatoon.

FODDER CROPS.—**Alfalfa.** The cultivation of alfalfa has attracted much attention and the crop has been successfully grown in practically all sections of the province. Alfalfa seed production has met with encouraging success in the south-western portion of the province.

Prairie Grasses. The native prairie grasses are extensively used as winter fodder for all classes of stock in those sections of the province where wild land is still to be found. Both "prairie wool" and "slough hay" make excellent fodder.

Domestic Hay. We tern rye and brome grass are the most important hay crops grown on cultivated land. Timothy does well in the north-east and in the wooded areas.

FRUIT GROWING. The smaller bush fruits grow readily throughout the province and fruit of excellent quality is produced. The demand for large fruits is supplied through importations from Ontario, British Columbia and Washington.

GRAIN CROPS. For estimated grain crops in 1918, see table on page 17.

Wheat. The Province has been successful in winning record-breaking prizes won at International Exhibitions of agricultural products. At the International Fur Farming Congress held in Denver, Colorado, in 1916, Saskatchewan won first prize for hard spring wheat, hard winter wheat, soft spring wheat, white and red flax, brome grass, rye, also prize for white oats, timothy, barley and flax. At the same Congress in 1913 and 1914 Saskatchewan had taken prizes for wheat, oats, barley and flax. At the International Soil Products and Farm Congress held at El Paso, Texas, in 1916, Saskatchewan won first prize for hard spring wheat, barley, rye and field peas, also for alfalfa, brome grass, clover, potatoes, turnips, beets and carrots. In 1917 when the International Soil Products Exposition was held at Peoria, Illinois, Saskatchewan won first prize on wheat and oats, hard and soft wheat, on potatoes, and second for the best display of vegetables. At Kansas, in 1918, Saskatchewan won first prizes for hard spring wheat, soft wheat and barley. Sweepstakes for wheat, Exposition Trophy Cup, and C. P. R. Trophy Cup.

Flax. Saskatchewan is the greatest flax-producing province of the Dominion. In 1917 the flax crop amounted to 4,710,600 bushels and in 1918 to 4,235,000 bushels from 840,957 acres. See under Flax, page 19.

Wheat. In 1918 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan exceeded that of all the rest of Canada by 200,000 bushels. (Also see page 17.)

Winter Rye. During recent years this crop has received considerable attention in Saskatchewan and wherever tried has been found quite successful. As a forage crop, it is of great value in connection with dairying, and as a cleaning crop, particularly in controlling wild oats, it is superior to barley and its use on summer-fallows entirely prevents soil drifting. A much more extensive use of this crop is anticipated.

HAIL INSURANCE. "The Municipal Hail Insurance Act" of Saskatchewan makes provisions for inter-municipal co-

operative hail insurance. The administration of the project is in the hands of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Association which is composed of representatives from the 137 Rural Municipalities which are now co-operating under the Act. These representatives appoint nine directors who constitute the Association's executive. The maximum paid for a hundred per cent. loss is \$5.00 per acre, and lighter losses are settled for at a proportionate rate. The funds to pay losses are provided by a tax of 1 cent per acre which is levied upon all the assessed lands in the municipalities concerned. Claims paid during the five years that this system has been in operation total \$1,224,329.17.

LIVE STOCK. Saskatchewan ranks second among the provinces in number and value of live stock, and the opening of the United States market has given a great impetus to the live stock industry. The interests of the various kinds of stock are looked after by their respective live stock associations, while the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association is the official organization of the ranchers in South-western Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Live Stock Board, with which the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association is affiliated, looks after the interests of all stock raisers and holds Winter Fairs at Regina and Saskatoon. These fairs include fat stock exhibits and stallion and bull sales. Stock yards are to be established at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert on a co-operative plan.

Cattle. At the Annual Spring Sale held in Regina, March 13, 1918, 418 pure-bred animals were sold at very satisfactory prices. This sale was the largest which has yet been held in the province. In 1901 there were 375,886 cattle in the province. In 1918 there were 1,279,331.

Horses. In 1901 there were 93,000 horses in the province. In 1918 the number was 990,000. The Stallion Enrolment Act has been of great benefit in aiding the farmers to secure well-bred stock. Clydesdales are the leading breed, with Percherons a good second. There are some Shires, Suffolk Punch and Thoroughbreds, but they are few in number when compared with the first-named breeds. Spring Stallion Shows are an important feature in the work of many of the Agricultural Societies. Ranching is still carried on to a considerable extent in the Southwestern portion of the province and there, as in all other parts, the horse raising industry gives great promise for the future.

Sheep. In 1901 there were 27,753 sheep in the province. In 1918 these had increased to 134,177. Pure-bred and grade flocks of the Leicester, Shropshire and

Oxford breeds are common in the farm districts. In the districts, grade Merinos, Shropshire, Oxford and Rambouillet flocks are common. The number of head of sheep in the province has increased from 1,000,000 in 1901 to 1,341,777 in 1918.

Wool. The Saskatchewan Wool Marketing Board was organized five years through which sheep raisers have been enabled to dispose of their graded fleeces. The application of co-operative principles has been of great benefit to the sheep men as is shown by the following figures giving amount and price of wool marketed co-operatively in the last 5 years:

1914.....	69,404 pound	17.4
1915.....	118,438 pound	17.5
1916.....	179,791 pound	17.2
1917.....	223,455 pound	16.4
1918.....	201,000 pound	16.5

Swine. In 1918 there were 521,000 swine in the province. Showings are a popular feature at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. Large numbers of hogs are shipped each year to both Winnipeg and Chicago. During recent years more than half of the hogs handled in the Winnipeg stock yards have been shipped from Saskatchewan points.

POULTRY. Almost every farmer keeps some poultry and the latest reports show that in 1918 the following poultry was owned in the province: Turkeys, 208,155; hens, 3,882,079; chickens, 3,600,622; geese, 114,193; ducks, 182,000. During the last two or three years several tens of dressed poultry and of poultry products have been exported each season and considerable development in this connection is anticipated.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes already occupy the most important place among the root crops. In 1917 at least 70% of the total crop was in 1917 the total production was 9,010,000 bushels.

Turnips, Etc. Turnips and mangel-worms are raised and are used for feeding the stock during winter months.

Sugar Beets. Sugar beets have produced very successful results in some parts of the province, but are used only for stock feeding.

Garden Vegetables. The cultivation of garden vegetables is growing and excellent results are obtained.

Fisheries

CANADIAN FISHERIES.—The sea fisheries in addition to Peri-Arctic waters include over 5,000 miles of coastline on the Atlantic and 7,000 miles on the Pacific. The inland fisheries cover 200,000 square miles of fresh water. This is half the fresh water area of the world. The Great Lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, form only one-third part of it. Salmon is the principal fish, followed in order by lobsters, cod, herring and halibut.

FOUR UNIQUE FEATURES. In four ways the Canadian fisheries surpass all others:

(a) They are the most extensive in the world;

(b) The pure cool waters contain the very best food and game fish. These waters are mainly north of the 45th parallel of north latitude—the inferior fish of warmer climes cannot live in them.

(c) Owing to the cold winter conditions fish can be more effectively and cheaply kept fresh, transported and preserved, than in any other country—fish frozen properly, i.e., quickly, remain in as good condition as fresh fish for 6 to 12 months; cold storage accommodation has developed enormously in recent years;

(d) Fish are everywhere—there are not ten known lakes without fish. Remote northern lakes practically frozen over the whole year have been found crowded with fine whitefish.

ADMINISTRATION. As the law now stands, based on the Privy Council decisions of 1898 and 1913, the exclusive authority to make regulations governing the fisheries is vested in the Federal Government, but whatever property the provinces had in the fisheries prior to Federation, remained vested in them. There is no property in the fisheries non-tidal waters. Hence, they are controllable only by way of regulation, and so come under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Quebec claims to stand in a different position from the other provinces, and a test case to settle the question in that province is now before the courts. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec maintain Fisheries Departments. The Fisheries Department of the Dominion Government renders the following services:

(a) Subsidizing of fish transportation service from the Atlantic and the Pacific to the eastern boundary of Manitoba. (b) Providing cold storage cars by fast freight from the Atlantic. (c) Encouraging building cold storage houses for the storing of bait. (d) Daily reports concerning bait on Atlantic sea-ports during cod fishing season. (e) Inspection of fish and branding of barrels. (f) Instruction in herring-curing, etc. (g) Inspection of canneries. (h) Research work by spec-

ialists of the Biological Board. (i) Bounties to fishermen. (j) Maintenance of hatcheries and fish ways.

MARKETS. Three fifths of the production is exported. The U.S. is the best customer. Great Britain, France, W. Indies, S. America, Italy, Spain, Australia, N. Zealand, Japan and China all import Canadian fish. Home consumption was increased by the Canadian Food Board during the war, but Canada still consumes less per capita than European countries.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT FISH POLICY. As a war expedient to provide a substitute for meat, the Ontario Government in 1917 inaugurated a system of co-operative distribution of fish with an educational publicity campaign. Contracts were made with fishermen to fish Lakes Nipigon, Nipissing, Abitibi and other inland lakes; all fish taken in these waters to be available for Government distribution; every Provincial license issued covering all the waters of the Province required that the fishermen should deliver to the Government 20% of the entire catch, if this amount were required by the public; the municipal councils were asked to name local distributors of Government fish. In the year ending 31 Oct., 1918, the Govt. sold in the Province 3,000,000 lbs. of lake fish, value \$234,594. Lake Nipigon supplied nearly half of this amount. The system has been extended to other lakes.

FISHING BOUNTIES. The Canadian Government received, through the Imperial Government, \$5,500,000 in gold as Canada's share in the Fishery Award, made in 1877, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, 1871. An amount equal to the interest on this sum was appropriated for bounty purposes to encourage deep-sea fishing on the Atlantic coast. The amount paid varies each year. The total amount paid in bounties, up to 31st March, 1918, was \$5,697,077 including \$159,892 in 1917-18.

VALUE OF FISHERIES. A great quantity of fish is caught by Indians, lumbermen, settlers, etc. of which no record is kept. The recorded value of fish marketed by Canadians in the year 1917 is \$52,352,044. Sea fisheries contributed \$17,052,605, inland fisheries, \$5,299,439. The value according to Provinces is as follows:

Alberta.....	\$ 184,000
British Columbia.....	21,558,595
Manitoba.....	1,513,288
New Brunswick.....	6,143,088
Nova Scotia.....	14,468,319
Ontario.....	2,866,419
Prince Edward Island.....	1,786,310
Quebec.....	3,414,378
Saskatchewan.....	320,233

MEN AND CAPITAL EMPLOYED. In 1917 72,333 men were employed in the

industry, not counting over 26,535 engaged in the salmon and lobster canneries. Most of the fishermen engage also in other pursuits. In technical training Canadian fishermen are far behind the fishermen of Great Britain, Scandinavia and Japan. The total equipment, including boats, fish houses, ice houses, factories, traps, nets, lines, fishing piers, etc., was estimated at \$33,520,718. On the Atlantic the fishermen are natives; on the Pacific they come from all quarters of the globe; Japanese predominate on the inshore fisheries.

Atlantic Coast Deep-sea Fisheries include the cod banks extending from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and Labrador to Sable Island and Brown's Bank off Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy. The recorded catch includes lobsters, cod, haddock, sardines, herring, hake and cusk, mackerel, salmon, pollock, halibut, swordfish, shad, albacore, tom-cod, bass, seals, soles, skate, whales. Fishing is carried on in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons with from 12 to 20 men; from 20 to 30 miles from the Canadian coast the style is "trawling" with hook and line. Steam trawling is coming prominently to the fore. Large vessels that can stand the roughest weather tow over the banks large nets with openings 80 to 90 ft. across the mouth, kept open as the vessel moves forward by "otter boards" fastened to the sides of the mouth. Fishing is largely confined to the summer months. The largest fleet of Bank fishing vessels hails from Lunenburg, N.S. A few schooners run their catches to Digby, Yarmouth, Lockeport, Shelburne and Halifax, and steam trawlers at Casco, Malgrave and Halifax.

Atlantic Coastal Estuarine and Inland Waters. The Atlantic coastline from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, leaving out the lesser bays, measures over 5,000 miles. The recorded catch includes cod, lobsters, herring, mackerel, salmon, pickerel, seals, eels, whitefish, pike, catfish, capelin, carp, trout, squid, haddock, clams and quahaugs, sturgeon, perch, smelts, halibut, bass, shad, flounders, mascalonge, belugas, hake and cusk, tom-cod, sardines. There has been little growth since 1885; over 80 per cent. of Atlantic fishermen prosecute the inshore fisheries. Fishing is carried on in small boats with 2 or 3 men, and in small vessels with from 4 to 7 men. Gill nets, handlines and trawls are used; and from the shore trap-nets, seines and weirs. Motor boats are now commonly used. In the winter smelt, tomcod and bass are caught in the river estuaries through the ice.

Great Lakes and Tributary Waters. The recorded catch includes trout, herring, whitefish, pickerel, pike, perch, tullibee, catfish, carp, sturgeon, eels. Annual value, \$3,000,000. Fishing is

done in summer with seines, lines, fyke nets, tunnel nets and pound nets, and in winter by nets and lines through the ice. A pound net in Lake Erie costs \$400 to \$500; in deep waters of Georgian Bay up to \$1,500.

North-west Waters. From Lake of the Woods to Lesser Slave Lake. The recorded catch includes whitefish, pickerel, pike, tullibee, perch, trout, goldeyes, mullets, sturgeon, catfish. The northern lakes of the Prairie Provinces are operated nearly all the winter; the fish caught through the ice are instantly frozen to death and teamed by traction engines and dog teams to the railway. In 1918 the first cannery for Alberta fish was established at Edmonton.

Rocky Mountain Plateau. The fisheries are little developed. They include rocky mountain whitefish, grayling, lake trout, cut-throat trout, bull or Dolly Varden trout and rainbow trout.

The Pacific Coast. The sea-washed shore extends over 7,000 miles. The fishing banks have an average width of 50 miles. The more valuable banks are limited to 80,000 square miles. The recorded catch includes salmon, halibut, herring, cod, oulachans, clams, soles, crabs, oysters, flounders, smelts, whales, sturgeon, perch, skate, seals, trout, octopus, dog fish, whiting, tom-cod. Halibut are caught by baited lines. In Northern British Columbia trolling is becoming popular for Spring and Coho salmon. Many fishermen have by trolling made \$1,200 in one season. Cannermen will supply boats and nets to fishermen and purchase the fish at a fixed price. Steam trawling has been adopted for halibut, cod and flatfish.

Peri-Arctic Waters and Hudson Bay. The fisheries extend from Ungava Bay to the McKenzie river. The principal fish are sea-trout, herring, sturgeon, inconnu, pike, pickerel, cod, and salmon. With the completion of the Hudson Bay railway these fisheries will be developed. This is the greatest hunting ground in the world for whales and walrus.

COD. -In 1917 the catch was valued at \$7,192,516.

Atlantic Cod is abundant; lives in water 25 to 50 fathoms, and is very voracious. Average season is from April to November. There is only one variety. On the Gulf of St. Lawrence sun drying prevails, on the Bay of Fundy, where fog is more prevalent, artificial drying is used. On dried cod the best are sent to Europe and Brazil, the inferior to W. Indies and the United States.

Pacific Cod. There are 4 varieties: Cultus Cod or Blue Cod, taken off the coast of Vancouver Island, reaches a length of 3 to 4 ft. and weight of 20 to 40 lbs. The Gray Cod is almost identical with the Common Atlantic Cod. The Ling Cod

resemble the large Atlantic Cod. Red Cod, an inferior fish, is similar to the snappers on the Atlantic coast. Sable Fish, or Black Cod, averaging 12 to 30 lbs., abundant on the British Columbia coast, is a delicious fish too delicate to ship unless smoked. About 25 per cent. of the halibut fishermen's catch comprises the various kinds of cod. Formerly this was thrown away, but since 1890 Black Cod has been marketed in considerable quantities, and more recently there has begun to be a market for the other varieties. There is a great future for Pacific cod, fresh, pickled, frozen and smoked.

Hudson Bay Cod do not appear to be found west of Ungava Bay.

HADDOCK.—Caught only on the Atlantic Coast. In 1917 the value of the catch marketed as fresh, canned, smoked, green-salted, and dried was \$2,936,719. The production of Finnan Haddie is an important industry in the Maritime Provinces; the process is based on the original Scotch methods; latterly considerable improvement has been made in the flavour.

HALIBUT.—Are graded by the buyers who purchase from individual fishermen as "Chicken Halibut," under 10 lbs., "Medium Halibut" from 10 to 80 lbs., "Large Halibut" over 80 lbs. Pacific halibut have been shipped successfully in a frozen state to the English market and, fresh caught, to Halifax, New York and all inland United States cities. Over \$3,000,000 is invested in the industry. In 1917, 5,162,000 lbs. were landed at Vancouver and 18,579,060 lbs. at Prince Rupert; over 1,000 cars of American and Canadian caught fish were shipped by the G.T.R. from Prince Rupert. The fish are caught by hook and line. The catch of late years has been seriously decreasing. Operations on the Pacific now extend 1,800 miles north of Vancouver, about as far as it is possible to go. Formerly fish of 150 lbs. were common.

ATLANTIC COAST. The fishermen use large sailing schooners and fish from dories.

HERRING.—Sea Herring are very plentiful on the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts. In 1917, the total catch for Canada, marketed fresh, canned, smoked, dry-salted, pickled for use as bait and as a fertilizer was valued at \$3,733,688. The fish are caught in nets on the coast. There are no drifters as in Europe following the migrations.

Atlantic Coast. The Atlantic herring are larger than the Pacific herring. Large quantities are used for lobster bait.

Pacific Coast. The Pacific herring are more oily than the Atlantic fish. The fishery is centred at Nanaimo. Large quantities are used for halibut bait. Some are shipped dry-salted to the Orient

Arctic Sea. Stefansson, the explorer, reports that herring abound on both sides of the McKenzie River.

Lake Herring. Are confined to the Great Lakes and contiguous waters; are closely related to the whitefish. The catch confined to 6 open months in the year was \$1,001,980 in 1917. Kipperd herring is marketed as cisco.

LOBSTERS.—The Canadian Atlantic Lobster Fisheries are the largest in the world. On the Canadian list lobsters are third in importance to the Salmon Fisheries. In 1917 195,993 cases of canned lobsters were marketed, value \$3,431,866 and 8,456,900 lbs. of lobsters were shipped in the shell, value \$1,722,399. There are over 600 canneries.

DEPLETION OF FISHERIES. The price has risen nearly 400% since 1880. 40 years ago the Atlantic Coast supply was thought to be inexhaustible. Since 1900, 275 canneries have closed down; the live lobster output has dropped 50% and the canned lobsters 1,700,000 lbs. This is due entirely to overfishing. The size limit has been abolished excepting in two counties; a larger area in deeper water has been fished and the traps operated have increased from 222,000 to 312,000. The 14 hatcheries of the Dominion Government have not checked the depletion. Professor Knight, a member of the Biological Board, estimates that less than one third of the eggs hatched reach the sea and each one of these costs the Government \$2.50. In 1918, new regulations provided for licensing of all fishermen and shortening of the season.

PACIFIC COAST. Lobsters are not indigenous to the Pacific Coast, crabs taking their place. Attempts have been made in 1905 and since to transplant lobsters from the Atlantic.

OYSTERS.—Scientific oyster culture offers a promising field for investment.

The Atlantic Oyster. In the Maritime Provinces, there are 10,550 acres of natural producing beds, 5,000 acres in New Brunswick, 4,300 in Prince Edward Island, 12,500 in Nova Scotia. There are tens of thousands of acres which might be converted into highly-producing oyster beds. In Richmond Bay, P.E.I., the home of the famous Malpeque oyster, a blight has broken out among the oysters. The best oysters are called Cup oysters, which are found in particular beds, such as Curtain Island, P.E.I., and Buctouche, N.B.

THE MARKET. Is practically confined to Montreal and the Eastern Provinces. On the Toronto market American oysters are cheaper, being shipped in carload lots, which is made possible

because the American oyster is marketed "in bulk," (i.e., without the shell) as well as in the shell

OYSTER CULTURE. The productive natural beds are limited and have greatly declined through the lack of proper regulations. Under an arrangement with the Dominion Government, the disposal of areas now rests entirely with the Provinces and exclusive leases can be obtained.

The Pacific Oyster in size, colour and flavour is much inferior to the Atlantic species. In places, e.g., Oyster Harbour, B.C., it is collected by the Indians and sold on the local markets. Atlantic oysters have been successfully transplanted to the Pacific coast. They mature but do not reproduce plentifully. There is no fear of cross fertilization as the Pacific species is hermaphrodite. This oyster is known as *Olympia*.

SALMON.—In 1917 the value of Canadian Salmon fisheries was \$17,111,029, including Atlantic Coast \$582,216, Pacific \$16,828,783. Salmon comes first in value of Canadian fish.

Atlantic Salmon. There is only one variety, *Salmo solar*; are usually caught in drift and gill nets from small two-masted craft, also in rivers by large trap and pound nets; are mostly sold fresh frozen or dry-salted. Very few are canned.

Arctic Salmon are very abundant in Hudson Bay in some places, but are not found west of rivers flowing into Ungava Bay.

Pacific Coast Salmon (*Oncorhynchus*) is not a true salmon. There are five varieties: Sockeye, averaging 6 lbs., mature in 4th year; Spring or Quinmat 18 to 30 lbs., occasionally reaching 100 lbs., mature in 4th, 5th, and 6th year. Cohoe or Silver, 3 to 8 lbs., mature at 3 years; Pink, or Humpback, 3 to 6 lbs., mature at 2 years; Chum, also known as Dog, Fall or Qualla, 10 to 12 lbs., mature at 3 or 6 years. All these fish return once on maturity to spawn in the stream where they were hatched and both sexes die after spawning. The main fishery districts are Fraser River, Skeena River, Naas River, Rivers Inlet and Vancouver Island. The Skeena Salmon are particularly oily and command a higher price. The fish are caught in gill nets and by seines and trolling which is becoming popular in northern British Columbia for Spring and Cohoe Salmon. Many fishermen have by trolling made \$1200 in one season. The fresh frozen fish trade is expanding. From Prince Rupert salmon is shipped fresh daily as far south as St. Louis, Mo., and frozen to Europe.

CANNING INDUSTRY. The chief operators are the British Columbia Packers Association, the Anglo British Columbia Packing Co., The Wallace Fisheries, The British Columbia Canning Co., and J. H. Todd and Sons, Ltd. The season

is short. The total British Columbia pack in 1902 was 627,162 cases of 48 lbs. It has been increasing with fluctuations since then. In 1918, the record year, the total pack was 1,616,157 cases, including Sockeyes 276,459, Spring, 107,354, Cohoes 191,068, Pinks 527,713, Chums 497,611. Total value \$19,000,000. It is only since 1911 that canners have taken Pink and Chums in any quantity. The pack of pinks was 225,000 cases in 1914 and 496,000 in 1917, the pack of chums 184,000 in 1914 475,000 in 1917. In 1876 there were 3 canners operating in British Columbia and 72 in 1916, 728 of the British Columbia pack is exported the Dominion demand absorbing 27.2%. The Sockeye salmon never vary in size, and are beheaded, split, cleaned and shot ready dressed onto a table by a machine called the iron chunk; another machine in one operation, cuts the fish into slices.

FRASER RIVER SOCKEYES. The district in which Fraser River bred fish are taken includes Puget Sound, state of Washington, U.S., as well as the Fraser River in British Columbia. The Sockeye salmon return to the Fraser River in greater numbers every 4th year to spawn and die. In 1909, a 4th year, the Fraser River pack was 585,435, United States pack 1,007,904 cases. In 1917, a 4th year, the pack was, Fraser River 148,161, United States 111,122 cases or 1-6th of 1913 Sockeye pack. At one time there were over 40 canneries on the Fraser River, 10 operated in 1918, 2 could handle the pack. The shortage is attributed to the building of a dam on Quesnel Lake in 1902 without provision for salmon to ascend; the rock-slide on the Fraser in the construction of the Canadian Northern Rly. in 1913 which prevented salmon from going up to spawn, and the failure of Washington State to accede to Canadian repeated proposal for the joint protection of these fisheries. Experts estimate the loss to the State of Washington in 1914-15-16 at \$29,225,208 and state that the Sockeye fishery cannot now be restored unless fishing is prohibited for several years.

TROUT.—Lake Trout (*Cristivomer Namaycush*) vary in colour and markings in different waters. The average fish caught in gill nets is from 5 to 15 lbs. Occasionally much larger fish are caught. A variety, very fat, with more silvery colouring, is caught in the deep waters of Lake Superior and is found in Lake Huron. These are very suitable for smoking. The value of the catch marketed in 1917 was \$712,167.

WHITEFISH.—One of the most valuable food fish, corresponds with the Pollan of certain European lakes, lives 50 to 100 years. Approaches English sole in delicacy; averaging 3 to 4 lbs; attains 20 lbs in Lake Superior, seldom over 10 lbs. in Lake Erie; in Hudson Bay appears to

have sea-going habits. Value of total catch marketed in the year 1917 was \$1,135,486. Lakes Erie and Ontario were for years the main source of supply. Large contributions now come from the Northern lakes.

Tullibee. A bastard form of whitefish found in the waters of the western Provinces. Large quantities are sold in Eastern Canada smoked as ciscoes or kippers.

WHALES.—Whaling is now practically confined to the operations of one company on the Pacific Coast.

Pacific Coast. The Consolidated Whaling Corporation, Limited, which in 1918 succeeded the Victoria Whaling Co. Limited, has offices at 64 King St. E., Toronto (H.O.) and at Victoria, B.C., and operates 3 whaling stations at Kyuquot and Rose Harbour on Vancouver Island and at Naden Harbour, Queen Charlotte Island, with 10 whaling steamers and the steamer "Gray." The same interests control 2 whaling companies operating at Bay City, Wash., U.S.A., and at Akutan Island, Alaska. The season lasts from May to about September. The Canadian catch for 1917 was 379; for 1918, 500.

SPECIES CAUGHT. Whales caught vary from 40 ft. to 85 ft. in length, running about one ton to a lineal foot. In size they grade in the following order—Sulphur Bottom, Sperm, Finback, Humpback, Sei, the first being the largest. In Canadian Pacific waters the Humpback and Finback predominate; and latterly many Sei Whale have appeared; the Sulphur Bottom and Sperm Whale are gradually disappearing; the Right Whale (value \$8,000 to \$10,000) was not taken until June, 1918, when one was killed.

MODERN METHODS. Formerly the cutting up and rendering was done entirely at sea. Now steel boats about 100 ft. long with harpoon guns are used for hunting. The dead whale is inflated with air and towed to the shore station where the products are manufactured, every particle being used including the blood.

Atlantic Coast. Formerly fisheries were conducted from Newfoundland and Seven Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Right Whale, at one time abundant, has practically disappeared. In 1918 one company was operating in Newfoundland, none in the Gulf.

Hudson Bay. In years gone by whaling was regularly carried on. For the past 5 or 6 years it has been spasmodic.

Whale Products. Value of whale products for 1917 was about \$400,000. From the Sperm Whale sperm oil, spermaceti wax and fertilizer including bonemeal

are produced; from other varieties whale oil, fertilizer including bonemeal, whale meat and whalebone or baleen. The high grades of Whale oil are used in the manufacture of soap, the off grades for tanning and tempering; sperm oil is used as a lubricant for high speed machinery and as a high-grade illuminating oil. The bulk of the fertilizer including bonemeal is exported to the California Fruit District. A whale will produce 15 to 70 barrels of oil and 3 to 10 tons of edible meat, according to size. Ambergris, seldom recovered in Canada, is a concretion formed in the intestine of the Sperm whale found floating on the surface of the seas it inhabits. It is used in making perfume.

WHALEBONE, or Baleen, found in all varieties except the Sperm Whale, is the gillbone which acts as a sieve in the roof of the mouth. It was formerly used chiefly in the manufacture of corsets. The market has revived somewhat since the war.

WHALE MEAT. The Consolidated Whaling Corporation in 1917-18 introduced fresh whale meat on this continent as an edible product and now operates a cannery. The whale feeds on very clean food, chiefly shrimps and sardines. It is a mammal and suckles its young. Whale meat has for years been a leading meat diet of Japan; sells readily in Norwegian markets; resembles beef in texture, contains more protein than beef and has been endorsed for human food by the Governments of Canada and the United States. The Company expects that, allowing a liberal estimate for freight and the middleman, fresh whale meat will be sold on the Pacific Coast at 17c. or 18c. a lb. and in Eastern markets at 22c. or 23c. a lb. Competition in the East may come from Newfoundland. Sales are not yet large in Canada and the U.S., but a good deal has been shipped to Samoa and Fiji.

SEA LIONS.—The Grey or Stellers Sealion is the common one on the British Columbia Coast. It is very destructive to salmon, halibut and herring and to fishermen's nets. A bounty of \$2.00 per head was granted by the Dominion Government. From the hide gloves, boots and moccasins are made with a ready market. The carcass could be utilized for guano, poultry food and seal oil. The whiskers have a value of 25c. a piece to Orientals.

SEALS. ATLANTIC COAST. There are 5 resident species of hair seals in the St. Lawrence where they chiefly abound; the harp seal, the most numerous, is taken in nets; the hooded seal, the largest, 8 to 9 ft., is very fierce when wounded; the horsehead or grey seal; the harbour seal which ascends rivers long distances and the floe rat or ringed seal, the smallest, now comparatively rare. In 1917, 31,145

were taken in nets and with canoes, harpoon, rifle and shotgun.

PACIFIC COAST. Fur seals in the E. Pacific breed on U.S. Islands in the Behring Sea. A careful survey in 1917 showed 168,692 seals on these islands. They migrate south as far as S. California. Formerly they were killed at sea, females with young forming part of the catch. In 1911, by treaty, Pelagic sealing was stopped, killing being confined to aborigines along the coast in canoes, and Canada gets 15% of seal skins taken on the U.S. and Russian Islands and 10% on Japanese Islands, where selection can readily be made. 218 were taken on the B.C. Coast in 1917.

OTHER COMMERCIAL FISH.—There are over 600 varieties of fish in Canadian waters of which 50 are used and about 15 are really popular. Many varieties of excellent food fish are not marketed in Canada because the public appetite has not been educated.

Albacore. Sometimes called Leaping Tuna and Horse Mackerel. An enormous fish running up to 500 or 600 lbs; caught in Atlantic waters by harpooning and trap nets. In 1917 the marketed catch was valued at \$81,961. Tuna are canned extensively in California.

Norrs.—Three Albacore have been caught by rod and line, the first by J. K. L. Ross in 1908 at Mira, weight 462 lbs., length 8 ft. 4 in.; one by J. K. L. Ross on Sept. 25th, 1912, weight 690 lbs., length 10ft., in St. Annes Bay, C.B., and one by L. Mitchell weighing 710 lbs. at Port Medway on 7th Sept., 1914.

Alewives.—(or Gaspereaux) a small fish 8 or 9 inches long of the Herring family. Very common on the Atlantic coast especially in the Bay of Fundy and in the St. Lawrence River; are caught usually by dip nets, draft nets and weirs. Are mostly used as a bait fish, but many are salted for food and smoked to be sold as "Kippered Herring." The catch in 1917 was 98,276 cwt. A species is caught in the Great Lakes.

Anchovies.—Plentiful on the Pacific Coast and said to be of excellent quality. The migrations are not yet known.

Bass. Striped bass, 3 lbs. to 20 lbs., occasionally running up to 60 lbs are found along the Atlantic Coast and are frequently caught in Cape Breton waters.

Catfish. A great variety of species occurs in the rivers and lakes, ranging from 2 or 3 inches to 4 or 5 feet. All have long feelers from the upper and lower jaws. There is a good demand in the U.S. markets.

Crabs are caught on the Pacific coast by dip nets, spears, hoop nets and traps. Atlantic crabs are not marketed.

Dog Fish. A small shark 1 to 3 feet long, found in the Atlantic and Pacific; have been marketed as Grey Fish.

Doré, a pike perch belonging to the perch family, locally sometimes called pickerel, is distinguished from the grey pike or pickerel by the black or dorsal fin and other particulars, is found in eastern and north-western waters, a popular table fish in Montreal.

Eels.—Are common in all rivers discharging into the Atlantic. A fishery in the Richieu River brings in \$10,000 to \$15,000 to the owner. A valuable fishery is carried on from Navy Island in St. John Harbour, N.B. Eels packed alive have brought handsome returns in U.S. markets. The introduction of eels into lakes above Lake Ontario is of comparatively recent date. Large quantities are used for food. Quantities are smoked in the United States. The value of eels marketed in 1917 was \$90,457.

Flatfish.—Various kinds of plaice, flounders, skate and other flat fish are caught on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Some of these appear in hotel menus under the name of Sole and Turbot. Flatfish are beginning to have a wider distribution in Canada and by many are considered one of the most delicate of sea products. They will not take a hook and are caught by trolling.

Gold-eyes. A true fresh water herring found in the waters of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a delicious table fish, very popular in Winnipeg either fresh or smoked, but little known in Ontario and Eastern Canada.

Hake and Cusk. Abound in the coastal waters of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In 1917 the catch, marketed chiefly in the West Indies as fresh, smoked fillets, green-salted and dried, was valued at \$890,265.

Inconnu. Locally called "Connies" Resembles a white-fleshed silver-scaled salmon. Runs from 15 to 40 lbs. Is found in north-western Canada north of Fort Smith and down the Mackenzie River.

Ling or Maria. A fresh water cod abounds in the waters of every province, has a white flesh excellent to taste, but has an undeserved bad reputation.

Mackerel. The common mackerel is caught only on the Atlantic coast, is abundant in the gulf from June to November when it disappears from Canadian waters, is caught chiefly in shore traps, also in pound nets and gill net, and by jigging and, while schooling, in purse nets. There are no mackerel in B.C. waters. The total catch marketed in 1917, used fresh and salted, was valued at \$1,543,351. Pickled mackerel are marketed chiefly in the United States.

Octopus. Are common on the Pacific Coast. In 1917 records show that 184 fish were marketed at \$1,656. When properly prepared it is as delicate as calf's head.

Oolachan. (Or Candlefish). A delicious pan fish about 9 inches long, too tender for carriage to distant markets except in a frozen state; are sometimes sold in Eastern Canada as British Columbia smelts. Runs in enormous quantities up the rivers and inlets of British Columbia. Oolachan oil properly refined might have a commercial value. Siwash Indians use Oolachan grease like butter, and the dried bodies as candles.

Pickarel. A perch-pike; a most valuable food fish, found in all inland waters, run up to 20 lbs. The principal Canadian varieties are the yellow pickarel and the blue pickarel. Is generally taken in gill nets. In the spring is caught in pound nets, and in the winter through the ice. See also Dore.

Pike. or Jack Fish, common in suitable waters in every Province, in north-western waters is far more delicate than the eastern fish, and when found in lake waters is darker than in running water.

Pilchards belong to the herring family; they abound in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca and on the west coast of Vancouver Island; are now being canned. The catch in 1918 amounted to 71,752 cwt.; there were canned 57,541 cases. See Sardines.

Pollock. Are taken by the cod fishermen on the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia and in the Bay of Fundy. In 1917-18 the catch marketed chiefly in West Indies used fresh and green-salted, smoked and dried, was valued at \$486,195. The pollock is also caught on the British Columbia Coast.

Sardines. There are large sardine factories at Chamcook and St. John N.B. In 1917-18 value of sardines marketed as canned and fresh or salted was \$1,481,461. The Atlantic sardine is in reality young herring. The fishery is confined to the Bay of Fundy district. The California sardine, a true pilchard, abounds on the Pacific coast.

Shad. At one time very plentiful on the Atlantic coast; are caught in the spring by drift nets while ascending the rivers to spawn. In 1870, 11,659 barrels were taken. There has been a gradual annual decrease. In 1917-18 the catch was 7,021 cwt. Shad transplanted from the Hudson River to San Francisco Bay have multiplied and spread up the Pacific coast. New Brunswick leads in the fishery, followed by Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Shell Fish. Clams and Quahaugs (a larger species of Clam) are dug out of the sands and mud flats. Scallops are tongued and dredged in deeper water like mussels. Winkles and mussels are gathered from rocks, to which they adhere.

Shrimps and Prawns. Shrimp, and Prawns abound on the Pacific coast. Prawns run up to 8 inches; a limited fishery is pursued. Shrimps are caught

in Atlantic waters, but are not marketed to any extent.

Smelts. Abound on the Atlantic Coast especially on the Gulf shore of New Brunswick. When the rivers freeze over, large hauls are made through holes in the ice. The home market absorbs a large quantity, the bulk of the catch is shipped frozen to the United States. There are 2 varieties on the Pacific Coast.

Sturgeon. Attain a size of 6 ft. and a weight of 50 to 100 lbs. occasionally up to over 200 lbs.; the giant B.C. sturgeon ranging from 500 to 1,000 lbs.—are caught on the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific and in inland waters; frequent shallow water and are chiefly taken in pound nets, especially in the spring when numbers congregate about the mouths of the rivers. The flesh is nutritive and meaty and is marketed in the United States where smoked sturgeon is a great delicacy and brings fancy prices. Most of the sturgeons descend to the sea, but there is one distinct fresh water variety. See Caviare and Isinglass under "Fish Products."

Sword Fish. Have an upper jaw elongated into a sword like a weapon; measure 10 to 15 ft.; average about 300 lbs. Are caught off Nova Scotia by harpooning, chiefly between the Strait of Canso and Mahone Bay; bring from 6c. to 20c. per lb. The flesh, in firmness and flavour resembles halibut. In 1917 the catch marketed, chiefly in United States, was valued at \$33,178.

Tomcod. A small fish well known on the Atlantic coast, locally called "Frost fish" and "petite morue." At Three Rivers, Que., it appears every Christmas eve, and is caught through the ice for fifteen days; is also found on the Pacific coast. The catch marketed in 1917 was valued at \$38,893.

Whiting. Are caught on the Pacific coast. The Silver Hake caught on the Atlantic coast is sometimes called Whiting.

Wolf Fish. (Or Seacat). Runs from 15 to 50 lbs. A long fish with white flesh, flaky and delicious. A great quantity are caught and thrown away on the Atlantic Coast. In British markets the wolf fish are sold with the head off.

Other Fresh Water Fish.—In addition to the above the recorded catch includes pike, or jackfish, carp, mullets and mixed fish. The great bulk of these fish is sold to Jews and foreigners in Canadian and United States cities. Perch are common and make a delicious breakfast fish.

GAME FISH.—There are no game fish in the prairie parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, except in the rivers and streams running from the

foothills in the Rockies. Elsewhere good sport is generally available.

Bass. Black bass, one of the very best game fish, common in most inland waters of Ontario and the eastern provinces usually caught by trolling or still fishing occasionally take a fly. The "large mouthed" bass runs up to 8 lbs., the "small mouthed" up to 5 lbs.

OTHER FRESH WATER VARIETIES are the grass or calico bass, the rock bass or red-eye bass, and the common sun fish.

Grayling inhabit the swift-flowing streams and rivers of the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The true grayling is found, but the fish usually called grayling in South Alberta is really the Rocky Mountain whitefish. Large baskets are secured in August and September with a small dark grey fly and with light coloured flies when the water is higher. Average weight 74 lbs. Specimens of 3 lbs are recorded.

Maskinonge. A relative of the pike, confined to the basin of the St. Lawrence in the upper St. Lawrence River run up to 60 lbs., are also common in the Kawartha Lakes averaging 5 to 12 lbs., occasionally reaching 35 lbs.; are caught by trolling in a canoe. Large fish, for safety, are clubbed on the head before landing. Whereas the pike is blotched with white on its green or dusky side, the maskinonge exhibits brown blotches on a pale ground colour.

Ouananiche. Pronounced Winnanish. Various held to be (a) the progeny of salmon that at one time were land-locked and (b) the forbear of the salmon. Run up to 8 lbs.; are found in Lake St. John, Quebec, especially at the Grande Decharge where this lake empties into the Saguenay River. They are quite general in the North and East portions of the Ungava peninsula and are found in many salmon rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence, also in some lakes in New Brunswick, notably Chamois Lakes and the lakes of the upper St. Croix River and some lakes in Nova Scotia, notably Grand Lake and Beaver Bank Lake in Halifax County; take a fly from the latter end of May to September. Best flies are Professor, Lord Scott, Silver Doctor, Grizzly King, Queen of the Waters, Coachman and Montreal.

Salmon. The Atlantic Coast furnishes some of the best salmon fishing in the world. The Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar*, is the only variety. Average fish run from 5 lbs. to 20 lbs. Catches of over 50 lbs. are recorded. The best flies are Jack Scott, Silver Doctor, Silver Grey, Durham Ranger, Dainty Miller, Black Dose and Mitchell.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK the leading salmon rivers are the Restigouche, Upsalquitch, Nepisiquit, North West Miramichi,

Tolmie, Kedgwick and Patapedia. Salmon rivers are leased by the Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. The angling leases on the Restigouche River extend for ten years, all other leases for five years. The rights are leased in stretches of from 7 to 14 miles. As leases fall due they are put up to auction at Fredericton. Rentals vary from about \$18 to \$500 per mile. Permits to fish in non-leased rivers can be obtained. The annual Government income from leases and licenses is over \$25,000.

NOVA SCOTIA. The Medway, Mersey, St. Mary's, Margaree, Tunket, Salmon, Petite Riviere, Tanter, Mira and some other rivers afford good sport. Fishing is free to the public.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Salmon are caught in the Morrell River between Charlottetown and Souris, with its tributaries the Marie, Winkler and Dunk.

QUEBEC. The most famous fishing rivers are (a) North of the St. Lawrence River: The Godbout, Trinity, Moine, Mingan, Natashquan, St. John and Washecootai rivers. (b) South of the St. Lawrence River: the Bonaventure, Restigouche, Metapedia, Casapedia, Grand Portmouth, York, St. John of Gaspé, Grand Little Pabos, Magdalen and the St. Anne des Monts Rivers.

Angling leases can be obtained from the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec. Leases extend for 5 years. Permits to fish in non-leased waters can be obtained. The annual Government income from leases and permits is over \$94,000. Experiments have been made by planting salmon fry from the Provincial hatcheries in fresh water lakes with an access to the sea. These run now to 4 or 5 lbs. but it is doubtful if they will propagate themselves.

Note—Formerly salmon were caught in Lake Ontario and tributary streams. Owing to the pollution of the waters by sawmills there is now no fishing worthy of the name west of the Saguenay River.

ON THE PRINCE GEORGE COAST. Along the coast of British Columbia and in the rivers, salmon are caught by trolling with red and blue. The Spring or Tye salmon from 15 lbs. to 60 lbs. and Coho salmon from 5 lbs. to 15 lbs. sometimes take a fly under favourable circumstances. The best known waters for fly fishing are the Harrison, Cowichan and Lillooet Rivers and narrow estuaries through which the salmon pass.

GRAND. 3 to 6 lbs. are taken with a fly at the head of tidal waters.

Trout. No native true trout are found east of Alberta—true trout do not prey on other species and live mainly on insects, larvae, etc. Of the fresh water

trout below mentioned only Brown, Cut Throat, Steel Head and Rainbow trout belong to the trout family. The remainder are a form of charr belonging to the genus *Salvelinus*.

BROWN TROUT. English Brown Trout purchased from United States Trout farms at times planted in the Maritime Province and Ontario waters, have degenerated and become sluggish.

CUT THROAT TROUT. Strenuous in game qualities; 1 lb. to 2 lbs., occasionally reaching 4 lbs., are found in the Rocky Mountain streams of Alberta and on the Pacific Coast; take a fly. There is only one species recognized in Alberta; on the Pacific Coast there are several varieties.

DOLLY VARDEN TROUT OR BULL TROUT. found in Alberta and British Columbia, will not rise to a fly but take a bait voraciously; have no fighting qualities; run up to 12 or 14 lbs.

GRAY TROUT OR GREAT LAKE TROUT. (*Cristivomer Namaycush*) Sometimes wrongly called Salmon trout. Are related to the charrs; are found in larger lakes such as Okanagan, Kelowna and Shushwap near the Rockies in British Columbia, in the Great Lakes and in the back lakes of Ontario, including Kawartha Lakes; range from 2 to 70 lbs. There are many local varieties. Rarely take a fly; are caught by trolling mainly in Spring and Fall, being in deep water the rest of the year.

RAINBOW TROUT. Very gamey, brilliantly coloured, are found throughout British Columbia, and in Alberta, apparently only in the upper tributaries of the Athabasca River. In British Columbia waters they average 3 lbs. to 5 lbs.; a specimen 19½ lbs. purporting to have been caught in Okanagan Lake, B.C. in 1917 can be seen in Toronto. In the Canadian rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. rainbow trout 5 to 8 lbs., occasionally over 10 lbs. up to 16 lbs., afford princely sport with 10 oz. rod and grilse tackle. The wading is strenuous and a guide is necessary. In the day-time a black fly, in the evening a parmachene belle is used; the most deadly fly called buck tail is made locally from the hair of a deer's tail. These fish were originally planted by the United States Government on the American side. Pacific Rainbow Trout planted in Grand Lake waters near Halifax, N.S. have degenerated, becoming sluggish and non-gamey.

SEA TROUT. Are caught with a fly in tidal waters on the Atlantic and Pacific Coast. A variety, *salvelinus aquassa*, locally known as Salmonaye, very bright and gamey, running up to 8 lbs., is caught at the mouth of Trinity river, on the St. Lawrence.

SPECKLED OR BROOK TROUT—The *Salvelinus Fontinalis*—is found in suitable

waters in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. The largest speckled trout in the world, running up to 7 lbs. are caught in the Hamilton River, Lake Jacques Cartier and Lake Edward in the Province of Quebec and in the Nipigon River, flowing into Lake Superior in the Province of Ontario. The record catch is over 14 lbs. Whereas the English brook trout has silvery sides with comparatively large scales showing minute red and black spots, the Canadian speckled trout, a form of charr, has small scales, dusky green back and dorsal fin, vividly diversified with yellow vermiform markings, the sides being spotted with red, white and black. The reddish paired fins show a cream-white anterior margin. The *Salvelinus nitidus*, a very brilliant trout, is found in a few lakes and streams in Quebec.

STEELHEAD TROUT. A gamey fish caught in Pacific tidal waters of British Columbia. Landlocked steelheads up to 25 lbs. are caught by trolling in the big lakes of British Columbia.

Other Game Fish. Throughout the Dominion in suitable waters perch are caught with ground bait, and pike and pickerel (dore) by trolling. In Northern waters the pickerel (pike perch) is often caught with a fly.

FISH PRODUCTS.—The field is in the experimental stage. Experimental plants run by the Government at Canso, N.S. and Clarke Harbour, N.S. to test the feasibility of combating the dog fish nuisance, have been permanently closed. On the Atlantic Coast there are 2 private plants, the Maritime Fish Corporation at Canso, N.S. and the Lockport Cold Storage Co. at Lockport, N.S. On the Pacific the Consolidated Whaling Co. at Victoria is the principal producer. The Canada Fish Products Co. at Leduc, B.C. produces oil and guano from canneries on the Fraser River. On inland waters there is only one factory, The Producers Fish Co. at Port Stauley, Ont. on Lake Erie. Most of the produce is exported to the United States.

FISH WASTE. The unsaleable small fish, viscera, heads, etc. of the annual catch in Canada is estimated at about 250,000 tons. Nearly 50 per cent. of the salmon catch on the Pacific Coast, 75 per cent. of lobsters cauned, and over 40 per cent. of the catch on the Great Lakes come under this head. At present only 1000 tons are used. This could be largely increased, though the greater portion cannot be collected.

COST OF MANUFACTURE. J. B. Fielding, a Government expert, estimates cost of plant to treat 16 tons in 12 hours at \$33,000 to \$39,000, daily operating cost \$90; product at present prices \$660.

Caviare. Is made from Sturgeon roe. A fair sized Sturgeon gives from 5 to 35 lbs. of

caviare, worth \$1 to \$35 per lb. The roe is shipped from the Ontario Lakes to Sandusky and Toledo, Ohio, and there manufactured into caviare for the United States market. Before the war caviare from the inland lakes was shipped in kegs to New York, where it was prepared and forwarded to Hamburg to be finished and sold as Russian caviare. Lake sturgeon caviare is preferred to the marine species. At one time the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg were the chief sources of supply. The total output of Canadian caviare in 1917 was about 1,200 lbs. Since the Russian supply has been cut off cod, salmon and whitefish roe are being used in Canada to some extent.

Cod Liver Oil. A quantity is made on the Atlantic Coast, especially of Nova Scotia, principally in Digby County. Oil is made from the livers, cooked while practically fresh and is then sold as crude Cod Liver Oil. Buyers chill this and then cold press it. The cold pressed oil will not chill until the temperature goes to about 5 below that at which the oil was cold pressed.

Fish Fertilizer. Is manufactured by the companies making fish glue. It is peculiarly adapted for growing vegetables, and is much used by tobacco growers. (See above under Whales.)

Fish Glue. Is manufactured by the Maritime Fish Corporation, Canso, N.S. and the Lockeport Cold Storage Co., Lockeport, N.S. It is stated that the production involves too much highly paid technical knowledge.

Fish Meal. In Europe an important industry has been developed in the manufacture, from waste fish products, of fish meal used in fish culture establishments and for dog biscuits and for feeding dairy cows, hogs, poultry and sheep. Fish meal is manufactured by the Port Stanley Supply Co., also on the Pacific Coast and a little on the Atlantic.

Fish Oils.—In Canada fish oils are produced from the livers of fish, especially dogfish, cod, herring and alewives, also from whales, porpoises and seals. In reduction works the offal of all fish yield oil; salmon offal is particularly rich; all inedible fish that are allowed to be reduced yield a certain amount of oil. The several commercial grades of fish oil include cod liver oil (see above), cod oil, herring oil, porpoise oil, whale oil, shark liver oils, sperm oil, seal oil, blackfish oil, sea elephant oil. The waste from the manufacture of oil can be made into cattle meal concentrates, hog feed, poultry scratch feed, dog biscuit and a good fertilizer.

Cod Oil. Is procured all over the Atlantic Coast. The livers are thrown into any kind of tight barrel to ferment and then rebarrelled. It is used for tanning.

HERRING OIL. Is employed in leather dressing, cordage manufacture, the preparation of paints and in some country districts for illumination.

WHALE OIL. In a crude state is used by screw-cutters, steel-temperers, cordage manufacturers and as an illuminant for miners' lamps. Refined whale oil is used in machine shops and as stuffing in leather dressing. Both are manufactured on the Pacific Coast.

SPERM OIL. The best known lubricator for light and rapid machinery. There are many cheap substitutes made principally from petroleum. Sperm whales are occasionally caught on the Pacific Coast.

PORPOISE OIL. Is used for tanning purposes and in compounding with mineral lubricating oils. From the jaw bones of porpoise whalers obtain porpoise-jaw oil which is used for fine lubricating purposes. Porpoise oil is made on the Atlantic Coast.

SEAL OIL. Is used for burning in miners' lamps; in currying and for miscellaneous purposes. Is made at North Sydney, C.B.

Glycerine. Is sometimes made from dog fish. None is manufactured in Canada, except as a by-product of soap manufacture.

Isinglass. Is made from the sounds of fish. The best Isinglass is made from the sounds of sturgeon. Sturgeon sounds are shipped from Lake Erie for manufacture to Sandusky, Ohio. The Hudson Bay Co. ships a small quantity from North Ontario and North Manitoba to be sold at public auction in London, England.

Further Information. Apply, sending 10c. in coin to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. for valuable papers on manufacture of fish fertilizer, fish meal, fish oil, etc.; see also under "Where to Find It" page.

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATIC PRODUCTS.—**Abalone.** The Abalone or earshell is abundant on the British Columbia Coast. The dried flesh of the animal is said to sell in China at \$300 per ton. London alone imports annually 100 tons of these shells from Japan, paying about \$50 per ton. In California the shells are polished whole or shaped into brooches, cuff pins and novelties.

Buttons and Pearls from Shell-fish. In several Canadian rivers large freshwater clams and mussels are found valuable for button manufacture. In the Grand River, Ontario, 2 varieties of mussel shells grow to over 1 lb. in weight, and have a good white lustre. The Ontario Government issues fishing permits on the Grand River at \$2 per ton royalty; no machinery allowed. In Manitoba

mussels are obtained in the Shell River, which runs into the Assiniboine. Pearls are occasionally found of good size and quality. The highest figure obtained for an Ontario pearl is \$75. In the U. S. this industry has prospered greatly. It first started in 1890 on the Mississippi, at Muscatine, Iowa. An extended survey is necessary to ascertain the resources of Canada.

Cray Fish. Cray fish, considered a delicacy in France, London and New York, abound in many inland rivers. At certain times of the year they produce in the stomach, two little calcareous bodies called "Crab's eyes." These fetch a high price in China and Japan as medicine.

Kelp Grass (*Zostera marina*) is said to grow on the Pacific coast, but is unknown commercially. It abounds in muddy-shoal waters of bays and coves on the Atlantic coast and has been shipped from Yarmouth, N.S., to Boston for packing of mattresses and making roofing material. The industry could be extended on the Lower St. Lawrence and St. John's Provinces, notably P.E. Island. It sells at \$10 a ton in Chicago.

Kelp Products. An official investigation has been made in the value of the kelp industry in Canada. The shores of British Columbia are well clothed with the Bull-head Kelp and Giant Kelp. It is estimated that 235,000 tons worth \$50 per ton could be harvested. A ton of good kelp yields 12% iodine, 50% potassium chloride. Iodine contents are greater in cold than warmer climes. The Canada Kelp Products Co., near Sydney, Vancouver Island, and The International Chemical Co., Ltd., with a plant on Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte group, manufacture potash and other products from Kelp. The local demand is small and scattered.

Sea Mosses. Sea Mosses or Zoophytes at present not used, are found on both the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts.

Japan has shipped hundred of tons of the

Sea Weeds. In many countries marine algae are of economic importance as food, as the source of isinglass, iodine and potassium, in the production of "size" for textile fabrics, in the clarifying of beer and wines, in the manufacture of seaweed glue, in the production of a demulcent for use in relieving coughs, and as a fertilizer. In Canada marine algae are used only as fertilizer. Recently building blocks and bricks have been made from seaweed mixed with slag and other mineral waste. Experiments made in Denmark in the making of illuminating gas from seaweed have been partially successful. French chemists in 1918 announced that seaweed makes good food for horses, the salt being removed by chemical process. Experience has confirmed this.

Carrageen or Irish Moss (*Chondrus Crispus*) sometimes called Sea Moss, retails in the United States at 35c per pound. It is found upon rocks between tide and a little below on the United States and Canadian Atlantic coast. After being cleaned and bleached in the sun, it is used for blanching and pudding. No sugar or butter are required, and little water. This is sometimes confused with Iceland Moss from the exposed places in Scotland. It is fairly common along the coast of Nova Scotia, but apparently is not marketed.

Dulse. (*Phaeococcus palmatus*). A wine-colored seaweed commonly used cooked or raw as a food by peasants in Great Britain, and in Norway and Sweden for sheep and goat. It grows in parts of the Canadian Atlantic and Pacific coast on rocks from low water mark to several fathoms down. It is occasionally gathered in Nova Scotia, and sold to druggists and is eaten by some persons for its medicinal properties. On the Pacific it is taken in small quantities by the Chinese for their own use only.

Forests and Forest Products

FORESTS OF CANADA. ARE. According to Dr. Felt, of the Dominion Geological Survey, the central line of the forest belt starts from near the Straits of Belle Isle, thence south west to south of James Bay, thence north-west to the border of Alaska, opposite the mouth of the Mackenzie River, a total distance of 3,700 miles. The average breadth is about 700 miles, giving an approximate area of 2,500,000 square miles. Dr. Fernow, Professor of Forestry at Toronto University, estimates the nominal forest or wood land area of Canada at 1,000 million acres, and the actual available area of merchantable

timber at 200 million acres. Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Director of Forestry, in a speech at the Canadian Forestry Association at Victoria, B.C., in 1912, said: "There are probably about 500,000,000 acres of forest lands in the Dominion, one-half of which may be covered with merchantable timber. About 85% of the soil of Canada is absolute forest soil, unfit for agriculture."

Canada's supply of merchantable timber is about one quarter of the supply available in the United States.

NEED OF CONSERVATION. U.S. authorities foresee the exhaustion of their timber resources in a few years. Canada could only supply the U.S. demand for 12 to 15 years.

ADMINISTRATION. In Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the N.W. Territories and in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, the forests are administered by the Department of the Interior of the Dominion Government. Elsewhere the administration of the forests is in the hands of the provinces.

VALUE OF CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS. The total value of the forest products of Canada in 1916 is estimated by the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government at \$172,830,000. It is made up as follows: Lumber lath and shingles, \$66,075,000; firewood, \$62,000,000; pulpwood \$19,975,000; fence posts and rails, \$8,000,000; cross-ties, \$3,750,000; square timber exported, \$185,000; cooperage, \$1,250,000; poles, \$575,000; logs exported, \$850,000; tanning materials \$140,000; round mining timber, \$750,000; miscellaneous exports, \$280,000; products, \$9,000,000; total, \$172,830,000.

In value of forest resources, Russia is first, the United States second, Canada third. In value of production, Agriculture comes first, Forest Products second, in the list of Canada's Natural Resources.

PROVINCIAL EXPORT REGULATIONS. In Ontario, by an Order-in-Council dated January 13, 1900, the exportation of manufactured spruce and other woods suitable for pulp, cut on Crown Lands, was prohibited. In 1914, in severe windstorms, there were blown down large quantities of pulpwood, which would have been destroyed unless speedily cut and marketed. In consequence, provision was made that in special cases at the discretion of the Minister, the "manufacturing condition," to which all sales and licenses had been subjected, might be suspended for 1914. This provision has been extended to the end of the year 1917. In Quebec Province a regulation came into force on April 26, 1910, providing that all timber cut on Crown Lands in the province must be manufactured in Canada. In 1914 this regulation was changed so as to exclude mine props to be used in coal mines in Great Britain if shipped during the 1914 season of navigation. Similar registration was passed in New Brunswick on April 26, 1911, which was similarly amended with respect to pit props by an Order-in-Council of October 15, 1914. There are no statutes prohibiting or regulating the export of pulpwood from the Provinces of Nova Scotia or British Columbia.

FORESTS OF ALBERTA. The principal tree species in order of present importance are spruce, lodge-pole pine, Douglas-fir, poplar, balsam-fir, white birch, tamarack. Fires have destroyed all but about 25% of

the original stand. On the burnt-over areas the reproduction is principally lodge-pole pine, with areas of poplar and birch. Lumbering operations are principally confined to the Rocky Mountain Reserve which contains all the lumber at present merchantable in Alberta. There are 732 sq. miles at present under license on permits issued prior to the establishment of the Reserve. Alberta is estimated to contain 5,400,000 acres of commercial saw timber or 21 billion ft. B.M. The timber lands are administered by the Dominion Government. See under Lumber Production.

FORESTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

According to the recent inventory of the forest resources of B.C. made by the Commission of Conservation, British Columbia has 92 million acres of absolute forest land of this 33 million acres carry commercial timber of which one-half has been damaged by fire. 59 million acres have been burned and are now more or less covered with small growth. The estimated stand of timber, regardless of present commercial value, is placed at 350 billion feet. The commercially valuable timber area of about 11 million acres is estimated to bear a stand of 200 billion feet. It is claimed that the B.C. climate can produce as much timber in 60 years as can be grown elsewhere in Canada in a century. British Columbia contains more than half the standing commercial timber in Canada and fifty per cent of this is on Vancouver Island. There are two types of forest.

THE COAST TYPE. The coast type, covering Vancouver Island and the inlets and valleys of the southern mainland, between the salt water and the Cascade Range, contains the largest trees and the heaviest stand of timber, and here the trees grow most rapidly. The most important timber in order is Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, balsam, spruce and yellow cedar or cypress. Along the coast are many deep water harbors. The coast type is approached somewhat in the interior, at the western base of the Rockies, where conditions as to rainfall are more nearly the same.

THE INTERIOR TYPE. The interior type, covering the remainder of the province, does not carry on an average so much merchantable timber to the acre, and consists of smaller, less rapidly-growing trees. The most important trees in order are yellow pine, Douglas fir, western larch, white pine, cedar, spruce, balsam, lodge pole pine, hemlock and tamarack. Except cottonwood, hardwood and deciduous trees are negligible in British Columbia as merchantable timber.

SAW TIMBER RESOURCES.† The following estimate of saw timber resources in B.C., made by the Commission of Conservation in 1917-18, shows the quantity in

million ft. Bd. measure of c. h. s. cles.
on the Coast and Interior districts

Species	Coast	Interior	Total
Western Red Cedar	59,000	18,000	77,000
Douglas Fir	61,000	12,000	73,000
Spruce	14,000	12,000	26,000
Western Hemlock	52,000	1,000	53,000
Balsam	19,000	1,000	20,000
Lodgepole Pine	20	12,000	12,020
Western Yellow Pine		4,000	4,000
Yellow Cypress	3,700		3,700
Western Larch		1,000	1,000
White Pine	1,100		1,100
Black Cottonwood	400		400

213,220 136,318 349,538

†Total stand of saw timber and pulp material is 366 billion feet.

‡Includes Sitka Spruce, Engelmann Spruce, White Spruce and Black Spruce.

§Includes Alpine Fir, Lowland Fir, and Amabilis Fir.

THE FIRE LOSS.—According to a report of the Commission of Conservation issued in 1918, based on an exhaustive investigation, about 28,000 sq. miles can be classified as statutory timber land. From the total area of the Province (335,855 sq. miles) there must be deducted (a) about 115 sq. miles above the merchantable timber line, (b) 55,000 sq. miles too rocky or too wet, or where the forest has been permanently destroyed by fire, (c) 100,000 sq. miles destroyed by fire and (d) 27,000 sq. miles seriously damaged by fire. The Province has lost over 665 billion ft. B.M. through fire, nearly equal to the total stand of saw material in the whole Dominion.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT LANDS. All lands within twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the "Railway Belt," are the property of Canada. The total area is about 17,150 square miles. In addition there is the "Peace River Block," amounting to three and a half million acres, lying between longitude 120 and 122 degrees west, and between latitude 55 degrees, 30 minutes and 57 degrees north.

SPRUCE FOR AEROPLANES. British Columbia Spruce, especially that found on the Queen Charlotte Islands, is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of aeroplanes. The total outlay in connection with aeroplane spruce for the Imperial Government during the war was approximately \$8,200,000. There is now a market in Japan.

FORESTS OF MANITOBA. West of the Red River in Southern Manitoba there are several hill districts that still have a quantity of standing timber. These have been set aside as Dominion Government forest reserves, and are known as Turtle Moun-

tain Reserve, 69,929 acres, Spruce Woods Reserve, 143,680 acres, Porcupine Reserve, 759,040 acres; Duck Mountain Reserve, 987,680 acres. These tracts of land rise from 300 to 1,000 ft. above the plains. On the upper plateau are spruce, jackpine and tamarack; in the lower plateau, poplar and white birch; and in the coulees, elm, oak, ash and poplar. In Southern Manitoba, in the river valleys, are a few elm, oak, basswood and white pine. The principal trees in order of present importance are: White spruce, black spruce, jack pine, tamarack, balsam fir, aspen or white poplar, cottonwood, paper or white birch, white elm, white oak, white oak, balsam, poplar or Gilead (locally known as black poplar), black ash, basswood, Manitoba maple, white wood, red ash, mountain maple. Most of these trees are of present commercial importance. Most of them are of more or less value locally. Manitoba contains about 1,920,000 of saw timber or 4 billion ft. B.M. The timber lands are administered by the Dominion Government. See under Lumber Production.

FORESTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK. The Provincial Government owns over 11,300 sq. miles. Principal wood is spruce. Other trees are cedar, fir, tamarack, maple, beech, birch, ash, poplar, hemlock. There is no district where logs cannot be cut and driven to destination by waterways. About 6½ million acres are under license. Great Britain is the principal market for lumber. See under Lumber Production.

FORESTS OF NORTHERN CANADA. The forest trees comprise white spruce, black spruce, tamarack, jack pine, balsam, aspen (or white poplar), balsam of Gilead (or black poplar), and birch. As a general rule, the timber is confined to the immediate vicinity of the rivers, the timber found at some distance from the streams being of smaller diameter and scattered. In the Mackenzie River region, white spruce is the principal timber tree and is found up to a diameter of sixteen inches, occasionally over this. This species extends, as a timber tree, up to 68 deg. 30 min. N. lat. At Fort McPherson, at the entrance of the Mackenzie River delta (well within the Arctic circle), it attains a diameter of 12 to 16 inches, and a height of 70 feet. The timber (spruce and other) is, however, of very slow growth, especially in the sphagnum bogs or muskegs. On the Slave River the white spruce often attains a diameter of 18 inches. Along the proposed line of the Hudson Bay Railway, black spruce is the principal tree; trees are here, also, of very slow growth (see W. McInnes's report, p. 97). In an area of Northern Saskatchewan, explored in 1908, it is stated that the timber is small and not of commercial value; it is chiefly poplar. On the Churchill River, as far down as South Indian Lake, there is little mature timber.

FORESTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The principal lumber counties are Shelburne, Queen, Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Antigonish, Cumberland, Colchester, Halifax and Guysboro Counties. Estimated forest area, 7,812 sq. miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak, and maple. About 200 million feet are exported yearly to the United States, West Indies and Europe. See under Lumber Production.

FORESTS OF ONTARIO.

Total area of forest land estimated at 102,000 sq. miles. The productive forest area is estimated at 75 to 90 million acres containing about 1 billion ft. of merchantable timber. North of the C. P. Ry. are about 60 million acres covered by spruce, jack pine, and poplar. Red and white pine are found in large quantities in the Thousand Forest Reserve around the shores of Lake Timiskaming and Lady Evelyn, along the Montreal, Sturgeon and Wabnapitae rivers, and their tributaries; in the Mississauga Reserve, on the river bearing the same name and along its numerous tributaries, in the district of Rainy River along the Minnesota boundary extending from Rainy Lake to Hunters Island, and in small groves throughout the Sudbury district as far north as Mettagama. The total stand of white and red pine still in the Crown on unlicensed lands exceeds 12 billion feet b.m. Pulpwood standing on Crown lands undisposed of is estimated at 350 million cords, of this 250,000,000 cords of spruce pulpwood are tributary to present railways and waterways leading to them. North of the Transcontinental Ry. the rivers run north. See under Lumber Production.

NOTE.—The district of Patricia, area approximately 140,000 sq. miles, is not included in the above estimate. No examination has yet been made of the forest area in this district.

FORESTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISL'D.

There are no forests. Timber occurs only in small isolated stands, many of which are merely farmers' wood lots. This material is sawn almost entirely by small neighbourhood or custom mills. The principal trees are spruce, balsam, fir, birch, hemlock, white pine. Hardwoods form about 13 per cent. of the total cut.

FORESTS OF QUEBEC.

The forest area, according to census of 1908, is 130,000,000 acres. This estimate includes forests held under land grants or owned by private individuals. The standing timber in the Quebec forests is estimated to cover 130 million acres. Of this total some 5 million acres are in private hands, 45 million acres are under license to lumbermen, and the balance remains in the hands of the Government. This does not include the forests of Ungava, which have not yet been explored.

FOREST TREES. The forest trees include spruce, white pine, hemlock, birch, balsam fir, basswood, red pine, maple, cedar, ash, elm, poplar, beech, tamarack, jack pine, oak,

butternut, cherry, hickory. The cut of pine exceeds all others. Next come white pine, hemlock, balsam fir and white cedar. See under Lumber Production.

PRINCE-EDWARD TIMBER LIMITS. The constant loss of lands conceded under the original tenure system, which prevailed up to 1851. The sectional and patented lands are not subject to the duties and charges imposed upon licensed land, and are not affected by legislation prohibiting export of lumber.

FORESTS OF SASKATCHEWAN. The country north and east of Prince Albert is heavily timbered with spruce, tamarack and a sprinkling of jack pine. The timber lands are administered by the Dominion Government. Prince Albert is the centre of the lumbering industry. Lumbering is carried on at Green Bush, Edmonton, Lake Athabasca and Crooked River. See under Lumber Production.

ESTIMATE STANDING TIMBER. The following provisional estimate was made by the Commission of Conservation in 1918: Approximate total forest area of province, 98,250,000 acres; wooded land area, 73,000,000; area under present commercial spruce forest, 750,000 acres. The above contains saw timber, viz.: Spruce, 3,000,000,000 bd. ft.; poplar 1,000,000,000 bd. ft.; jack pine, 800,000,000 bd. ft.; total, 7,800,000,000 bd. ft. Pulpwood, viz.: Spruce, fir and poplar (5 species), 55,000,000 cords; Jack pine cordwood, 78,000,000; birch, tamarack and willow, 17,000,000; total, 150,000,000 cords.

FORESTS OF YUKON.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam-poplar and birch. Trees grow on mountain slopes 1,800 to 2,800 feet above the river. The best timber is on the MacMillan River, which is well timbered for 100 miles from its mouth. According to Prof. John Macoun, of the Geological Survey, black and white spruce are the prevailing trees in the valley of the Yukon River, but throughout the country aspen, poplar and balsam-poplar are probably more common. Lodge pole pine and birch also occur, the latter being used considerably for firewood. Three willows and two alders also make their appearance, but are too small for firewood. In general, the trees are under a foot in diameter, but many are 20 inches.

FOREST RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS.

FOREST RESERVES. The cutting of timber is not prohibited, but permanent settlement is, although leases may be secured for summer resorts, mining claims, etc. It is a measure to allow removal of mature grown timber, to enable lesser sizes to attain full growth in a shorter time than would otherwise take place, to conserve a full volume of water in the rivers and to guard against fire. Permits are granted for grazing on Dominion Reserves.

NATIONAL PARKS. National Parks are "maintained and made use of as public parks and pleasure grounds for the benefits, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Canada" (Forest Reserves and Parks Act, 1911). The cutting of dead timber is permitted, a resident of the parks being allowed to take 15 cords for his own use for a nominal fee. Leases may be secured for summer cottages or permanent settlements, mining, etc. Hunting is prohibited in all Dominion Parks and in such Provincial Parks as are made game preserves. Provision is made for fire protection.

DOMINION FOREST RESERVES. There are now 31 reserves in Western Canada administered by the Dominion Government, distributed as to number and area as follows:

Province	Number	Area Sq. Mls
British Columbia	13	2,749.56
Alberta	6	19,435.50
Saskatchewan	17	9,680.79
Manitoba	5	4,072.50

The largest of these Reserves is the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, on the east slope of these mountains in Alberta, which, with a width of from 12 to 100 miles, extends from the International Boundary northward five hundred miles. The present area is 14,121.63 sq. miles, which is divided into 5 administrative units, each in charge of a forest supervisor, who is responsible for the improvement work and the adequacy of the fire protection on his division.

DOMINION NATIONAL PARKS. They comprise 8,948 square miles, as follows:

In British Columbia and Alberta. Rocky Mountains Park, 2,791 sq. miles; Yoho Park, 560 sq. miles; Glacier Park, 408 sq. miles; Jasper Park, 4,400 sq. miles; Waterton Lake Park, 423 sq. miles; Buffalo Park, 159 sq. miles; Elk Island Park, 16 sq. miles; Foremost Antelope Reserve, 9½ sq. miles; Revelstoke Park, 95 sq. miles.

In Saskatchewan. Maple Creek, Antelope Reserve, 20 sq. miles.

In Ontario. 12 St. Lawrence Islands, 140 acres; Pt. Pelee, Bird Sanctuary, 3,869 acres.

In New Brunswick. Fort Howe Historic Park (at St. John), 19 acres.

In Nova Scotia. Fort Anne Historic Park (at Annapolis Royal), 28 acres.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. There are two Provincial Parks—Strathcona Park, on Vancouver Island, containing 800 sq. miles, and Mount Robson Park, near Tête Jaune Cache on the G.T.P. Railway, 650 sq. miles in area. Water shed reserves, covering a total of 1,816 sq. miles have been created at different times, e.g., the Capilano Reserve created in 1912, to protect the water supply of Vancouver, subse-

quent reserves created in 1905 and 1906; and reserves to protect the irrigation systems in the Okanagan Valley, created in 1901. All land east of the Cascade Range bearing a stand of timber 5,000 ft. (B.M.) or over, and west of the Cascade Range bearing 8,000 feet (B.M.) or over, has been placed in reserve until such time as it shall be cut over, when the agricultural portions will be thrown open for settlement. It is the policy of the Government to have agricultural areas logged off as soon as possible. Since the timber resources of the province are fully protected by statutory reserve the province does not set apart specific areas as forest reserves in the manner found necessary in many other provinces and states.

ONTARIO. The Forest Reserves and National Parks are: Timagami, 6,000 sq. miles; Misissauga, 3,000 sq. miles; Nipigon, 7,300 sq. miles; Quetico, 1,560 sq. miles; Eastern, 100 sq. miles; Sibley (on Thunder Cape), 70 sq. miles; Algonquin Park, 2,000 sq. miles; Rondeau Park, 8 sq. miles—total, 20,038 sq. miles. It is estimated there are on these reserves over 7 billions of feet of pine, which is being conserved to be sold under stringent conditions.

QUEBEC. The Forest Reserves and National Parks are: Laurentides National Park, 3,271½ sq. miles; Gaspé Park, 2,500 sq. miles; Rinouski Reserve, 1,237 sq. miles; Saguenay and Labrador Reserve, 110,000 sq. miles; Ottawa Reserve, 27,712 sq. miles; St. Maurice Reserve, 21,141 sq. miles; Chaudière Reserve, 318½ sq. miles; Peribonka Park, 3,500; Rivière du Loup, 500; Bonaventure and Gaspé, 1,733; Laurentian, 900½; St. François, 150; Temiscouata, 227; Barachois, 113; Rivière Ouelle, 339; Bungay, Clinbot and Polienegamooke Parks, 252; Beaubien-Bourdages, 35; Bellechasse 35, and Maskinongé Forest Reserve, 100 sq. miles. Total, 174,064½ sq. miles.

FORESTRY BRANCH, DOMINION GOVERNMENT. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is conducting an important work under the following headings:

FOREST EXPLORATION. By assisting by forest surveys the Dominion Lands Branch and Immigration Branch in their work of directing prairie settlement into fertile agricultural areas, while the aim is to retain the non-agricultural soils in forest to provide timber for the farmers in the adjoining fertile areas.

FIRE PROTECTION. By providing against fire—fire lanes and fire guards are cut through the forest and lookout towers are erected, connected by telephone with headquarters, with an alert body of men patrolling the forest on foot, on horseback, or by canoe.

FOREST MANAGEMENT. By regulating timber cutting, so that eventually not more

than the equivalent of one year's growth will be cut every year to provide in perpetuity, fuel, fencing, building material, and hay to the surrounding districts in the prairies.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF TREE PLANTING. By providing through the Dominion Forest Nursery Stations, free trees to prairie farmers to serve as wind-breaks and shelter-belts, to make homes more comfortable and attractive, and enable the farmer to grow tender vegetables, flowers and fruits. See under Reforestation and Tree Planting.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF WOOD PRODUCTS. By establishing the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada at Montreal in connection with McGill University, (Dr. John S. Bates, Superintendent), to make scientific tests of Canadian woods, to discover uses for woods not now deemed merchantable, and the best methods to prevent decay.

LUMBER BY-PRODUCTS. Finished lumber represents 30% to 35% of the tree; logging waste, about 25%; saw mill waste—slabs, edgings, trimmings, sawdust and bark—about 40%, and much wood is lost during seasoning by warping, splitting and decay due to poor storage. Utilization is retarded in Canada on account of the scattered population, limited markets and the technical nature of many of the processes.

Bark Products. The bark of several species of trees is used for the production of tanning extract. In the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., it has been proved that the spent bark can be used in the manufacture of indurated pails, conduits and certain kinds of wallpaper and roofing felt.

Maple Sugar and Syrup. The average annual sugar output of Canada was about 19,600,000 lbs. during the decade 1901-1911; of this Quebec contributed 14,300,000 lbs., Ontario 5,000,000 lbs. In the Maritime Provinces the yearly output has seldom exceeded 500,000 lbs. The average selling price is now about 22 cents per lb. Canada supplies 3-7 of the world's output. The trees are generally tapped in the latter part of March and April. Moderately warm days followed by freezing nights are ideal conditions to promote flow. A mature maple will yield about 12 gallons of sap 95% water, 3% sugar, 2% mineral matter, and will continue for 125 years. The process is to evaporate the water until the sap weighs about 11 lbs. to the gallon. In making sugar the sap is reboiled until the syrup becomes waxy. The shortage of cane sugar owing to war conditions has greatly stimulated production. Seasons vary, but the cost of fitting up a modern sugar camp is a paying investment even at low market prices. In Eastern Canada about 55,000 farmers tap their trees.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY. A stringent Act

has been passed by the Dominion Government to prevent adulterated imitations.

QUEBEC. The Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup Agricultural Association, with head office at Waterloo, Que., was organized in 1913, to promote the interests of the industry and market the product. The Provincial Government has established 3 maple sugar instruction camps.

BY-PRODUCTS. From the product of 1,000 tapped trees, 25 to 30 gallons of very fine vinegar can easily be made from materials that are usually thrown away; to this may be added in some seasons a quantity of "buddy" sap that will not make good sugar. As the boiling of maple syrup is continued a sediment of "sugar sand" deposits—1,000 trees should yield 40 to 50 lbs. in a season—From this can be produced mulic acid and bimalate of lime, the best known acid constituent for baking powder.

Sawdust Products. Two plants in the U.S. are now manufacturing grain alcohol from sawdust and shavings. There is a good opening for this in Canada to take the place of gasoline from petroleum. A few tons are used annually in the manufacture of oxalic acid. A certain amount is ground to make wood flour or wood meal, used in dynamite, linoleum and plastic products. A process has been invented for distilling sawdust by means of which tar, a light oil, acetate of lime and charcoal are formed. Write Department of Industrial Chemistry, University of Washington, U.S.A. It has been demonstrated by the Forests Products Laboratories of Canada that it is commercially feasible to chip and bale slabs for use in making paper pulp and a Canadian company is now doing this.

Hardwood Distillations. Hardwoods are destructively distilled to produce charcoal, methyl alcohol, acetate of lime, acetic acid, acetone and wood tar. The tar shows promise of being of considerable value for the production of various organic acids, aldehydes and ketones. There are eleven plants in Ontario and Quebec making wood charcoal, methyl alcohol, also calcium carbide from coke and lime in electric furnaces. Acetic anhydride is now produced for the manufacture of aspirin, formerly a purely German product. The British Acetones, Ltd., during the war manufactured acetone in Toronto by a fermentation process from corn. It is used as a solvent for gun cotton in the manufacture of cordite.

ORE FLOTATION. The flotation process has been greatly expanded in the treatment of low grade ore mixtures. In Cobalt the slimes from the old dump heaps and the tailings from the mills are mixed in water with only 1% more or less of suitable oil mixture and agitated to form bubbles. The froth carries off most of the values by selective lifting action on the free silver and sulphide particles, leaving the sand or "gangue" behind. For

the oil mixture, coal tar and coal tar creosote are often used as "collectors," and imported pine oil as a "frother." Tests on a commercial scale by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, and the Mines Branch, have shown that waste hardwood creosote oils from the Canadian wood distilling industry can be used on Cobalt ores in place of pine oil from the Southern States, and that other Canadian wood oils can be successfully used for flotation of ores in different parts of the country.

Coniferous Wood Distillation. Coniferous woods are distilled by several processes to produce resin, turpentine, pine oil and tar. Resin and turpentine are obtained in very large quantities by tapping the southern pine trees. The B. Columbia western yellow pine compares very favorably with southern pine in yields of distillation products, and the old red pine stumps of Ontario contain a good deal of resin and some turpentine. Dyes are obtained from osage orange and other woods.

Producer Gas. Wood waste of various kinds is used in Europe and the U.S. in the generation of producer gas. Many centres in America use wood gas for heating, light and as a motor fuel.

LUMBER PRODUCTION. The following figures show the lumber cut in 1917, according to figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

	N ft. B.M.	Value
Ontario.....	1,110,264	\$25,438,449
British Columbia..	1,200,544	22,109,301
Quebec.....	827,574	16,718,726
New Brunswick...	593,497	11,324,101
Nova Scotia.....	236,710	4,404,109
Saskatchewan....	88,375	2,036,029
Manitoba.....	54,216	962,146
Alberta.....	33,627	536,927
Prince Ed. Island..	6,896	125,309

Total for Canada	4,151,703	\$83,655,097
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	M	Value
†Lath.....	616,949	\$1,828,018
Shingles.....	3,020,956	8,431,215

†Note that the quantities of lumber are given in thousands of feet board measure, while the laths and shingles are quoted in thousands of laths and thousands of shingles

PULPWOOD RESOURCES. According to an estimate of the Commission of Conservation, based upon investigations made in the field, the total Pulpwood Resources of Canada are 1,033,370,000 cords, as follows: Nova Scotia, 30,000,000 cords; New Brunswick, 33,000,000 cords; Quebec, 300,000,000 cords; Ontario, 200,000,000 cords; total for Eastern Canada, 563,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam. Western Canada—Prairie Provinces, 85,000,000 spruce and balsam, and 100,000,000 poplar; B. Columbia, 285,370,000

Sitka spruce, western hemlock, balsam and cottonwood; total for Western Canada, 470,370,000 cords. Much of the above is commercially inaccessible, or in too limited beds for practical operation, and the manufacture of lumber absorbs much spruce and balsam.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY. Wood is used to a very large extent for the manufacture of Pulp for paper making.

PROCESSES. Several processes are used. (a) Groundwood process—The wood is simply disintegrated by the action of grindstones to produce a very cheap pulp used chiefly for newspaper. (b) Sulphite process—The wood after being cut into chips, is cooked for several hours under pressure with sulphites and sulphurous acid to produce a strong white pulp, used with groundwood pulp to give strength to newspaper, and alone or in other mixtures to produce writing papers. (c) Sulphate process—The chipped wood is cooked with alkaline solutions, mainly sodium sulphide, to produce a strong dark colored pulp which is the basis of the "Kraft" papers, used mainly as wrappings. (d) Soda Process—The wood is cooked with caustic soda solution to make a white bulky pulp used in book papers to give lightness and bulk.

Output of Canada. Since 1908, when reliable statistics were first gathered, the consumption of wood in Canada for the manufacture of pulp has increased over two hundred and fifty per cent. The output in 1908 was 482,777 cords, value \$2,931,653; in 1917, 2,104,334 cords, value of \$18,788,333.

OUTPUT BY PROVINCES. In 1917, of the 55 firms reporting to the Government 24 were situated in Quebec, 16 in Ontario, 5 in New Brunswick, 5 in British Columbia, and 5 in Nova Scotia. The total Canadian output of 2,104,334 cords was distributed among the provinces as follows:

	Cords 1917	Value
Quebec.....	1,109,869	\$9,551,432
Ontario.....	735,691	7,430,355
British Columbia....	134,814	968,763
New Brunswick.....	105,586	733,482
Nova Scotia.....	18,374	133,451

Exports. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, export of wood pulp from Canada aggregated 484,835 tons, value \$25,620,892, including mechanical pulp, 215,584 tons, value \$6,487,079, and chemical pulp 269,251 tons, value \$19,133,813. Of the above, 449,671 tons went to the United States, 17,175 tons to Great Britain, 16,489 tons to Japan, 336 tons to China, 373 tons to Australia, 573 tons to British India, 218 tons to Mexico.

Imports. In 1919, the imports of wood pulp into Canada were valued at \$475,394, all from the United States.

Canada Pulp Mills. For list of active Canadian pulp mills and further information, write for Report on Pulp and Paper

Industry to Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

By-Products. The waste liquor from the sulphite process contains about 50% of the weight of the wood used and is usually wasted but in some cases is now being used for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, and as a binder for fuel briquettes and for roads. Turpentine and "pine" oil are recovered from the manufacture of sulphate pulp.

WOODS OF CANADA.

COMMERCIAL SPECIES. Appended is a list of the principal commercial woods. Following the accepted common name is the botanical name (in italic). Rare and commercially unimportant species are not mentioned. Following the botanical name is a list of abbreviations representing the provinces in which that particular species is cut; where the abbreviation is enclosed in brackets, the species rarely occurs, or is of little importance in the province.

- ASH, BLACK (*Fraxinus nigra*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man.
 ASH, WHITE (*Fraxinus americana*).—All provinces east of Manitoba.
 BALSAM FIR (*Abies balsamea*).—All provinces but B.C.
 BALSAM FIR (*Abies amabilis*).—B.C. (Coast region).
 BALSAM FIR, LOWLAND (*Abies grandis*).—B.C. (Coast region).
 BALSAM FIR, MOUNTAIN (*Abies concolor*).—B.C., Alta.
 BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 BEECH (*Fagus grandifolia*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 BIRCH, PAPER (*Betula alba* var. *papyrifera*).—All provinces.
 BIRCH, SWEET (*Betula lenta*).—N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 BIRCH, WESTERN (*Betula occidentalis*).—B.C.
 BIRCH, YELLOW (*Betula lutea*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 CEDAR, WESTERN RED (*Thuja plicata*).—B.C.
 CEDAR, WHITE (*Thuja occidentalis*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).
 DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*).—B.C., (Alta.).
 ELM, RED (*Ulmus fulva*).—Ont., Que.
 ELM, ROCK (*Ulmus racemosa*).—Ont., Que.
 ELM, WHITE (*Ulmus americana*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man., Sask.).
 HEMLOCK, EASTERN (*Tsuga canadensis*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 HEMLOCK, WESTERN (*Tsuga heterophylla*).—B.C.,
 MAPLE, BROAD-LEAVED (*Acer macrophyllum*).—B.C.
 MAPLE, RED (*Acer rubrum*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 MAPLE, SILVER (*Acer saccharinum*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer saccharum*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 OAK, BLACK (*Quercus velutina*).—Ont.
 OAK, RED (*Quercus rubra*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 OAK, SCRUB (*Quercus macrocarpa*).—N.B., N.S., Que., Ont., Man.

OAK, WHITE (*Quercus alba*).—Que., Ont.
 PINE, JACK (*Pinus Banksiana*).—All provinces east of B.C.

PINE, LODGE-POLK (*Pinus Murrayana*).—Alta., B.C.

PINE, RED OR NORWAY (*Pinus resinosa*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).

PINE, WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).

PINE, WESTERN WHITE (*Pinus monticola*).—B.C.

PINE, WESTERN YELLOW OR BULL (*Pinus ponderosa*).—B.C.

POPLAR, ASPEN (*Populus tremuloides*).—All provinces.

POPLAR, BALSAM (*Populus balsamifera*).—All provinces.

POPLAR, COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides* et al. sp.).—Que., Ont., (Man., Alta., Sask.).

POPLAR, COTTONWOOD, BLACK (*Populus trichocarpa*).—B.C.

SPRUCE, BLACK (*Picea mariana*).—All provinces.

SPRUCE, ENGLEMAN (*Picea Engelmanni*).—B.C., Alta.

SPRUCE, RED (*Picea rubra*).—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., (Ont.).

SPRUCE, SITKA (*Picea sitchensis*).—B.C.

SPRUCE, WHITE (*Picea canadensis*).—All provinces.

TAMARACK (*Larix laricina*).—All provinces.

TAMARACK, WESTERN LARCH (*Larix occidentalis*).—B.C.

OTHER TREES. Chestnut, hickory, butternut, cherry, black gum, walnut, tulip, sycamore, sassafras, are cut in small quantities in Canada, locally by custom mills, and often for special purposes. The amount varies greatly from year to year both in quantity and value. A complete list of all trees found in Canada, including those of no commercial value, and the habitat of each species, will be found in the Atlas of Canada, published in 1915 by the Department of the Interior. For detailed information, see Bulletin 61, Native Trees of Canada, 1917, issued by Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

ASH. The supply is much less than the demand. Large quantities are imported from the U.S.

HICKORY. Six species grown in Canada. The supply is very small. Manufacturers import practically their whole supply from the U.S.

USES OF WOODS. Detailed descriptions of each kind of wood, commodities manufactured from each kind, the amount used, and a classified list of manufacturers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, will be found in Bulletins 44, 50 and 52, issued by the Forestry Br., Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

TREE PLANTING AND REFORESTATION—ONTARIO. The Ontario Government has an Experimental Forest station of 1,800 acres in Norfolk County, where forest planting and forest nursery work is being demonstrated. In addition to experimental planting at this Station, 400,000 forest seedlings are sent out annu-

ally to private landowners, desiring to reforest. Demonstration plantations have been made in forty counties of older Ontario. Since the work was started in 1905, about 2,000,000 forest seedlings have been distributed from the Government nurseries. These seedlings have been planted to reclaim shifting sands, to protect watersheds and to utilize waste portions of farms. Write Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

QUEBEC. The Provincial Government maintains a forest nursery at Berthierville, from which, since its inception, over 1½ million trees have been shipped, chiefly for the reforestation of burned-over non-agricultural lands. Hardwood and resinous trees are also supplied to farmers at a small charge. The nursery is being extended to an annual production of 5,000,000 young trees. The majority of these will be Norway spruce, which is believed to be the most suitable for pulpwood production. The Laurentide Co. have forestry nurseries at Grand Mere and the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co. at St. Jovite, Que.

WESTERN CANADA—DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion Government, since 1901, has distributed trees for planting in the Prairie Provinces. In many cases a large advance in farm values has resulted. These trees are raised at the Forestry Nursery Stations, at Indian Head and Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan, and are distributed to applicants on definite conditions with regard to cultivation, the only charge being the cost of carriage. By the end of 1917, over 45,350,000 seedlings and cuttings had been distributed. Of these, 45% are ash; 30% Manitoba maple; 11% Dakota cottonwood; 9% American elm; 4½% willow; 1½% Russian poplar. Of trees set out, 85% are alive. 8,400,000 trees were distributed to farmers in 1917.

Can. Pacific Ry. The C.P.R. gives valuable prizes for the best windbreaks and shelter belts on lands purchased from the company. The company provides half of the trees free of cost. The company also provides trees free of cost for planting in the irrigation block, east of Calgary.

Municipal and Private Effort. Many Western cities are planting boulevards and parks. Arbor day is becoming an annual institution.

Fur Trade

FUR PRODUCTION. In the unsettled region of Northern Canada thousands of white men and natives live on the Fur Trade. In the Census of 1910 the annual crop of furs was estimated at \$1,927,550. The annual crop is now worth considerably more. With the expanding areas of human settlement, fur-bearing animals are being driven further into the woods. If the increasing demand for fur is to be satisfied, trapping must be supplemented by domestication.

Fur Farming. The fur farming industry of Canada is now the largest in the world. Originally started in Prince Edward Island, it has extended to all the provinces, but outside of P.E. Island and Quebec there is no reliable up-to-date information.

FUR-BEARING AND BIG GAME ANIMALS. Among the wild animals valuable for their furs and pelts, in Canada, are the following:

Antelope. The prong-horned antelope, at one time common on the prairies, still occasionally found in southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, is gradually disappearing.

Badger. The American badger is found in southern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta; has a finer and lighter coat than the European variety. The hair is too light for brushes. The skins are exported to France, Italy and Spain.

Bear. The grizzly bear often 8 ft. in length is found throughout B. Columbia, especially in the northern mountains, Lilloet, East Kootenay and Cariboo ranges. There are none on Vancouver Island. The silver-tipped variety is often dangerous. The black bear is found in all provinces. It runs into a brown color and is called the Cinnamon bear and abounds in this color in the mountains of western and northern B.C. The white bear is fairly plentiful in the Arctic circle. The brown bear of Kodiak Island, the largest of the Alaskan bears, is said to be found in Northern Yukon.

Beaver. The largest rodent in existence, runs from 1 to over 3 ft., furnishes one of the most important furs, is found in every province; has increased greatly with continuous protection and in some parts the dams have become a nuisance. The Ontario Government obtains a good revenue from the sale of the skins from the Algonquin National Park, and in 1918 slaughtered 600 beaver for food; live beavers can be obtained at \$25 per head through the Deputy Minister of Mines, Toronto. Beaver have been shipped alive to England. Formerly the pelt was the standard of barter in the fur trade; so many beaver skins went to a gun.

BEAVER FARMING has been tried in P.E. Island.

CASTORUM. Both male and female have 2 glands in the hinder part of the body,

For further information, see under "Where to Find It." page 3.

which contain a brown substance resembling sealing-wax, with a strong enduring odor, which is now chiefly used by perfumers.

Buffalo. A herd of about 500 wood bison still remains west of Fort Smith. The world's greatest herd of plains bison is kept in Wainwright Park, Alberta (160 sq. m.). In 1909, 402 animals were placed here, 338 head have since been imported. In 1918 the herd numbered 3,500. (See under Cattalo).

Caribou.—THE WOODLAND CARIBOU includes the Woodland caribou (*Rangifer caribou*); the Newfoundland caribou (*R. terraenovae*); the whitest of all the species; the Black-faced caribou (*R. montanus*) of B. Columbia, and the Kenao caribou (*R. stonei*) of Alaska; is found in small bands in parts of the Selkirk range and Rocky Mts. in B. Columbia and in wooded districts in N. Manitoba; is decreasing in New Brunswick and in the eastern provinces.

THE BARREN GROUND CARIBOU, found in enormous bands in the barren lands of Northern Canada and the Arctic regions, is a smaller animal, ranging from 100 lbs. to 400 lbs. and resembles the reindeer of the Laplander.

Cattalo. A cross of buffalo with domestic cattle, has great beef and robe-producing possibilities. The buffalo has one pair of ribs more than ordinary cattle and a much thicker back. A herd of cattalo is kept near Wainwright Park, the nucleus of which came from Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Cougar. Mountain lion or panther, is found only in Brit. Columbia, is very plentiful in Vancouver Island and some parts of the B.C. mainland, notably in the Okanagan and Boundary districts.

Deer. See also Moose, Reindeer, Wapiti.

COLUMBIAN BLACK-TAILED DEER. Occurs in the forests of cedar, Douglas fir and spruce, on the Pacific Coast. The skin is used for light leather.

MULE DEER. The Rocky Mt. black-tailed deer, so called from its long ears, is common in B. Columbia, and in the timbered sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

VIRGINIA DEER. White-tailed deer, is common throughout Eastern Canada, first introduced into Nova Scotia in 1895, is now increasing throughout that province; is found in some of the wooded valleys and the plains of Alberta and Saskatchewan, also in Northern Manitoba.

Ermine. A variety of weasel found in all provinces, which turns white in winter. The fur is prepared for ornamental purposes and ceremonial garments by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals.

Fox. The American red fox, found throughout Canada, is a little larger than the European variety. The cross fox has darker hair on the shoulders. The silver

or black fox, found principally in the northern woods, is much rarer. These are all varieties of the Red fox. The pelts of red and silver foxes found in the Yukon and northern parts of Western Canada are specially valuable. The white fox and blue fox, color phases of the Arctic fox, are found along the Arctic coast and Hudson Bay.

FOX FARMING. The first experimental farm was started in P.E. Island in 1887. Silver Black fox ranches have since been established in every province. P.E. Island still remains the principal centre of the industry. In 1910 prices were from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a pair, about the fur value. In 1913 pairs of young foxes sold at \$12,000 to \$17,000 for any grade of silver or black fox. In 1918 black fox skins sold at \$75 to \$1,000, and the ranches have been keeping their young foxes, depending mainly upon the sale of pelts. Foxes have one litter a year of 1 to 9 pups. They generally mate before they are a year old and are prolific to the age of 10 or 11. The general average is 1½ pups per pair. Well managed ranches average 3 pups. Better results are obtained each year. The temperature and humidity on P.E. Island produces fine, thick fur.

Karakul Sheep. In 1913-14 Karakul sheep were imported into the Maritime Provinces and Alberta from the United States where they were first brought in 1912 from Bokhara, in Russian Turkestan, their native home. In 1917 there were in Canada about 500 grade Karakuls and 100 rams and ewes imported or descended from imported stock. The best of these have been acquired by an American syndicate who have, at Syracuse, probably the best Karakul sheep ranch in America. The Canadian experience shows that the sheep are very hardy and eat weeds that native sheep refuse, but the climate must be dry, and overabundant water is fatal. The climate of Bokhara is very dry with hot and cold extremes; sheep are not housed there in winter. The Karakul Sheep and Fur Co. at Penniac, N.B., state that the skin of a lamb dying at birth is worth from \$5 to \$15; full bloods average \$2,000; three-fourths bloods about \$800, and half bloods—rams \$150, ewes \$200 each.

KARAKUL FURS. Persian Lamb is obtained by killing the lamb when only a few days old. The skin is then very black and tightly curled. Broadtail or baby-lamb is the skin of prematurely-born lambs. Astrakhan is the dressed and dyed skins of young Karakul lambs which have not the regular tight curl, but are rather loose and very open. Krimmer Fur comes mainly from the Crimean Peninsula; is similar to the Astrakhan, but is grey and dressed in its natural state.

Lynx. The Canada lynx, about 4 ft. long and 2 ft. high, is fairly common in wilder

parts. Early writers state that it drops from trees upon passing deer. The skin is marketed chiefly in U.S., Canada, England and Turkey, and is used, dyed brown, for officers' bushies in English Hussar regiments.

WILD CAT OR LYNX CAT is 2 ft. long; is found in all provinces. The Halifax Bay lynx, a large variety, inhabits Nova Scotia. The skin is used for "wrappers" in America and is sold in Turkey and the Balkan States.

Marten. The American marten abounds in most parts of Canada; the fur is marketed as sable for muffs, caps, boas, etc. The tails make the finest sable paint brushes.

THE FISHER OR CANADIAN MARTEN, 2 to 3 ft. long, inhabits every province. The fur, usually dark brown with long darker hairs, is occasionally almost black. The best furs come from northern parts.

Mink. The American mink, 6 to 18 in. long, with tail 6 to 9 in., is found in all provinces, lives chiefly in water. The finest and darkest are the small minks of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

MINK FARMS. There are about 50 mink ranches in Canada, none very pretentious except La Compagnie Zootechnique de Labelle, Ltd., H.O. Montreal, having the ranch at Lac Chaud, Que., in the Laurentian Highlands.

Moose. Strictly a forest animal, runs from 5 to 6 ft. high. Is plentiful in the northern region of B. Columbia, especially near Atlin and Telegraph Creek on the Stickeen; is fairly plentiful in north Ontario, Northern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; is less plentiful in the northern wooded regions of the prairie provinces. The flesh is preferable to that of all other deer.

Mountain Goat. Occurs in the high mountain ranges from the Rocky Mts. on the East to the coast range of B. C. on the West.

Mountain Sheep. The Big Horn is found in the Rocky Mts. of Alberta and B.C. as far north as the Smoky River. It also occurs in the mountain regions of B.C. except the coast range. The longest horns of this species known to be captured measured 52½ ft. in length on the curve. The northern species is obtained in Cassiar.

Musk Ox. This interesting animal, closely resembling sheep in its habits, is found in the Barren lands of the Arctic circle, especially in parts not frequented by Esquimaux, has become so reduced in numbers that it now occupies only a portion of its former range and its destruction is forbidden. The wool is valuable. The explorer Stefansson states that the meat is indistinguishable from beef, and has proposed that the animals be domesticated on the Arctic prairies.

Muskrat. Is found throughout Canada except in the Barren Lands; is amphibious and, like the beaver, erects circular huts. In March, 1914, 4,606,500 skins were sold at the London Fur Sales, as compared with average annual sales of 400,000 from 1800 to 1850. The skins from Labrador and Nova Scotia are a very fine color. Sometimes the skins are pulled and dyed to imitate beaver and are made into boas, caps, jackets, muffs, etc. The trade name is Musquash.

MUSKRAT FARMING. Has succeeded in the New England States, but has not yet been tried in Canada except in a very small way.

Otter. The American otter found throughout Canada is the largest of the family. Dark skins are used for coat collars, etc.

SEA OTTER. Is found on the coast of Vancouver Island. The skin is very valuable and is used for coat collars.

Rabbit and Hare. Imitation seal skin is made from the farmed Belgian rabbit. Cotton-tail rabbits are found in Ontario. The Varying Hare (*Lepus Americanus*), which is widely distributed, experiences periodic increases and decreases in numbers.

Raccoon. Is found throughout Canada except in the N.W. Territories, P.E. Island, and possibly Alberta and Saskatchewan. The northern pelts are best.

RACCOON FARMS. There is a raccoon farm at North Sydney, N.S. It is believed raccoons could be successfully raised in more northern regions.

Reindeer. A herd of 250 imported by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell into Labrador has done fairly well. In 1911 the Dominion Government made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a herd on the Athabasca River. In 1918 the Dominion Government leased a large tract of Crown lands in Northern Canada to an American company for the purpose of raising reindeer. Reindeer forage for themselves, supply rich milk, valuable hides and meat. For Canadian transportation requirements the Labrador animals brought from Norway are too small; dog-teams can out-travel them. A better type is the U.S. Alaska herd made of Siberian and large, hardy Russian animals. The U.S. Alaskan herds under white men have doubled every 2 years.

Skunk. Is found in all provinces; averages about 1 ft. with 6 in. tail. In Northern Canada a large variety with light fur 1½ ins. long is found. The skin is used all over Europe and America for muffs, caps, etc.

SKUNK FARMING. Experts say that skunk raising is a failure if on a small scale, but on a large scale it would pay. The animals can be easily handled without cutting out the scent glands. There are 2

skunk farms in Colchester, N.S. Skunk breed once a year from 6 to 8 young.

Wapiti, the American Elk, runs from 5 to 6 ft. high. Several hundred occur in northern Manitoba. In Northern Saskatchewan, has been seriously reduced in numbers. In Southern B.C., is gradually increasing owing to absolute protection. A few are found in Vancouver Island. No two pairs of horns are exactly alike.

Wolverine, or Carcarjou, the American glutton, noted for its sagacity, voracity and ferocity, is found in the northern wooded parts of all provinces, except P.E. Island and Nova Scotia. Is skilful in robbing caches of provisions and springing traps of ermine and sable, which it devours. The pelt is much used for robes and mats. Wolverine hibernate like bears.

Wolves.—THE TIMBER WOLF, 5 to 6 ft. long, is larger than the European variety, inhabits the wilder regions throughout Canada, except in N. Brunswick. Grey is the prevailing color. White and dusky wolves are found near Hudson Bay. Black and pied wolves are found.

THE COYOTE, or Prairie Wolf, more or less

plentiful in the interior of B. Columbia and in the prairie provinces, is a menace to sheep and poultry farmers. The skin is grey and is used all over the world, except in China.

Other Fur-Bearing Animals. Include red, black and grey squirrels, found in all Provinces, moles (3 varieties) and seals.

MARKETING OF FURS. The Hudson Bay Co. and Revillon Frères have posts for the purchase of furs in Northern Canada. Other fur merchants employ agents. Furs are generally sold by public auction. The chief fur sales are held in London, England, New York and St. Louis, in the U.S.A. and at Novgorod in Russia. The general policy of the Hudson Bay Co. is to sell their furs in London at public auction. Since the outbreak of war a large portion of their collection has been sold upon sealed tenders in Montreal.

Canadian Fur Exports. In the year ending 31st March, 1918, the value of furs and fur manufactures exported was \$8,792,415 as compared with \$5,667,749 in 1914. This included furs dressed \$96,952, furs undressed \$3,599,275, furs or skins, the produce of fish or marine animals \$49,609, fur manufactures \$46,579.

Mining

MINERAL PRODUCTION. Canada pays more for imported minerals than she receives from her mines. The annual Mineral Production of Canada for the past 20 years, as published by the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1897... \$28,485,023	1908... \$85,557,101
1898... 38,412,431	1909... 91,831,441
1899... 49,234,005	1910... 106,823,623
1900... 64,420,877	1911... 103,422,439
1901... 65,797,911	1912... 135,048,296
1902... 63,231,836	1913... 145,634,812
1903... 61,740,513	1914... 128,863,075
1904... 60,082,771	1915... 137,109,171
1905... 69,078,999	1916... 177,201,534
1906... 79,286,897	1917... 189,646,821
1907... 86,865,202	1918... 210,204,970

Alberta. The annual mineral production of the Province of Alberta since 1911 as shown in the annual report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1912... \$12,073,589	1915... \$9,909,347
1913... 15,054,046	1916... 13,297,543
1914... 12,684,234	1917... 16,527,535
	1918... 23,298,118

British Columbia. The annual Mineral Production of British Columbia for the past 10 years, as published by the Bureau of Mines, British Columbia, is as follows:

1908... \$23,851,277	1913... \$30,296,398
1909... 24,443,025	1914... 25,388,325
1910... 26,377,066	1915... 29,447,508
1911... 23,499,072	1916... 42,290,462
1912... 32,440,800	1917... 36,141,926
	1918... 42,989,741

The increase in 1915 is accounted for by the increase in the price of all metals except silver, brought about by the European War.

Manitoba. The annual mineral production of the Province of Manitoba since 1911 as shown in the annual report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1912... \$2,463,074	1915... \$1,318,387
1913... 2,214,496	1916... 1,823,576
1914... 2,413,489	1917... 2,628,264
	1918... 3,197,697

New Brunswick. The annual mineral production of the Province of New Brunswick since 1911 as shown in the annual report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1912... \$ 771,004	1915... \$ 903,467
1913... 1,102,613	1916... 1,118,187
1914... 1,014,570	1917... 1,435,624
	1918... 2,111,816

Nova Scotia. The annual mineral production of the Province of Nova Scotia since 1911 as shown in the annual report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1912... \$18,922,236	1915... \$18,088,342
1913... 19,376,183	1916... 20,042,262
1914... 17,584,639	1917... 21,104,542
	1918... 22,754,780

Ontario. The annual mineral production of the Province of Ontario for the past

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3.

10 years, as published by the Bureau of Mines, Ontario, is as follows:

1908... \$25,637,617	1913... \$53,232,311
1909... 32,981,375	1914... 46,295,959
1910... 39,313,895	1915... 52,245,679
1911... 41,976,797	1916... 65,303,822
1912... 48,341,612	1917... 89,066,600
	1918... 94,084,120

Write for Bulletin, giving latest statistics of production, to Deputy Minister of Mines, Toronto.

***Quebec.** The annual Mineral Production of the Province of Quebec for the past 10 years, as published by the Bureau of Mines, Quebec, is as follows:

1908... \$5,458,998	1913... \$13,475,534
1909... 5,552,062	1914... 11,738,266
1910... 7,323,281	1915... 11,465,873
1911... 8,679,786	1916... 13,287,024
1912... 11,187,110	1917... 17,400,077
	1918... 19,531,409

Saskatchewan. The annual mineral production of the Province of Saskatchewan since 1910 as shown in the annual report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1911... \$ 636,700	1915... \$151,933
1912... 1,165,642	1916... 590,473
1913... 881,142	1917... 860,651
1914... 712,313	1918... 894,591

Yukon. The highest production was \$22,275,000 in 1900. The annual Mineral production of the Yukon District for the past 10 years, as published by the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1909... \$4,032,678	1914... \$5,418,185
1910... 4,764,474	1915... 5,057,708
1911... 4,707,432	1916... 5,491,610
1912... 5,933,242	1917... 4,482,202
1913... 6,276,737	1918... 2,248,398

***NOTE.**—The figures of the Ontario and the Quebec Bureau of Mines vary from the above owing to a difference in the basis of computing values. Dominion figures are given here.

ACTINOLITE. A green fibrous mineral, used as a substitute for asbestos for insulating boilers and steam pipes, as a coal tar roofing compound; also, when finely ground, in plaster.

ONTARIO. Deposits in Hastings and Lennox Counties are owned by the Actinolite Mining Co.

ALBERTITE. A mineral used extensively some years ago in the manufacture of coal gas, and for the manufacture of oil by distillation.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Albertite was at one time found in large quantities at Albert Mines, Albert County. Mines operated largely for more than 20 years were abandoned on the supposed exhaustion of the principal vein nearly 30 years ago.

ALUMINUM. Can be used for purposes which ordinarily consume large quantities of copper. It is largely used for automo-

bile and aeroplane parts, also for aluminum foil for wrapping bottle caps and jar enclosures, manufactures of seamless containers, die and pressed castings, tubing for store purposes, rolled rod for machinery, and aluminum conductors, steel reinforced. Bauxite, the commercial ore of aluminum, has not been found in Canada.

QUEBEC. Aluminum is manufactured from imported ores by the Northern Aluminum Company, at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

ANTIMONY. Antimony is used as an alloy for making Babbit Metal, Type Metal, Britannia Metal, Music Plates, Machinery Bearings (for high speed), Bells, Projectiles, and hardening bullets and shot.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Stibnite, the sulphide of antimony, is common, occurring in association with lead and zinc ores, but it seldom is found in large quantities.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Stibnite, or sulphide of antimony, was discovered in 1863 in York County, 25 miles from Fredericton. Over an area of 350 acres quartz veins vary from a few inches to six feet. The New Brunswick Metals, Ltd., has operated a smelting plant at Lake George, to make antimony oxides and star metal direct from these ores, but ceased work in June, 1916.

NOVA SCOTIA. Stibnite ore sulphide of antimony occurs at West Gore, Hants County, where it was mined in a shaft 700 feet deep. This mine is now closed down. A sulphide of antimony ore occurs near Rawdon, Hants County, carrying gold and silver. A mine has been opened on this deposit, and about 3,000 tons shipped; other deposits are known in the vicinity carrying high gold values. The production in 1917 from West Gore was 10,660 tons, when the mine ceased operations.

OTHER PROVINCES. In British Columbia Antimony is a minor constituent of some silver lead ores. Occurrences have been noted in Lilloet, Slocan and Atlin Districts, B.C., and near Gordon Landing and Wheaton District, Yukon, and in Wolfe County, Quebec. The Yukon deposits are being developed.

APATITE (PHOSPHATE OF LIME). A small amount is absorbed in the manufacture of phosphorus and pure salt, certain fertilizers, and for increasing the phosphorus contents of pig iron. It could be used as a substitute for bone ash in the manufacture of bone china and for opacifying enamels. The industry has ceased except as a by-product of mica mines. See under Phosphate.

ARSENIC.—**BRITISH COLUMBIA.** Arsenic was produced in 1918 to value of \$43,114 from the arsenical pyrites in concentrates shipped by the Hedley Gold Mining Co. to Tacoma.

ONTARIO. Refined arsenic is produced at the works of the Deloro Smelting and

Refining Co., Deloro, the Coniagas Reduction Co., Thorold, and Metals Chemical, Ltd., Welland, from the silver-cobalt arsenides of the Cobalt area. Arsenical ore is also found in the County of Hastings and in Nipissing and Rainy River districts. The production of arsenic crude and white, in 1918 was 5,090,818 lbs., valued at \$566,332.

ASBESTOS. Asbestos paper and mill board are used as an insulator in electrical instruments. Long fibre is used for packing glands and pipe joints where high temperatures or acid solutions are encountered and in filters and gas grates, etc. Short fibre, known as asbestic, is used in fire resisting paints, plaster and roofing. Quebec is said to supply 80% of the world's production.

ONTARIO. From an asbestos property in Deloro township (near Porcupine), small shipments of good quality fibre have been made by the Slade-Forbes Asbestos Co. The veinlets occur in serpentine, which is intruded by igneous Keewatin schists.

QUEBEC. The principal deposits discovered are at Thetford, Black Lake, Robertsonville, Danville and E. Broughton, in Megantic and Richmond Counties. The Asbestos Corporation of Canada has the control of several mines at Black Lake and Thetford. Other large producers of asbestos are Canadian John Manville Co., Bell's Asbestos Mines, Johnson's Mines, Jacob's Asbestos Mining Co., Martin-Bennett Asbestos Co., Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Co. Asbestos boards are manufactured at Nashua, N.H., Amherst, Pa., and at Lachine, near Montreal. Most of the workings are open cast, but several mines are introducing underground systems and "glory hole" methods. The total production in 1918 was 142,375 tons, worth \$9,019,899. Since the outbreak of war, the trade with Germany, previously important, has been cut off, but large shipments have been made to the U.S. to supply the South American trade, Japan, England and France. An analysis of the products of the mines can be obtained from the Department of Mines, Ottawa. The Dominion Asbestos Co., at E. Broughton, makes asbestos yarn, carded asbestos and sheet packings.

BARYTES. Barite is used as a "filler" for white lead and other paints, as a vehicle for color in paint making, and for putty-making, and in paper and rubber industries.

NOVA SCOTIA. The mines of the Barytes, Ltd., are located at Scotsville and at East Lake, Ainslie. The mill at Scotsville produces a high-grade product. An assay made shows 99% Barium Sulphate. The product is taken by Canadian and U.S. paint manufacturers. Output in 1918, 800 tons.

ONTARIO. A large deposit near Porcupine, known as the Premier-Langmuir Mines,

is being worked and shipments made. Other occurrences have been noted in Lanark, Renfrew, Peterboro and Victoria Counties, on certain islands in Lake Superior, Ontario, on the Winapitai and Montreal Rivers, and near Wapaganda and Elk Lake.

QUEBEC. Occurrences have been noted in the township of Hull.

BITUMINOUS SHALE. Bituminous sands may be used for road construction as in California and may serve as a source of pure bitumen (which in Alberta costs \$27 to \$34 per ton delivered) for use in floorings, foundations, insulation of pipes, and as a source of asphaltic oils. An experimental pavement has been laid down in Edmonton. Write Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.

ALBERTA. In the valley of the Athabasca, above Athabasca Lake, is an immense outcrop of tar sands, estimated to have a minimum distribution of 1,000 square miles. In thickness they vary from 150 to 225 feet. Analysis of a specimen gave bitumen, 12.42; water (mechanically mixed), 5.85; siliceous sands, 81.73. Above Boiler Rapid the tar sands are overlaid by shales sufficient to prevent the oil from rising, and the existence of several natural gas springs affords indications of the existence of oil. The completion of the Alberta and Great Waterways Ry. renders these valuable deposits available. Exploration drilling is being carried on along the Peace River with great expectations. This sand may be used in its natural state for roofing, and tests in Edmonton prove that with very little refining it makes an excellent pavement.

NEW BRUNSWICK. See under Petroleum. Albert County shales were used as a substitute for coal in St. John in 1918.

BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONE. Many kinds of stone are found for common and ornamental use. The value of the deposits depends on transportation facilities. Cement is largely replacing stone, except marble and granite.

DOMINION LANDS, REGULATIONS. Leases can be obtained from the Minister of the Interior of quarrying location not exceeding 40 acres to run for 21 years, renewable for 21 years. Fee on application, \$5. Annual rental, \$1 per acre. For regulations apply Department of Interior, Ottawa.

ALBERTA. Limestone is quarried for lime and cement in the foot hills. Limestone beds extend along the Saskatchewan River. Sandstone quarries have been opened at Brickburn, Glenbow, Rockburn, Stanton, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. For a very complete illustrated description of B. Columbia stones, write Mines Branch, Ottawa, for Vol. V. Report on Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada, 1917.

Granites. A grey type is quarried on the islands off the mouth of Jervis inlet; a

darker-colored stone near Prince Rupert and at Agassiz and Cathmar on the C. P. R.; a lighter stone near Nelson and a pinkish type on the Okanagan Lake.

Sandstones. Stone, normally greyish-blue altering to buff, has been quarried near Nanaimo and at Koksilah on Vancouver Island, also on Denman, Hornby, New castle, Gabriola, Salt Spring, Mayne, Pender and Saturna Islands.

Marbles. A white and blue-banded marble is quarried near Kootenay Lake and on Nootka Sound, on W. Vancouver Island, and occurs at points on the mainland. A handsome red marble has been worked on Texada Island. Fine grained red and white varieties abound above Grant Creek, on the G.T.P.

Other Decorative Stones. Near Rossland and Ymir are dark basic rocks suitable for monumental stone; sodalite and syenite are found near Ice River, black carbonaceous slates on Charlotte Island.

MANITOBA. Limestone for building purposes is extensively quarried at Tyndall, and at Stonewall, Stony Mountain, Rockspur and Gunton, from 12 to 25 miles north of Winnipeg. This stone is also calcined for the manufacture of lime. Granite is quarried on east shore of Lake Winnipeg. Sandstone is quarried on the shores and islands of Lake Winnipeg and in the Turtle Mountain district, near Boissevain and Deloraine. A bluish and whitish anhydrite occurs near Gypsumville, in the North. Marble of high grade is found on Marble Island in Hudson Bay and at Churchill.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Granite is quarried in Charlotte, Queen's, Gloucester and York Counties. Limestone is found in Charlotte, Kings, Albert, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska and Gloucester Counties. Extensive deposits are worked at St. John for lime burning. Red, brown and grey sandstone is quarried on the Bay of Fundy, in Northumberland and Westmorland Counties.

NOVA SCOTIA. Sandstone, varying from light fawn to a purple red color, is common. The principal quarries are in Pictou and Northumberland Counties. Quarries also exist in Hants and Cape Breton Counties. Granite, both grey and red, abounds and is quarried chiefly near Halifax and Shelburne, also near Guysboro. Red free-stone is common. Blue limestone is found in Inverness, Antigonish and Lunenburg Counties; also sometimes, in the form of dolomite, in Cape Breton County, where plants are operated at Marble Mountain and Georges River. Limestone is largely used by the steel companies for fluxes. Lime is exported to neighboring provinces. The production in 1918 was: Building stone, 6,163 tons; limestone, 407,048 tons.

ONTARIO. Granite is quarried in the Counties of Hastings, Leeds and Ontario, and in the

Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound; Trap Rock in the County of Peterborough and near Bruce Mines and Port Arthur. Limestone quarries are widely distributed between the Great Lakes and the Ottawa River. Near Bancroft, Hastings County, sodalite, a beautiful blue ornamental stone is found. White crystalline limestone and variegated marbles, near Bancroft, are worked by the Ontario Marble Quarries Co., Ltd. Marble for the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, was obtained from near Arnprior. Deposits are also being worked in Lanark County.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Red sandstone suitable for building is quarried in some places.

QUEBEC.—Granite is quarried in the Counties of Beauce, Stanstead, Iberville, Portneuf, Labelle and Argenteuil.

Limestone is quarried near Montreal, east and west of Quebec, and near Hull, Valleyfield and Chandler.

Marble.—Marble is obtained at Phillipsburg and South Stukely, some of which was used in the Chateau Laurier Hotel at Ottawa, and several large buildings in Montreal. A quarry is operated at Portage du Fort.

Sandstone is quarried in Beauharnois and Two-Mountains Counties.

Slate.—Roofing slates have been quarried at Danville, Corris, Brompton, Melbourne, Rockland, and at Botsford in Temiscouata County.

Syenite intrusive in limestone is obtained near Montreal.

CEMENT MATERIALS, including marls, limestones, clays and blast furnace slags, are widespread and abundant. The Canada Cement Company controls most of the plants in Canada.

ALBERTA. There are limestone cement plants at Calgary, Exshaw and Blairmore, and a marl plant near Marlboro. In 1918 2 shale mines were operated near Medicine Hat.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. There is one Portland cement plant at Tod Inlet, near Victoria, which made an output in 1917 of nearly \$300,000.

MANITOBA. Cement materials are found east of Lake Winnipeg and near Arnold. A natural cement is made at Babcock, s.e. of Winnipeg. Limestone is quarried for Portland cement at Steep Rock, near Lake Manitoba, by Canada Cement Co.

NOVA SCOTIA. A plant at Sydney uses blast furnace slag. Deposits of limestone have been located which run from 95.5 per cent. to 99 per cent. calcium carbonate and contain only the merest trace of sulphur. Large supplies of clay of the requisite silica-aluminum ratio are in the same locality. This affords an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a Portland Cement industry at exceedingly low cost.

ONTARIO. There are 14 active plants with a total daily capacity of 17,750 barrels. The

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3.

plants at Marlbank, Durham, Shallow Lake, Owen Sound, Lakefield, Hanover, Blue Lake, Raven Lake, Orangeville and Ottawa, use marl. Plants at Belleville, Port Colborne, St. Mary's and Owen Sound, use limestone. Cement made in Ontario and marketed in 1918 amounted to 1,138,980 bbls., valued at \$153,190.

QUEBEC. Two plants near Montreal and one near Hull use limestone and clay and are now controlled by the Canada Cement Co. Production in the Province of Quebec in 1918 was 1,504,341 bbls.; value, \$3,003,554.

CHROMITE. In its natural state Chromite is used in the manufacture of chrome steel, steelite, fire brick for metallurgical purposes, and electrodes for arc lamps. Various chromic salts and colors used in paint and ink pigments are derived from the mineral.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Chromite is known to occur at Tulameen and on Scottie Creek, in the Clinton Mining Division, near Cascade in the Grand Forks Mining Division, and on Taylor Creek in the Lillooet Division. 670 tons were shipped in 1918 from the Mastodon claim near Cascade.

QUEBEC. Irregular deposits are found in Brome, Megantic, Richmond and Wolfe Counties. The production, mostly from the Black Lake area, has been greatly stimulated by the war. The output in 1918 was 36,131 tons, value \$770,955.

CLAY AND CLAY PRODUCTS. Clay or shales suitable for the manufacture of ordinary, common and pressed building brick, pottery, tile, sewer pipes, etc., are found in every province. In the manufacture of refractory clays the fuel supply is important. See under Coal. The manufacture of refractory clays is limited to Sydney, N.S., Montreal and St. John, Que., Claybank, Sask., and Clayburn, B.C. See also under Kaolin.

CLAY PLANTS. For list of clay plants write Department of Mines, Ottawa.

DOMINION LANDS, REGULATIONS. Leases can be obtained from the Minister of the Interior of a clay location not exceeding 40 acres to run for 21 years, renewable for 21 years. Fee on application, \$5. Annual rental, \$1 per acre. For regulations apply Department of Interior.

ALBERTA. At Redcliff and Medicine Hat, clay products are manufactured on an extensive scale. At Medicine Hat earthenware pots, crocks and ornamental flower pots are made from a mixture of local clay and Spokane clay. Clay ironstone is found along the Red Deer River west of Hand Hills, but nothing has been done to develop it. Brick and pottery and stone-ware clays are abundant along the Athabaska River north of McMurray. Brick clays are being utilized chiefly at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Redcliff, Medicine Hat, Sandstone, Red Deer, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Suitable brick clay deposits are found in all districts. Sumas Mountain in N. Westminister district contains the best series of fire clays and shales known in Canada for the manufacture of a varied range of brick product. Similar refractory shales occur near Whounock, on the C.P.R. Pressed brick and fire brick are made at Clayburn, near Vancouver. Pyrophyllite is shipped from Kyuquot to Victoria to make stove linings and sewer pipe.

MANITOBA. Good brick clays in unlimited quantity are obtainable from the shales of the Pierre series. Bricks are manufactured at 16 points, and lime bricks at Winnipeg, Brandon and Beausejour. A semi-refractory shale occurs in Turtle Mountain, La Riviere and near Virden.

NEW BRUNSWICK. The shale overlying the coal measures in the Grand Lake district is very suitable for the manufacture of highly finished facing brick and becomes extremely hard. It could be treated for use as boiler settings, coke oven blocks, stone linings, etc. At present it is piled in great lumps near the coal mines. A semi-refractory clay occurs under the coal seam at Flower Cove.

NOVA SCOTIA. There is an unlimited supply of clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks. The best refractory clay in the province occurs at Shubenacadie, on Can. Govt. Ry. Refractory clay beds are found in conjunction with coal seams at Inverness and Westville. A false rock at Coxheath, near Sydney, if bonded with plastic fireclay, would make a good fire-brick. One native manufactory imports 6 million fire-bricks a year, valued at \$200,000, which could all be manufactured within the province. In 1918 there were produced 13,374,600 bricks, 22,700 cement blocks, size 8 x 8 x 16 ins., and 1,001,792 feet of drain pipes and tiles.

ONTARIO. All the decorative brick, terra cotta, building tile, and sewer pipe, produced in the province, is made from the Hudson River, Medina and other Devonian shales, which occur about Toronto, Hamilton, Beamsville, Milton, Brampton, and Thedford. The Erie Clay, which is widespread, yields a good class of white brick. An upper weathered band of this clay makes good red brick. Clay suitable for brick and drain-tile making are abundant throughout the province and many millions of bricks and tile are made every year. Fireclay occurs at the Helen Mine in Michipicoten on the Missinabic River, near the Can. Govt. Ry. and on the Mattagami River near Long Rapids. There is no fireclay in the more settled districts.

P.E. ISLAND. Excellent clay for brick and tile is found at Richmond, where a modern plant is in operation with a 40,000 tile kiln and an 80,000 tile-drying shed.

QUEBEC. In 1918 the output was 52,367 M. bricks, valued at \$595,719, tile pottery, etc., \$319,722. See also under Kaolin.

SASKATCHEWAN. Clay suitable for making bricks is found in many localities. At Estevan the clay deposit is underlaid by lignite coal. In the Dirt Hills south of Moose Jaw, white and grey clays of a refractory character are found associated with clay shales from which fire-bricks have been manufactured at Claybank. Similar clays occur near Mitchelltown on the C.N.R.; at Willows, on the C.P.R.; south of Twelve-Mile Lake, and along the Frenchman River Valley, in the Cypress Hills. The clays of the Cypress Hills are more suitable for sewer pipe and stoneware

COAL. The area of coal lands in Canada is estimated at 111,160 square miles, including 845,900,000 tons of semi-anthracite, 313,573,000,000 tons of bituminous, 932,053,000,000 tons of sub-bituminous, and 111,286,000,000 tons of lignite coal. See Provincial estimates, below. A very important fact from an Imperial standpoint is that two of the most productive Canadian coal fields are situated on the seaboard, one on the Atlantic Coast, the other on the Pacific.

Canadian Consumption. The output of Canadian coal has increased from 1,063,742 tons in 1874 to 14,015,588 tons in 1917. Imports from the U.S. have increased faster. In 1916 they exceeded 17,000,000 tons, or over 53% of the total consumption for that year.

DOMINION LANDS, REGULATIONS. Leases can be obtained from the Minister of the Interior of a coal mining location not exceeding 2,560 acres. Fee on application, \$5. Annual rental, \$1 per acre. Royalty, 5 cents per ton. No royalty in Yukon Territory until April 7, 1918. For regulations, write Department of Interior.

Carbo Coal is a refined smokeless product produced from bituminous coal by distillation at a relatively low temperature. It consists mainly of flat carbon and contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4% of volatile matter. Valuable coal tar products can be simultaneously obtained. It is suitable for railroad, industrial and domestic uses.

Lignite Briquettes.—Lignite coal with its low heating value (6500 freshly mined) friability, liability to spontaneous combustion, and inability to stand carriage cannot compete with American anthracite imported coals having heat value of 12,000. In Alberta and Saskatchewan where lignites abound American coals in spite of their high price hold the market on quality. Briquetting lignites is a process of altering fuel to equal of anthracite with heat value of 11,700. The lignite is first carbonized, and the gases driven off. The residue is then briquetted, sulphite or coal tar pitch being used as binder. The result is fuel equal to imported anthracite that will stand handling and storage well. Costs and prices vary according to season, position and mining conditions, but cost of producing briquettes may be placed at

about half that of equal anthracite. A report issued by the Commissioner of Conservation in 1917, shows the comparative cost of U.S. anthracite coal and the difference in favor of carbon briquettes manufactured at Estevan, Sask., as against cost of coal in 1917 as follows: Winnipeg, cost even; Portage la Prairie, Man., 0 to 45; Carberry, Man., 80c. to \$1.30; Brandon, Man., 85c. to \$1.10; Virden, Man., 95c. to \$2.30; Moosomin, Sask., 95c. to \$2.20; Wolseley, Sask., \$1.45 to \$1.70; Regina, Sask., \$1.75 to \$2.40; Moose Jaw, Sask., \$1.70 to \$2.50. The cost of U.S. anthracite will increase. A \$400,000 plant to manufacture briquettes has been established at Estevan, Sask., the Dominion Govt. contributing \$200,000 and the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$100,000 each. The plant is the property of the two provinces.

Pulverized Coal is made from Canadian coal and lignite, and would save half the time of locomotives now spent at terminals cleaning ry. engines, provides smokeless, cinderless, and odorless operation.

Lignite Producer Gas. Experiments have proved that from low grade lignites a gas of uniform high calorific value can be produced from which electric energy can be generated.

Toluene. Over 705,000 gallons were produced in Sydney, N.S., during the war from coal tar and subsequently nitrated at Quebec, making the well-known high explosive Trinitrotoluene (TNT).

ALBERTA. Alberta is singularly rich in coals. The known and mineable coal areas are estimated at 30,000 square miles, and the deposits at over 1,000 billion tons. In 1918 the production was 115,405 tons of anthracite, all from one mine, 11,532,592 tons of bituminous coal, and 3,331,216 tons of lignite.

Anthracite Coal. On the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mts. and at Bankhead, anthracite coal is mined. A discovery of anthracite coal is reported 200 miles north-west of Edmonton, 40 miles from G.T.P. Ry.

Bituminous and Lignite Coal. In other parts of the province lignite coals are mined. Bituminous coals in great quantities are found in numerous basins extending from the International Boundary to beyond the Yellowhead Pass. The low carbon bituminous coals are mined chiefly at Lethbridge, Taber, Lundbreck, Drumheller, Edmonton, Cardiff and Pembina Districts. There are important areas of coal in the foothills south of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. on the head-waters of the Embarras and Pembina rivers. Higher grade coals have been found in areas described as the Brazeau Range area on the Saskatchewan. The Big Horn basin from the Saskatchewan to the Brazeau rivers, and the southern part of the Nikanassin basin drained by the Macleod River and north branch of the Brazeau. Coal has been found throughout the Peace River coun-

try ranging from lignite to a bituminous and fairly good anthracite

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Coal beds occur in Vancouver Island, the Crow's Nest Pass, at Princeton, Nicola and the Bulkley Valley, the Queen Charlotte Islands, the headwaters of Skeena River in the N. Cariboo District, in the Telkwa Valley near the G.T.P., the Upper Elk River, and near the N. Thompson River. The chief collieries are: On Vancouver Island, the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., the Western Fuel Co., Pacific Coast Coal Mines, and Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Co. On the mainland: The Crow's Nest Pass Collieries, The Corbin Coal and Coke Co., Middlesboro Colliery, Ltd., the Inland Coal and Coke Co., the Princeton Coal and Land Co., and the Pacific Coast Coal Syndicate. In 1918 the net value of coal produced was \$11,511,225; the net output used as coal, not made into coke, was 2,302,245 tons (2,240 lbs.). The gross output in 1918 was 2,578,724 long tons. The Crow's Nest Pass Mines are 250,000 acres in extent. Total thickness, 300 ft., 80 seams. The coal area in the Upper Elk River District is reported to extend 110 sq. miles and to contain 14 billion tons. Development here awaits transportation. There are coke ovens at Fernie, Michel, Carbonado and Comox. During the war the Dominion Fuel Controller fixed the prices. In 1918 coal averaged \$5 a ton, and coke \$8.25. See Coke.

MANITOBA. Several seams of lignite or brown coal underlie the northern flank of Turtle Mountain, in the southwesterly part of the province. Work has been done at various points, but no active mining is done.

NEW BRUNSWICK. The Grand Lake Coal area covers 112 sq. miles, and is estimated to contain over 155 millions of bituminous coal. A very small portion of this area, however, is actually worked. Principal operators are Minto Coal Co., The Rothwell Coal Co., The Northfield Coal Co., the Grand Lake Coal Co., The Weltons and G. H. King. Much of the coal is mined from the surface by stripping off the overlying soil. The Fredericton and Grand Lake Ry. connects the mines with Fredericton, 25 miles. For 6 or 7 months in the year coal can be brought down the river to St. John, 80 miles, in lighters. The Beersville area in Kent Co., so far as actually explored, is of small extent. Coal occurs also in thin seams at several points in the central carboniferous basin of the province, but generally outside the points mentioned, the seams are too thin to be workable. The thickness of the coals worked varies from 18 to 30 inches. These coal seams underlie wide areas and the coal is of excellent quality, the only drawback being the thinness of the seam.

NOVA SCOTIA. The coal of Nova Scotia is bituminous and, in many cases, coking.

For further information, see under

resembling the coals of the North of England. The Sydney coalfield, in the County of Cape Breton, was the first opened in Canada. The coal fields, which embrace 1,125 sq. miles, are situated in Cape Breton, Pictou, Inverness, New Chester and Cumberland Districts, and are practically on the seaboard. The Dominion Coal Company, at Glace Bay, have, to their certain knowledge, sufficient coal in their holdings to provide for an output of three and one-half million tons per year for 1,000 years. The output of bituminous coal regularly increased from about 2,000,000 tons in 1890 to 7,203,913 tons in 1913. There was a drop owing to enlistments during the war; in 1918 the output was 5,265,101 tons. The coal was marketed in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, about 219,200 tons being exported to the U.S.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. Geologists say that no coal will ever be found in these provinces south of the height of land. There are possibilities north of this in Ontario. A low grade lignite coal is found on the Hudson Bay slope, along the Mattagami, Missinibi and other tributaries of the Moose River. Quebec can obtain Nova Scotia coal in the summer by water. Ontario is entirely dependent upon the United States, as the coal boats from Nova Scotia cannot pass through the St. Lawrence canals. It would be too costly to trans-ship or to use smaller boats from Nova Scotia.

SASKATCHEWAN. There are two coal-bearing formations: The lower form is the Pelley River. Here the coal is of poor quality. The higher formation is in the Regina District, where there are over 30 coking mines. The beds are widely distributed in the southern part. The chief centre is Estevan.

YUKON. Anthracite and coking coal is found at the Tantalus and Five Finger Mines and at Tantalus Butte on the Lewes River near Whitehorse. Lignite underlies extensive areas in different parts of the Yukon Territory. On Coal Creek, about 40 miles down Yukon River, below Dawson, and 12 miles up the creek, are the holdings of the Northern Light and Power Co., who have installed a plant of 6,000 k.w. at the mouth of the mine, and distribute power generated here to be used for mining purposes in the different mining centres. Coal is run to Dawson from these mines and sold for domestic purposes.

COBALT. The chief use of Cobalt is in the form of the oxide to produce the beautiful color known as Cobalt Blue. It is much prized in the ceramic trade. The production in Canada reduced the price from \$2.50 per lb. in 1907, to \$0.89 in 1910. In 1917 the price rose again to \$1.27 per lb. Metallic cobalt is now being extensively used in plating as a substitute for nickel.

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STELLITE. An important alloy of cobalt, chrome and tungsten, is used for high grade cutting tools; a form of stellite is used for surgical instruments. The Canadian industry started in 1916, now has an output of about 10 tons per month.

ONTARIO. The mineral occurs abundantly in the silver ores of the Cobalt silver camp (see Silver). The Deloro Smelting and Refining Co., Deloro, The Coniagas Reduction Co., Thorold, and Metals, Chemical, Limited, of Welland, manufacture cobalt oxide. In addition, the first two mentioned produce metallic cobalt, and the last-named, cobalt and nickel sulphate and other compounds. The mines of the Cobalt area are now the chief source of the world's supply of cobalt.

COKE. In 1915-16, exports amounted to \$196,214; imports, duty free, from Great Britain \$4,883; from U.S. \$1,753,923.

ALBERTA. The International Coal and Coke Co. has 216 ovens of the Beehive type at Coleman; the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., has 50 ovens of the Bernard type at Lille; and the Leitch Colliers, Ltd., has 101 Mitchell ovens at Passburg. The output is used chiefly by the Copper and Lead International Smelters.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. has 454 Beehive ovens at Fernie; 486 at Michel, and 240 (now idle) at Carbonado. The C.P.R. has 204 Beehives at Hosmer, and the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., 150 ovens at Comox, on Vancouver Island. The output is used chiefly by the Copper and Lead International Smelters. Coke produced in 1918 was 188,967 tons (2,240 lbs.), valued at \$1,322,769.

NOVA SCOTIA. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has 30 Bauer ovens and 120 Bernard ovens. There are besides 178 Beehive ovens in Nova Scotia. The output is used almost entirely in the manufacture of iron and steel. Output in 1918, 584,891 tons.

ONTARIO. The Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., has 116 Koppers by-product regenerated ovens at Sault Ste. Marie; tar, sulphate of ammonia and gas are recovered as by-products.

COPPER. The total exports in 1918 were 59,961 tons, value \$23,256,278.

ALBERTA. Two copper mines are operated west of Calgary and one west of Banff.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The output for 1918 was 61,483,754 lbs., valued at \$15,143,449. The chief producers are the Granby Co., operating 2 smelters and several mines, The Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., and the Consolidated Co., with a large smelter at Trail. An oil flotation plant is being built near Princeton to handle the ore from the Copper Mountain properties of the Canada Copper Corporation. The Rossland production comes from the gold-copper ore.

MANITOBA. High grade and very extensive copper Sulphide deposits have

been discovered North of the Pas at Schist Lake, and the district is on the eve of very great development. The Tonapah Mining Co. has mined copper Sulphide which has returned high profits after hauling by teams in to The Pas and transporting to Trail, B.C. for treatment. At Flin Flon Lake enormous deposits have been blocked out, e.g., in one mine 20,000,000 tons of ore valued at \$8.75 per ton. Values of zinc and lead occur in this ore body. This country has recently been examined by some of the foremost mining engineers of America, who report it to show every evidence of exceeding richness. In 1918 the output was 2 million lbs., derived from Schist Lake. In 1919 an important discovery was reported at Mile 191 on Hudson Bay Ry. of copper sulphate ore.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Copper was formerly mined in Westmorland, St. John, Albert, Charlotte, Gloucester and Carleton Counties, but the quantity of ore produced was small and the deposits irregular, though often of high grade. At present there is no mining on a commercial basis. Development work is being done at Annidale, Kings Co.

NORTHERN CANADA. Copper-bearing rocks covering thousands of square miles extend east and west of Copper Mine River about 500 miles in all.

ONTARIO. The principal source is the nickel copper mines (see Nickel). The ore is smelted at Copper Cliff and Coniston. The sulphide deposits on the north shore of Lake Huron, which do not carry nickel, are of potential importance. Recent high prices have stimulated production. In 1917 shipments were made from the Tip Top Mine, west of Port Arthur, from Mine Centre in Rainy River District, and from the Massey Mine, on the north shore of Lake Huron.

QUEBEC. Copper and sulphur ore are mined by the Eustis Mining Co., at Eustis, by the Weedon Mining Co., at Weedon, and by the Eastern Canada Mining Co., at Eastman. The production in 1918 was 125,446 tons, valued at \$1,319,690. Some shipments have been made in previous years from a prospect at Stratford near Weedon, and from the Ives Mines at Eastman. There are satisfactory indications near Sherbrooke and at other points in the Eastern Townships. Some indications found in Pontiac County, Chibougamau District on the north shore and in the Matapedia region.

YUKON. White Horse promises to be an important camp. There are about seven producing mines. The copper belt extends for 12 miles along the Lewes River, starting about 45 miles north of the B.C. boundary. Its breadth seldom exceeds 1 mile. First discoveries were made in 1907. The ore can be mined and treated for about \$12 or \$13 per ton. A spur from the White Horse and Yukon Ry. connects with the chief mining properties. Deposits

(SUBJECT TO REVISION.)

(c) Additional returns of 20,000 tons valued at \$60,000 received since compilation completed. *Short tons throughout.

carrying copper have been found in the upper White River district, Kluane district, and near Aishihikik Lake. The production in 1918 is reported as 300,000 lbs., valued at \$73,881, as against 2,460,000 lbs., value \$668,650 in 1917. The principal shippers are the Yukon Mining Co., the War Eagle, Grafton, Copper King and Anaconda Mines.

CORUNDUM. The Canadian deposits are large. The production has decreased owing chiefly to the expanding use of carborundum, a manufactured abrasive. Corundum is practically pure alumina and, next to diamonds, the hardest mineral known. It is employed both in powder form and in wheels for grinding and polishing.

ONTARIO. There are large deposits of corundum in Renfrew and Hastings counties, which are worked by the Manufacturers' Corundum Company, at Craigmont.

FELDSPAR. Feldspar is employed in the pottery industry, where it is mixed with the clay, to act as a flux, and in the enamelling of cooking utensils, etc. Ground pottery spar imported from the United States sells in Ontario and Quebec at from \$12 to \$14 per ton. The domestic consumption is about \$2,500. It should pay to grind Canadian spar in Canada. The mineral contains 12% to 17% of potash. Since the outbreak of war, which has shut off the German supply of potash, projects have been on foot for extracting potash from feldspar. (See under Potash.)

ONTARIO. Feldspars, Limited, operate the Richardson Mine, near Verona, which is the largest high-grade feldspar deposit in America. Other producers in Frontenac County, in 1918, were the Canada Feldspar Corporation, and J. M. Stoness & Son. The product is shipped to New Jersey and Ohio factories, for making enameledware. Total output in 1918 was 19,212 tons, valued at \$105,868. Analysis of Kingston feldspar gives silica, 65.40; alumina, 18.40; potash, 13.90; soda, 1.95.

QUEBEC. A remarkably pure white feldspar, suitable for the manufacture of artificial teeth, is mined in Ottawa County. There are extensive deposits at Quatachon Bay, opposite Anticosti Island. The production in 1918 was very small. Ordinary feldspar occurs at many points. Small quantities are obtained irregularly from some quarries in the Buckingham district.

OTHER PROVINCES. Occurrences have been noted in British Columbia and New Brunswick.

FLUORSPAR. Fluorspar is used as a substitute for cryolite in the manufacture of aluminum; as a bond in the manufacture of emery wheels; in carbon electrodes—to increase the lighting efficiency and to decrease the current; in the manufacture of hydro-fluosilicic acid employed in the electrolytic refining of lead; but chiefly

as a flux and desulphurizing agent in the open hearth roasting of ores.

ONTARIO. Fluorspar is mined at Madoc, in Hastings County. It occurs often in large, well-formed crystals of a beautiful green color. The output has been consumed in steel furnaces and other smelting works. The 1918 production, 7,286 tons, valued at \$153,190, shows a big advance in price.

GOLD. Canada has always produced gold. Since Confederation the smallest annual production was 43,905 ozs., value \$907,601, in 1892; the largest, 1,350,057 ozs., value \$27,908,153 in 1900. The Hollinger is the richest gold mine in the world. Of the 1918 production 16.4% was derived from placer mining, 61.8% was in the form of bullion, 21.8% was contained in matte blister copper residues and ores exported.

ALBERTA. Gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the N. and S. Saskatchewan, and in the Pembina, Smoky, Macleod and Athabasca Rivers. As much as \$50,000 per annum was at one time recovered from the Saskatchewan River near Edmonton. A rich discovery is reported at Yellow Head Pass on the G.T.P. A living can be panned out of any of the rivers tributary to the Peace, particularly west of Peace River Crossing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. *Lode Mining.* Value of gold produced in 1918, from lode mining, was \$3,403,812. About 75% of the gold produced is recovered from smelting copper-bearing ores. The only large stamp mill operating is at Hedley, in the Osoyoos Mining Division. Others in Nelson Division.

Placer Mining. In gold placer mining the highest point of production was reached in 1863, when the output was \$3,913,563. The known and available high-grade deposits are becoming exhausted. In 1918 the yield was valued at \$320,000, practically the whole being obtained from the Cassiar and Cariboo Districts.

MANITOBA. Large Sulphide ore bodies at Flin Flon Lake and Schist Lake contain good values in gold, and mining is to be undertaken on a very large scale. Many other prospects await only the opening up of transportation. On Herb Lake, about 95 miles from The Pas on the line of the Hudson Bay Railway, rich free milling gold has been located and there has already been considerable activity. Very promising gold discoveries have also been made in the Rice Lake District east of Lake Winnipeg, and in the Star Lake district in the s.e. corner of the Province. The production in 1918 was 6,755 ounces, value \$139,638, derived from gold and copper ores at Herb and Schist Lakes.

NOVA SCOTIA. The gold fields of Nova Scotia extend from Canso to Yarmouth, and cover, exclusive of the masses of intrusive granite, about 3,000 square

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3.

miles. The gold has a fineness of over 900 parts and occurs as free gold in quartz, with sulphides of various metals. It is extracted in stamp mills, and the residuum treated for the gold lost in the mills. The gold fields are scattered through the counties of Guysboro, Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Lunenburg, Queen's and Yarmouth. The royalty on gold is two per cent. on the gross value, that is 36 cents per ounce for unsmelted gold and 38 cents per ounce for smelted gold. Nova Scotian gold is the highest priced in the world, running close to \$20 an ounce. See also under Antimony. For various reasons the gold production has fallen off. In 1918 the gold production was \$24,700, the smallest ever recorded, owing to cost of labor and material.

ONTARIO. Ontario is the leading province of the Dominion as regards gold production. The chief gold field is Porcupine. In 1918 the output of Ontario was 411,879 fine ounces, worth \$502,542. Rich ore has been found at Kirkland Lake, where the Tough-Oakes, Teck-Hughes and Lake Shore mines have been opened and equipped with mills. Larder, Swastika, Munro, Kowkash, Boston Creek, Bourkes, and other camps in Northern Ontario are being prospected with fair promise of reward. Cairo and Powell townships may prove very important gold producers. There is also gold on Lake of the Woods, Seine River, Manitou Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Wabigoon Lake, and at many other points in the north-western parts of the province. The output of the chief producing mines in 1918 was:

	Ozs.
Hollinger-Consolidated.....	276,045
McIntyre-Porcupine.....	75,556
Lake Shore.....	20,031
Tough-Oakes.....	6,620
Porcupine Crown.....	5,979
Schumacher.....	4,463

QUEBEC. The best known occurrences of gold in the Province of Quebec are in the alluvial deposits of the Eastern Townships, the most important ones known being in the valley of the Chaudière River, where extensive work by hydraulic methods has been carried on at various times. These have been idle for the last four years. Gold is also extracted from the sulphur-copper ores of the Eastern Townships. Deposits of lode gold occur in the Abitibi region, where several promising prospects are being developed into producing mines.

SASKATCHEWAN. Dredging operations have been carried on in the North Saskatchewan River above Prince Albert with some success.

YUKON. The chief source of gold is the Klondike District. Placer gold was first found here in 1894. Since 1896 this district has been one of the greatest placer camps in the world. At present the placer properties are worked by wealthy companies mainly by dredging and hydraulicking,

notably the Yukon Gold Co., The Walkers Gold Dredging Co., and N. West Corporation, Ltd. In 1916 there were 11 dredges operated by hydro-electric power working on the Klondike River and tributaries. To work high level grades, several impounding dams have been constructed, including an immense ditch of the Yukon Gold Co., about 70 miles long, from Twelve-Mile River to Grand Forks. Many of the old claims staked for placer mining have been purchased by the operating companies. A number of quartz properties are held in different parts of Klondike district and some have been developed. In the White Horse District, the tributaries of the Big Salmon River have been successfully worked since 1899. The production in 1918 was \$2,116,424, derived from the alluvial deposits chiefly, also from the gold and copper ores of the Conrad and White Horse districts.

GRAPHITE. Graphite is used in manufacturing pencils, crucibles for metallurgical purposes, dry battery fillers, stove polish, lubricants, heat and weather resisting paints, foundry facings, and for a protective polish for explosives. Practically all the Graphite mined in Canada is in the form of flakes disseminated through the country rock, from which it is extracted and prepared for the market by an elaborate milling process. Good results have been obtained in experiments on the application of the oil flotation to the concentration of graphite.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Graphite has been mined in St. John, near the Suspension Bridge over the St. John River, and on the west side of Pisarinco Harbor. Graphitic shales also occur on Lepreau Harbor, and at Musquash Village, which were at one time mined for coal, bands or beds of graphitic Anthracite occurring at these places. There is no graphite produced in the province at the present time.

ONTARIO. Refined graphite is produced in Renfrew and Haliburton Counties. Other important deposits occur in Haliburton, Hastings, Addington, Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark Counties, some of which have been worked. A lead pencil factory has been established at Newmarket by Wm. Cane & Long, Ltd. 3,974 tons of graphite were marketed in 1918, value \$296,587.

QUEBEC. Two companies are operating at present. Several others have mined and milled graphite until recently, and will probably resume work. The principal deposits are in Ottawa County, near the town of Buckingham, and in Argenteuil and Labelle Counties. The output of graphite in 1918 was 326,308 lbs., valued at \$33,274.

OTHER PROVINCES. In British Columbia, graphite is reported at Rivers Inlet and Alkow Harbour. In New Brunswick, graphite occurs in St. John, Charlotte, Kings and Westmorland Counties. In Nova Scotia, occurrences have been noted

in Cape Breton, Guysborough, Colchester and Kings Counties. Graphite is plentiful about Hudson Straits.

GRINDSTONES. -- NEW BRUNSWICK.

Grindstones have been produced for many years from the millstone grit on the south shore of the Bay of Chaleur at Clifton, Stonehaven, etc., and on the Bay of Fundy at Rockfort and Wood Point. Stone for grinding wood pulp is also made at quarries situated at Stonehaven. Outcrops of suitable stone occur at several points.

NOVA SCOTIA. The manufacture of grindstones is an established industry. Quarrying is chiefly carried on at Lower Cove and Woodburn, Pictou County. The output, in 1918 was 300 tons.

GYPSUM. A large part of the gypsum mined is shipped in the lump form, as quarried, to calcining mills in the United States. From 8,000 to 15,000 tons are ground annually for various uses. The balance is calcined in Canada for the manufacture of wall plasters, plaster of Paris, and other gypsum products. A large part of the output of crude gypsum is used in the manufacture of Portland cement. Besides the above, gypsum is used for wall plaster and decorations, moulds and patterns for various purposes, surgical and dental purposes, and as cement. It is the base of alabastine used for tinting walls, and is used in blocks for interior fireproof construction, also as land plaster and as a deodorizer.

ALBERTA. Gypsum is found North of Edmonton, and in the Peace River District.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Gypsum is found at Salmon River, on C.P.R., 189 miles n.e. of Vancouver, near Kamloops, at Merritt, and at Grand Prairie.

MANITOBA. Large deposits of gypsum have been found in the townships lying north of Lake St. Martin. The deposits have been worked by the Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd. The crude gypsum is shipped from the mines (Gypsumville) north of Lake Manitoba to the works at Winnipeg, whence the crushed gypsum is supplied to cement factories, while the calcined product is manufactured into wall plaster, hollow tiles, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Quarried extensively at Hillsborough, Albert County. The Albert Mfg. Co. at Hillsborough ship their plaster all over Canada, and to the U.S. Gypsum also occurs in Westmorland, Victoria, St. John and King's Counties.

NOVA SCOTIA. During 1918, 56,816 net tons of gypsum were produced. The industry employed, during the year, 538 men. Practically the whole output of crude material is controlled by United States capitalists, and exported to the United States, where it is manufactured into "land plaster" for fertilizing, and alabaster or satin spar for ornaments. It is also used as an absorbent in stables and slaughter houses, plaster for walls, moulds for coins, statuary and pot-

tery, binding broken limbs, in dentistry for mouth impressions, cornices, mouldings, finishing plate glass, and for alabastine and similar wall washes. The principal gypsum counties are Hants, Victoria and Inverness. Some of the companies have erected mills for manufacturing "selenite cement." The gypsum industry is fast becoming a most important one to the province.

ONTARIO. The principal deposits are along the Grand River, from which in 1918, 38,214 tons of gypsum were marketed. The Ontario Gypsum Co., of Paris, manufactures wall plasters, alabastine, and a variety of commodities. There are extensive beds on the James Bay slope, but as yet these are inaccessible.

IRON. In 1917 (calendar year) 90 per cent. of the ore smelted in Canada was imported from other countries. Shipments from Canadian mines amounted to 46,022 short tons, value \$768,783. Imports of iron ore were 2,318,547 tons, value \$4,332,657; of pig iron, 59,696 tons, value \$1,321,023; of charcoal pig iron, 692 tons, value \$13,859. By the adoption of an inexpensive process of sintering that has proved successful in many iron and steel plants in the U.S., the magnetic iron ores that are low in iron could be economically concentrated into very rich material.

ALBERTA. Some work has been done on iron bearing beds 9 m. east of Blairmore. Clay ironstone occurs on Red Deer River, west of Hand Hills.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Important deposits of iron ore occur at several points along both the west and east coasts of Vancouver Island, and on the west coast of Texada Island in the strait of Georgia. Magnetite is the most usual ore carrying between 55 and 70 per cent. of iron with phosphorus below the "Bessemer" limit. Limonite, or bog-iron occurs on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Hematite has been reported on some islands. In most cases development has been suspended owing to lack of demand. The ore available on Vancouver and Texada Islands is estimated at 12,888,200 tons, of which 470,000 is "actual ore," 4,537,600 "probable ore," 7,880,600 tons "possible ore." Write to Department of Mines, Victoria, for Bulletin No. 3, 1917. Report on Iron Ore Deposits of Vancouver Island and Coast. The B. C. Government has granted a bounty on pig manufactured in B.C. \$3 a ton if from local ore; \$1.50 if from foreign ore and will diamond-drill the most promising properties to test the possibilities of an iron industry. On the mainland red hematite ore is found on Sand Creek and Bull River in the Cranbrook district. Bog iron has been shipped from Monn on the P.G.E. Ry. to Irondale Wn.

The Provincial Government grant a bonus on pig iron manufactured in the

Province from ore produced in the Province.

MANITOBA. Large deposits of iron ore have been determined in the Lake Winnipeg district and in the country east of that lake.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Magnetite and associated hematite ores were until recently mined in a locality 17 miles s.w. of Bathurst. Occurrences elsewhere are hematites and limonites in Carleton Co., hematites and specular ores at Black River and West Beach, St. John Co., magnetites found in western St. John and Charlotte Counties, and deposits of bog iron in various localities. The Woodstock hematite beds have a thickness of from 1 ft. to 16 ft. near Jacksonton, about 3 miles northeast of Woodstock. There is no iron mining in the province at the present time.

NOVA SCOTIA. Iron occurs in 17 out of the 18 counties, most of it practically at tide-water in touch with vast bodies of fluxes. The deposits in the districts of Torbrook and Nictaux, Annapolis County; at Londonderry, in Colchester, and at Bridgeville, in Pictou County, are large and generally of excellent quality. Extensive development work has been done at Arisaig, in Antigonish Co. The big steel companies in Cape Breton import their chief supply from Newfoundland. Total iron ore imported from Newfoundland in 1918 was 848,574 short tons. The output in 1918 was 5,852,802 tons, valued at \$21,551,551.

ONTARIO. The output of iron ore in 1918 was 198,882 tons shipped, 107,273 tons of which was exported to the United States. The ore comes from the Helen and Maggie Mines near Michipicoten, and Moose Mountain. Iron ore is found in Wisner Township, north of Sudbury; at Burwash Lake, in Timagami Reserve, east of Lake Nipigon and other localities in Northern and Eastern Ontario.

QUEBEC. Hematite ore occurs in Dunham Township, County Missisquoi, on the Gatineau River near Ottawa, in Pontiac Co., and Argenteuil Co., and on Calumet Island in the Ottawa River. Analysis shows metallic iron, 69.49%; silica, 1.32% sulphur, 0.10%; phosphorus, 0.8%. Occurrences also reported in Chester Township. Magnetic ore occurs in Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, Beauce County; also in Leeds County, Bristol, and in Lake Chibougamau District. Magnetic sand occurs on north shore of St. Lawrence. Experiments show sands can be concentrated into product yielding from 67 to 70% of metallic iron, 1% titanium, and practically no sulphur or phosphorus. Treatment has been successful by the Grondal process. Bog ore in previous years has been made into pig iron at Radnor and Drummondville.

Bog Iron Ore. In the St. Lawrence Valley there are many deposits of bog ore, remarkably free of sulphur and phosphorus.

SASKATCHEWAN. Clay ironstone is found near the Cypress Hills in the south-western part of the province. There is a deposit of hematite and limonite on the south-east point of Black Bay.

HUDSON BAY. Clarke, Armstrong and Curran Islands, about 5 miles from the eastern shore, contain ore of the finest quality. The deposits, varying from 7 to 15 feet in thickness, are being operated by the Ungava Miners and Traders, Ltd.

IRON PYRITES. Iron pyrites is the chief source of sulphur in Canada. It is used in the manufacturing of sulphuric acid. Pyrite is also used in the manufacturing of sulphite pulp from wood.

ONTARIO. Sulphur occurs abundantly in the form of iron pyrites, which are roasted to manufacture sulphuric acid. The Nichols Chemical Co., of Canada, at Sulphide, and the Grasselli Chemical Co., at Hamilton, manufacture sulphuric, nitric and mixed acids. Large deposits of pyrite are being worked by the Nichols Chemical Co., near Superior Junction, on the National Transcontinental Ry., and at Gondreau, on the Algoma Central Ry. In 1918 the output was 267,786 tons, worth \$1,152,027.

QUEBEC. In the Sherbrooke District mining has been carried on for over 30 years. There are two mines, with a total output in 1918 of about 125,440 tons, containing about 42 per cent. sulphur. One-half is used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in Canada, the rest is shipped to the United States.

OTHER PROVINCES. In New Brunswick, deposits of pyrrhotite, containing, when pure, about 39 per cent of sulphur, occur in the South-western part of the province. In British Columbia, deposits occur at Granby Bay and Port Essington.

KAOLIN. Kaolin is used in the manufacture of china, high-grade paper, certain paint pigments and firebrick. The washed product, a fine-grained white material, is sold under the trade name of china clay.

ONTARIO. Ball clay is found at Long Portage on the Mettagama river. Kaolin of an inferior quality is found in the Michipicoten district.

QUEBEC. The only workable deposit at present known in Canada is at St. Remi in Amherst Township, County of Argenteuil, and is owned by the Canadian China Clay Co., Ltd.; the China Clay compares favorably with the standard brands in the market, and contains 40% to 50% of silica in quartz grains which is crushed into rich silica sands. Kaolin fire-brick is manufactured at St. Remi. In 1918 the output was approximately 1,000 tons, value approximately \$20,000.

SASKATCHEWAN. Ball clay, a highly plastic non-burning clay, is found in S. Saskatchewan.

LEAD. In Canada, lead is derived from the galena ores, which also carry silver and in many cases are associated with zinc

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3

Practically all the lead produced in Canada comes from British Columbia.

ALBERTA. Veins have been located pronounced to contain a large percentage of silver. Good samples of galena have come from the Peace River country.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Practically all the lead produced in Canada comes from British Columbia. Most of the mines are located in East and West Kootenay; also a few near Hazelton. The ores are nearly all shipped to the Trail Smelter. In 1918 the production of lead amounted to 43,899,661 lbs., valued at \$2,928,107.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Galena is found to some extent in Gloucester County near Bathurst, as at Elm Tree and Nigadoo; in King's County, near the Hammond River (Wanamakes); in St. John County, west about Musquash Harbor; in Charlotte County, at Fries Island and Campobello. Deposits, so far as proved, small and with silver contents. There is no mining.

NOVA SCOTIA. The ore of lead most frequently met in Nova Scotia is galena, generally carrying silver, which occurs in the rocks of all ages, but most abundantly in the lower carboniferous limestones found in almost every county. At East Bay, Cape Breton County, and at Gay's River, Halifax County; Smithfield and Pembroke, Colchester County, the ore is disseminated in limestone in quantities which warrant a large amount of exploration. Indications of valuable deposits have also been located at Cheticamp, Inverness County; North Bay, Ingonish, Victoria County, and Musquodoboit, Halifax County.

ONTARIO. In Ontario the chief production comes from Galletta, Carleton County. The Hollandia, at Bannockburn, is an intermittent shipper. There are smelters both at Galletta and Kingston, the former operated by the James Robertson Estate. In 1918 the total production was 1,670,251 lbs., valued at \$149,811.

QUEBEC. Of lead-zinc ores chief occurrences are in Portneuf County and in Gaspé County, at the headwaters of Cascapédia River. These deposits are being actively worked. Other deposits are known on Lake Temiscamingue and Calumet Island. Production in 1918 was 7,636 tons of concentrates, value \$175,094.

OTHER PROVINCES. Veins of Galena are found in the Silurian Rocks in New Brunswick and at Frontenac in Ontario. Some very high-grade galena ores have been shipped from the Mayo District, Yukon and the occurrence of lead ores has been noted in other portions of the district.

MAGNESITE. Magnesite is used in making sulphite pulp, fireproof flooring, fire brick for basic steel and copper furnaces, and in preparing chemical products of magnesia. Notwithstanding the presence of lime the Canadian product is now be-

coming recognized as equal in every way to the Austrian and Grecian product for lining furnaces, floorings and other purposes. In war, magnesium is used in shells for smoke and light purposes to detect the point at which they burst.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. There are hydro-magnesite deposits at Atlin, in Northern B.C., which could be used on the Pacific Coast in the chemical industry and in making special cements, also magnesite deposits near Clinton. Epsom Salts are obtained from Spotted Lake, Osoyoos Division, and near Clinton.

QUEBEC. Carbonate of magnesia, also called Giobertite, is found in Grenville Township, Argenteuil County. The N. American Magnesite Co. and the Scottish-Canadian Magnesite Co., of Montreal, have been shipping regularly, and the following represents the product shipped: Carbonate of magnesia, 85 to 92%; carbonate of lime, 8 to 15%. This magnesite can be used as a source of carbonic acid and magnesia, and for furnace lining. The two companies are now producing an excellent grade of sintered or "dead burned" magnesite. The rock is a fine white marble, fairly hard, easily worked, and can be successfully used for ornamental purposes. The cutting off of the Styrian magnesite has greatly stimulated this industry. Production in 1918 was 28,564 tons of both crude and sintered, value \$1,016,764.

OTHER PROVINCES. Occurrences have been noted in Atlin, B.C., and in the Yukon.

MARBLE. See under Building Stone.

MANGANESE. Ores found in Canada comprise pyrolusite, manganite, psilomelane and wad or bog manganese. Pyrolusite is used in the manufacture of steel, electric dry batteries, as a colorizer of glass, porcelain, bricks and enamel, as a dryer in varnish manufacture, and as an alloy in several metals.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. A manganese deposit has been developed near Kaslo. A discovery is reported near Cowichan Lake, on Vancouver Island with 2,000 tons of 50% ore in sight. The property will be developed shortly.

NEW BRUNSWICK. A large deposit of wad or bog manganese in Albert Co. was mined several years ago. Mining operations were also carried on in King's County and St. John's County. These mines are now all closed down.

NOVA SCOTIA. Manganese is found in many places in Nova Scotia. The ores are noted for their purity. The best known manganese locality is from Tenecape to Walton, in Hants County. This very rich and pure ore has been worked at intervals for a number of years. Many tons of the ore have been shipped, yielding as high as from 88 to 95 per cent. of available peroxide of manganese. The ore occurs in limestone at its contact with the underlying Devonian

sandstone. Some manganese is being mined at Loch Lomond, Cape Breton Co. The mine at New Ross, Lunenburg Co., idle for 3 years, was re-opened in 1918. Similar ores are found at Onslow, near Truro. There was no output in 1918.

OTHER PROVINCES. Occurrences have been noted in the Magdalene Islands in Quebec, and various points in Ontario and east of Hudson Bay. There are low-grade deposits of bog manganese in S.W. Saskatchewan.

MICA. Canada is the only country that produces Phlogopite, or "Amber Mica" in economic quantities. It is softer and more flexible than Muscovite, or "White Mica," obtained from India and the United States, and is, therefore, more suitable for use as an insulator. Mica is largely used in the electrical industry, glazing for stove doors, etc.; in certain wallpapers and roofings; pulverized mica also enters largely into the composition of phonograph disc records.

ONTARIO. The production is largely in the hands of large operators, of which the General Electric Co., controlling the Loughborough Mining Co., is chief. They produce large quantities from the Lacey Mine, near Sydenham, which is the greatest mica mine on the continent. The output for 1918, chiefly of amber variety, was 269 tons of rough cobbled mica and thumb trimmed, worth \$40,818. Export trade chiefly with the U.S.

QUEBEC. The Blackburn Bros., of Ottawa; H. T. Flynn, of Hull; and Wallingford Bros., of Perkins Mills, are some of the chief producers. They prepare all their mica, and buy from small producers. The Laurentides Mica Co. prepare split mica in their workshops at Ottawa, Aylmer, Hull and Buckingham. Total output in 1918 amounted to 905,521 lbs., valued at \$202,147.

MINERAL PIGMENTS. Canada produces various ochres, wad, ferruginous clays and iron oxides, suitable for making paint, which, when raw or burnt, give a range of colors, including golden ochre, yellow ochre, cinnamon yellow, sienna, amber, Vandyke brown, Indian red, etc. See also under Barytes.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Experiments have shown that fine paints can be made from the stibnite deposits of Prince William, the chalcocite deposits at Dorchester, in Westmorland County, the manganese at Mechanic's Settlement, in Albert County, and the ferruginous clay of Chaplin's Island, Northumberland County. The bog ore at Maugerville could be used for pigments either as raw ochre or after calcination. There is no development at the present time in any of these places.

NOVA SCOTIA. There are ochre deposits in Colchester Co., and deposits of ferruginous clays and wad have been worked on a small scale.

ONTARIO. Ochre is produced in small quantities in Halton County. Other important deposits occur in Algoma District and Norfolk and Leeds Counties.

QUEBEC. The Canada Paint Co., The Champlain Oxide Co., and T. W. Argall, mine and calcine ochre at St. Malo, near Three Rivers. Yellow ochre and deep red oxide of iron is found in Ottawa County and the Eastern Townships. At many points in the Laurentides the inhabitants use the earth raw, or roughly burned, for rough painting. In 1918 the output was 312,296 tons, valued at \$383,252.

SASKATCHEWAN. There is an extensive and valuable deposit of pigments near Duck Lake. Good samples of ochres have been found about 100 miles north of Lloydminster and in other localities.

MOLYBDENUM. This mineral occurs as molybdenite or molybdate in many localities. The chief use is in the manufacture of steel as a hardening agent. Molybdenum steel is used for high speed tools, rifle barrels, propeller shafts, large guns, etc. Molybdenite is largely used in the U.S. in the manufacture of tungsten lamps. Molybdenum salts are used as chemical reagents, pottery colorants, medicines and as an explosive preservative. Canada produces 60% of the world's supply.

MANITOBA. Extensive deposits found in S.E. Manitoba in 1917 promise large results as development proceeds.

NOVA SCOTIA. Prospectors have shown good samples. Production of molybdenite ore in 1917 was 25 tons.

ONTARIO. There are deposits in Eastern and Northern Ontario, including Renfrew, Victoria, Hastings and Haliburton Counties, also at Timigami and Lake of the Woods. Molybdenite ore and concentrates worth \$59,067 were shipped in 1918. Concentrating plants are in operation at Mount St. Patrick, Renfrew, and at the Mines Branch, Ottawa. Ferro-molybdenum was produced in 1918 at Orillia and Belleville.

QUEBEC. The most important discovery is near the Village of Quyon, in Pontiac Co. The operating company (Dominion Molybdenite Co.) has constructed a concentrating plant. Occurrences in small quartz veins run through a mass of granite at Lake Keewagama, on a small island in Lake Askikwaj and in township of Guerin, also in Egan and Onslow Township. The deposits on Lake Keewagama and in Onslow Township are being developed. In 1918 the production of molybdenite amounted to 88% of the total Canadian production.

NATURAL GAS. -ALBERTA. Natural gas is widespread. The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Co. (H.O. Calgary), and the Northern Alberta Natural Gas Development Co. (H.O. Calgary), have done most of the development work to date, outside of the

Medicine Hat field. There are three large proven fields:

(a) *The Medicine Hat Field*.—Tested area 30 sq. miles; initial rock pressure was 600 lbs. Gas sand varies in depth 1,000 to 1,200 ft., is 900 ft. above the Dakota Sandstone of the Cretaceous. Gas is supplied to Medicine Hat where there are 25 wells, and to Redcliff.

(b) *Bow Island Field*.—Is 40 miles west of Medicine Hat, on Crow's Nest Pass Branch of C.P.R. Area, 25 sq. miles, initial rock pressure was 790 lbs. This sand is the Dakota Sandstone of the Cretaceous. Depth from 1,850 ft. to 2,150 ft. Gas is supplied to Calgary, Lethbridge, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, Okotoks, Sandstone, etc. North of this on the main line of C.P.R., gas found in smaller quantities in 3 other sands at depths 900 to 1,800 ft., is supplied to Brooks.

(c) *Viking Field*.—80 miles s.e. of Edmonton, near the Viking on G.T.R. Tested area, 12 sq. miles. Wells average $4\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic ft. each; average rock pressure 710 lbs. Gas is found in Dakota Sandstone at about 2,350 ft. and in another sand at about 2,200 ft. This is an ethane gas, which will doubtless permit of the production of gasoline by absorption. It is being piped to Edmonton.

On the Athabasca River strikes have been made at Pelican Rapids and Point de la Biche, the former well has been allowed to blow out wide open since 1897. The gas is found in Grand Rapid sandstone and Dakota Sand at 600 to 800 ft., with rock pressure 250 to 300 lbs. In a deeper well near Pelican Rapids, gas was found in a sand in the Devonian Limestone.

MANITOBA. Natural gas has been obtained from several borings in Southern Manitoba. Investigations are being carried on at Manitou.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Exclusive right to petroleum and gas on 10,000 sq. miles, embracing the eastern part of the province, is held by the New Brunswick Gas and Oil-fields Co. Extensive drilling operations have been conducted in Albert and Westmorland Counties. Gas is found at depths varying from 800 ft. to 2,000 ft. The strata are very similar to those in which oil is found in Pennsylvania. The gas is piped for power, fuel and domestic uses to Moncton and Hillsboro.

ONTARIO. In Haldimand Co. gas is piped from a large number of wells to Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, Galt, Paris and other places. Welland County continues to produce gas, supplying Hamilton, St. Catharines, Welland, Niagara Falls and other towns and villages. In Kent County the gas is supplied to Leamington, Chatham, Windsor, etc., from the Tilbury and Romney fields. The exportation of natural gas is prohibited. Its use is now practically confined by law to domestic purposes. In 1918 the production was 12,821,115 M. cub. ft., worth \$2,112,817.

QUEBEC. Surface gas is found in the St. Lawrence valley, generally at from 225 to 300 ft. depth. The Canadian Gas and Oil Co., at Three Rivers, have sunk a number of wells and piped gas to St. Barnabe, Yamachiche, Louisville and Three Rivers. They are not in operation now. Discovery of natural gas was made a few years ago near St. Hyacinthe, at a depth of 1,800 ft.; a rock pressure of 275 lbs. has been noted, but further work in this field seems to have been disappointing.

SASKATCHEWAN. At Swift Current in a well owned by the city, gas was struck in 1914 at 2,200 feet. It has a constant flow of 12 lbs. to the square inch. The lack of funds has prevented further drilling. The gas is being used to heat the municipal hot-houses.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS. See under Petroleum.

Helium. A non-inflammable gas, less buoyant than hydrogen, but much safer, can be made from natural gas in Canada at a cost of 25c. per cubic foot. Airships inflated by helium have been developed by the British Navy.

NICKEL. Nickel steel is largely used where a maximum of strength and a minimum of weight is required. It is very little susceptible of corrosion. Monel-nickel, an alloy of nickel and copper, is useful to resist sulphuric acid and other acids. Nickel is used for plating and making Britannia metal, or German silver, and by some countries for coinage.

CANADIAN REFINERIES. The European war has shown that it is necessary for Canada to control the output of Canadian nickel. There are various projects for the establishment of nickel refineries in Ontario. The International Nickel Co. has let the contract for a large nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ont. The British-America Nickel Corporation, controlled by the Imperial Government, has a smelter under construction at Murray Mine, in the Sudbury District. A refinery controlled by British and Norwegian interests is being constructed at Deschenes, Que.

ALBERTA. Nickel deposits are reported in the Peace River District.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Pyrrhotites carrying a small amount of low grade nickel occur near St. Stephen.

ONTARIO. Seventy per cent. of the world's output comes from Sudbury and vicinity. Here ore is mined and treated by the International Nickel Co. and the Mond Nickel Co. It is first roasted in open air heaps to expel sulphur, then smelted into nickel-copper matte, which is shipped, for final separation of the metals, by the Canadian Copper Co. to Constable Hook, N.J., and by the Mond Nickel Co. to Clydach, Wales. The British American Nickel Corporation is opening up the Murray Mine and erecting a smelter and refinery, the latter at Hull, Que. The Alexo Mine is being

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3.

worked in Dundonald Township, on the T. & N.O. Ry. The ore is a pyrrhotite similar to that of the Sudbury region, and is being treated by the Mond Nickel Company at their Coniston smelter. Returns of ore smelted in 1918 show: Nickel contents 44,297 tons; value \$26,578,200. Copper contents, 22,951 tons, value \$8,262,360.

PALLADIUM. Palladium is a silvery white metal of the platinum group, chiefly used in the manufacture of astronomical instruments, watchmaking and dental work. See under Platinum.

PEAT. It is roughly estimated from an incomplete survey that Canada has 37,000 sq. miles of Peat Bogs of which 12,000 sq. miles, of an average depth of 6 ft., are located in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and contain 9,300,000 tons of peat fuel.

ONTARIO. It is estimated that 7 bogs convenient to Toronto contain 26,500,000 tons of peat fuel. There are large peat bogs near Ottawa.

QUEBEC. It is estimated that 5 bogs on the Lower St. Lawrence convenient to water transportation to Quebec, occupy an area of 14,000 acres, covered with peat and attain in some places a thickness of 20 ft.

OTHER PROVINCES. Nova Scotia bogs examined can produce 6,300,000 tons fuel, 5,000,000 tons moss-litter. P.E.I. bogs, 1,250,000 tons fuel, 1,000,000 tons moss-litter. Manitoba, under 2,000,000 tons fuel, but one bog can furnish 2,500,000 tons moss-litter.

Peat Briquettes. Peat, as compared with good anthracite, has a heating value of 5 to 9 and a storage capacity of 4 to 1. Peat in Canada contains 90% of water. The problem is to reduce the moisture to 25 or 30% in the cheapest way. The only successful method devised is drying by the sun and wind. In Ireland, with similar peat the process takes two years. To make briquettes, after the peat is dug, it is put through a pulping machine, spread on the ground to dry and then pressed into briquettes. The Dominion Government has a fuel testing plant at Ottawa.

Moss-litter. Lower grades of peat are used as a fertilizer under this name.

Peat Gas. By roasting Peat in a producer-gas-plant a fuel gas is produced for heating, lighting, fuel and for generating electricity.

Powdered Peat. Is used where great heat is required for firing boilers, making cement and for metallurgical purposes.

Sphagnum Moss. For many centuries used in Scotland and Ireland to treat suppurating wounds, has been in great demand in the present war to take the place of cotton dressing. Sphagnum is the botanical name of the moss which forms the basic vegetation of peat. The cells of the leaves when growing are filled with water.

The best moss after drying will absorb 22 times its weight in water. It is packed either loosely in bags or compressed into cakes and cut into squares. The finished dressings are always sterilized. Canada has over 40 varieties, but only a few really suitable for dressing. These are found near the sea, on both coasts. The moss is gathered and picked over by trained hands, then folded in gas mask paper and enclosed in surgical gauze. Large quantities were sent from Canada to the western front and Siberia.

By-Products. Are sulphate of ammonia, alcohol, acetone, acetic acid, etc.

Developments in Canada. At one time an experimental fuel manufacturing plant was operated by the Government at Alfred, Ont. In 1910-11, 3,000 tons of peat blocks were produced at a cost of \$3 per ton, F.O.B. at Alfred. Of this, part was sold in Ottawa at \$3.50 per ton. Little progress has been made by individuals. The matter has been brought to the front by the 1918 coal shortage and the increasing price of American coal in Ontario and Quebec, where there is no native coal. The Ontario Government is operating 2 briquetting machines for experimental purposes.

PETROLEUM. In 1917 the import of petroleum crude and refined was over 300,000,000 gals, valued at \$14,483,950. It is estimated that the supply of crude oil in the U.S., from which we can obtain our gasoline, will be exhausted by 1945. The manufacture of alcohol is suggested as a substitute. 99% of the Canadian production comes from Ontario. Over \$100,000,000 is invested in the industry. Canadian output in 1918 was over 301,741 barrels.

See also under Bituminous Sands.

DOMINION BOUNTY. The Petroleum Bounty Act, 1909, provides for the payment of a bounty of 1½ cents per gal. on oil produced from wells or from oil shales mined in Canada.

DOMINION LANDS, REGULATIONS. Leases can be obtained from the Minister of the Interior of a petroleum and natural gas location not exceeding 1920 acres for 21 years, renewable for 21 years. Fee on application \$5. Rental, 1st year, 25c. subsequent years, 50c. per acre. Maximum area of one consolidation, 20 sq. miles. Lessees must have on property \$5,000 of machinery (\$20,000 in case of a consolidation) in one year and begin operations in 18 months.

EXPORT OF PETROLEUM is prohibited by Dominion Government.

ALBERTA. Between Calgary and the mountains and south to the United States boundary line, oil of a very light gravity has been found in seepages and deep wells but, so far, not in large quantities. It is used as motor fuel without rethning. Over 100 barrels a day are now produced from 6 wells in this field. Along the Athabasca

River for 100 miles, between Pelican Rapids and Fort MacMurray, seepages of gas, heavy oils and tar are found. On the Peace River and along MacKenzie River up to the Arctic Ocean, similar seepages occur at intervals in a region east of the Rocky Mts. hundreds of miles long. Near Peace River Landing oil has been found apparently in commercial quantities in 2 wells at 900 to 1,200 ft. A good showing of a black oil 22° B. was found in one of the gas wells of the Viking field at 2,360 ft. Large sums are being spent by the Imperial Oil Co. and other companies in prospecting the northern fields. See also under Bituminous Sands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Indications of oil occur in Flathead Valley and Graham Island.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Bituminous Shale, or "Albert shale," is found in Westmorland, Albert and Kings Counties. Certain beds are capable of supplying 50 to 60 gallons of oil per ton, others as high as 80. Two rich bands are known, from 17 to 20 ft. thick. In character these shales closely resemble the celebrated oil shales of Scotland. In addition to oil, large quantities of sulphate of ammonia can be obtained from these shales. An English company is conducting tests for oil in Albert and Westmorland Counties. See under Natural Gas—New Brunswick.

ONTARIO. The oil fields of Petrolia, Oil Springs and Tilbury East continue to produce, but at a stationary rate. New fields have been opened in Mosa Township, Middlesex County, at Thamesville and in Dover Township, Kent County. The demand for oil and oil products requires the importation of much more crude than is produced in the province. Returns for 1918 show crude oil produced, 10,106,615 imp. gals., value, \$781,097, a considerable increase over 1917. There are 5 companies refining crude Canadian and imported oil: 1 at Sarnia, 2 at Petrolia, 1 at Toronto, and 1 at Wallaceburg.

WESTERN CANADA. It is possible that the lignite deposits might, upon retorting, prove a source of oil. The lignites of Germany are being used in this manner.

PHOSPHATE. With the decline of price the average annual production has dropped from 32,000 tons in 1890 to under 1,000 tons. The deposits are expensive to mine, and practically the whole output is now obtained as a by-product of mica. The Canadian supply of phosphate rock is imported from Florida, where it is cheaply mined. See Potassium.

ALBERTA. Rock phosphate was discovered near Banff in 1915. The report of the Department of Mines shows that the deposits are too low grade and the beds too thin for present profitable working. This is presumed to be an extension of the Montana deposits and indicates possible commercial discoveries north of U.S. boundary 190 miles.

QUEBEC. Total value of the production in 1918 was 140 tons, valued at \$1,200. Chiefly got out with mica in the Ottawa region. Part of this was used by the Capelton Chemical and Fertilizer Co., which manufactures superphosphate, and part was manufactured into phosphorus and phosphated chemical products by the Electric Reduction Co. at Buckingham.

PLATINUM. Is very insoluble and malleable; does not oxidize or rust; is used in the manufacture of jewellery, chemical apparatus, carbon electric lights, sulphuric acid, photography and in porcelain crowns for teeth. Price per ounce was \$6 in 1874, \$24 in 1913. In 1918 the U.S. Government paid \$105 per oz. for Platinum commandeered for war purposes. Was formerly supplied chiefly from Russia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Platinum is known to exist in various parts associated with placer gold in alluvial workings, but has not been mined hitherto except as a by-product. A small quantity is recovered every year from the placer gravels in the Similkameen District. Excellent prospects are reported in the Tulameen District.

ONTARIO. Platinum is found with Palladium in the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury District. A clean-up is made every few years at the New Jersey refinery of the International Nickel Company.

OTHER PROVINCES. Platinum has been found in the Rivière du Loup and near the Gilbert River, in Quebec, also in the Yukon District on Yukon River and its tributaries, the Teslin and other rivers, near Dauphin, in Manitoba, and in some of the river sands of Alberta.

POTASH. Is an important constituent of plant food used extensively as a fertilizer. Before the war North America was supplied chiefly from the Magdeburg-Halberstadt region of Germany. It is at present being recovered from the dust in the waste flue gases of blast furnace plants in Great Britain and in the United States, and from similar gases in cement works in the United States; also in the United States from certain Western saline lakes, kelp, alunite, New Jersey green sand, ashes and the waste of sugar refineries and tobacco factories. Potash salts used in the tanning industries, glass making and in a number of minor industries are prepared from the crude salts obtained from the above supplies. Potassium nitrate (saltpetre), the main ingredient of gunpowder, is prepared by combining potash with the nitric acid radical of Chili saltpetre, or nitric acid obtained by the oxidation of ammonia.

IN CANADA some potash is recovered from kelp (see page 56). The recovery of potash from Feldspar (see page 76) is still in the experimental stage.

Manufacture from the Air. The process of nitrogen fixation from the atmosphere has for some time been in operation in the United States, Germany and Norway. Cheap electricity generated by water power is essential. Air is blown through heavy electric sparks which combine the oxygen and nitrogen into nitric oxide, which is subsequently absorbed by lime water. In Canada cyanamid is produced in the electric furnace from atmospheric nitrogen and calcium carbide at Niagara Falls, Ont. A factory to make nitric acid from the air is in construction at Vancouver, B.C.

PRECIOUS STONES—DIAMONDS. It is contended that small diamonds found in the glacial drift of Wisconsin have been transported in the glacial period from the neighborhood of Hudson Bay. Very minute diamonds have been discovered in the Porcupine District, in Ontario. Prospecting in Quebec has been unsuccessful. In an analysis of rock specimens collected in 1913, on the Olivine Mountain near the Tulameen River, British Columbia, small diamonds were found. Peridite, in which the diamonds occur, is closely related to the rocks which form the matrix for the Arkansas diamonds. No method has yet been devised to separate the diamonds from the rock.

OTHER STONES. Feldspar Labradorite, showing brilliant colors, has been recovered on the east coast of Labrador, and other points. It has been used in jewellery. Crystals of tourmaline, idocrase, zircon, etc., have been found in Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and garnets in Charlevoix Co., Quebec.

EXPORTATION REGULATIONS. By Order-in-Council, April 16, 1917, the exportation of natural and synthetic sapphires and rubies was prohibited to countries outside of the United Kingdom, as a war measure.

RADIUM. The principal minerals that carry radium are carnotite and pitchblende. Radium is usually obtained from its ores in the form of hydrous sulphate, chloride or bromide. The largest known deposit of radium-bearing ore in the world is found in Colorado as carnotite, from which radium has been produced at the cost of a million dollars per ounce. Radium-bearing minerals have not been found in economic quantities in Canada.

ONTARIO. The Ontario Government has offered \$25,000 to the man who first discovers an economic deposit of radium in the province. Euxenite, a radioactive mineral, occurs in a feldspar quarry in Lanark County.

SALT. Practically the total salt production comes from S. Ontario. The Canadian salt Co. manufactures caustic soda and bleaching powder at Sandwich.

ALBERTA. In the form of brine springs, salt occurs in Northern Alberta, near the Mackenzie, Slave and Athabasca

Rivers. Large quantities of Rock Salt are reported near Fort McMurray.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The principal known salt spring is at the north end of Admiral Island, near Nanaimo. An important deposit is reported at Kwinita, 45 miles east of Prince Rupert.

MANITOBA. Brine springs of varying strength are found at Salt Point near the mouth of Bell River, and on the Red Deer peninsula in the southern part of Winnipegosis Lake. Of late years no salt has been manufactured.

NEW BRUNSWICK. At Plumwaseep, four miles northeast of Sussex, Kings County, salt has been long manufactured on a small scale from brine springs, the output being of excellent quality. Other saline springs are found near Salina Corner, about 10 miles south of Norton Station on the Intercolonial Railway, and at intervals along the valley of the Kennebecasis River.

NOVA SCOTIA. A rock salt deposit is being developed at Malagash, Cumberland Co. A shaft 105 ft. deep passed through 20 ft. of salt.

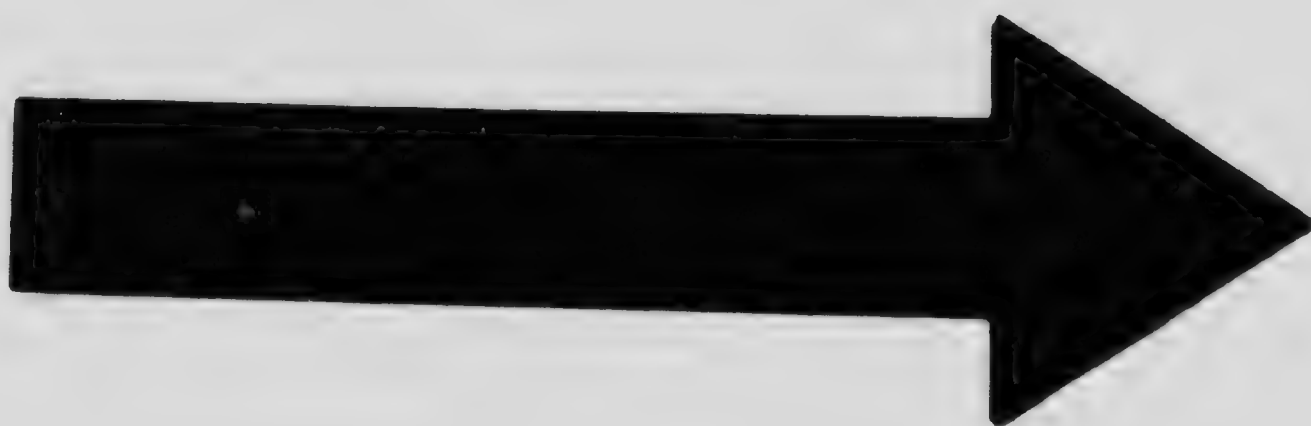
ONTARIO. The evaporating process is responsible for the total output of salt. The bulk of the brine comes from the wells of the Canadian Salt Co., at Windsor and Sandwich. The Dominion Salt Co., at Sarnia, is also a large producer. Other companies operate at Exeter, Goderich, Clinton, Wingham, Kincardine, Courtright, Mooretown and Warwick. The salt area extends through the counties of Middlesex, Huron, Bruce, Lambton, Essex and Kent. At present no rock salt is mined. A boring was made at the mouth of the Maitland River, at Goderich, by the late H. Y. Attrill, of 1,517 feet, in which six beds were passed through, with a total depth of 112 feet. The following analysis was made of the second bed, 25 feet thick, at depth of 1,085 feet, by Mr. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S.: Chloride of sodium, 99.687; chloride of calcium, .032; chloride of magnesium, .005; sulphate of lime, .090; insoluble in water, .017; moisture, .079. This is said to be the purest salt in the world. The chemical plant of the Canadian Salt Co., at Sandwich, is one of the largest in the British Empire. In 1918 the output was 131,114 tons, value \$1,250,801.

SASKATCHEWAN. A salt spring exists in the Pasquia Hills, north-east of Prince Albert, and salt and sulphur springs are found in the western part.

SILVER—ALBERTA. See Lead.

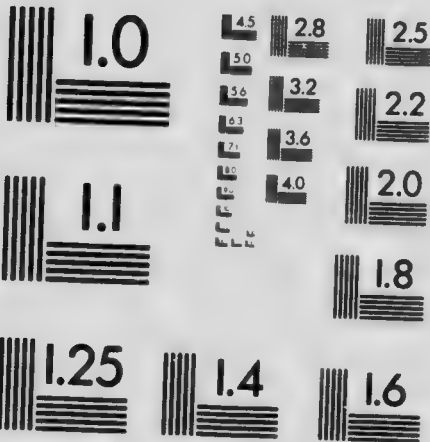
BRITISH COLUMBIA. Total production in 1918 was 3,498,172 ozs., valued at \$3,215,870. About 75% of the silver is found associated with lead in argentiferous galena, the remainder with copper-bearing ores. The chief sources of silver are the silver lead ores of East and West Kootenay, supplemented by the silver contained in the gold-copper-silver ores of Rossland, Boundary and Coast Districts.

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3.



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In 1918 the Slocan District produced over half of the total output. Trail ships bul- lion to the Orient continuously.

NOVA SCOTIA. See Lead

ONTARIO. The discovery of high-grade silver ores in the Cobalt area was made in 1903. Ores carry up to 3,000 and 4,000 ozs. of silver to the ton of 2,000 lbs. Some of the consignments have gone much higher. Carload lots of 30 tons have brought \$60,000, \$90,000 and \$110,000. The ores contain also cobalt, nickel and arsenic, all of which are recovered. Mines have also been opened and worked at Gowgan- da and South Lorrain, the former west and the latter east of the main camp. Similar ores were formerly worked at Silver Mountain, west of Port Arthur, and at Silver Islet, Lake Superior. The intervening district offers many possibilities to prospectors. Ship- ments of ore from Cobalt since discovery have been as follows:

1904.....	206,875 oz.	\$ 111,887
1905.....	2,451,356 oz.	1,360,503
1906.....	5,401,766 oz.	3,667,551
1907.....	10,023,311 oz.	6,155,391
1908.....	19,437,875 oz.	9,133,378
1909.....	25,897,825 oz.	12,461,576
1910.....	30,645,181 oz.	15,478,047
1911.....	31,507,791 oz.	15,953,847
1912.....	30,243,859 oz.	17,408,935
1913.....	29,681,975 oz.	16,553,981
1914.....	25,162,841 oz.	12,765,461
1915.....	24,746,534 oz.	12,135,816
1916.....	19,915,090 oz.	12,643,175
1917.....	19,479,692 oz.	16,183,208
1918.....	17,409,264 oz.	17,364,918

Total.....292,211,235 oz. \$169,377,674

The dump and low grade Cobalt ores are treated by the "flotation process."

QUEBEC. In 1918 the total output of silver was 142,829 ounces, valued at \$139,758. Mainly extracted from the pyritous ores of the Eastern Townships and the lead- ing zinc ores of Portneuf County.

YUKON. Silver is obtained chiefly in associa- tion with the metals, gold, copper and lead. The production in 1917 was 90,772 ounces, and in 1916 360,101 ounces.

SLATE. See Building Stone.—Quebec.

SODALITE. See Building Stone—Ontario.

SULPHUR. Sulphur is derived chiefly from iron pyrites. Native sulphur is not found in commercial quantities. See under Iron Pyrites. See under Copper, Quebec.

ALBERTA. Sulphur springs and extensive deposits of sulphur are found on the east side of the Athabasca River, between Fort McMurray and Lake Athabasca.

TALC. The finished product is largely con- sumed in the paper industry. It is also used in the manufacture of cosmetics, toilet soap, insulating coverings, dressing for leather enamel paints, French chalk, com- position flooring, and as sizing for cotton cloths.

ONTARIO. The highest grade talc on the continent is mined near Madoc, where the output is ground and exported in con- siderable quantities to the United States and Europe, for paper-making, cosmetics, etc. There were shipped in 1918 17,465 tons, mostly ground talc, value \$246,691.

OTHER PROVINCES. In Brome Co., and the Eastern Townships, Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces, steatite and talc de- posits are known.

TIN. Tin has not yet been produced in commercial quantities. In the form of cassiterite and stannite, it has been found in veins in granite near New Ross, Lunen- burg County, Nova Scotia.

TRIPOLITE. Tripolite is made up of the minute silicious shells of diatoms mixed with lime, alumina and other impurities found in the bottoms of small lakes. It is used as a polishing material, in making non-conductory coverings for steam pipes, etc., and in the manufacture of rubber goods and water filters.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Deposits are found at Pollett Lake, south of Anagance (C.G.R.), also near the city of St. John and near Sand Point on the St. John River, 10 miles from St. John. None are being worked.

NOVA SCOTIA. The only operating company in Canada is at Bass River, Cumberland Co. There are important deposits in Vic- toria, Cape Breton and Inverness Counties.

OTHER PROVINCES. Small deposits are known in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

TUNGSTEN (Wolfranite). Tungsten, or wolfranite, is used in hardening steel and making electric light filaments. Tungstic acid is used in weighting silk and fire- proofing textile fabrics.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Tungsten has been noted in quartz veins in the Slocan City mining division, and at Hardscrabble Creek, in the Cariboo District.

MANITOBA. Tungsten has been found in S.E. Manitoba near the Ontario boundary.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Development work has been done by the Acadia Tungsten Co., at their Burnt Hill Mine, on the S.W. Mira- michi River, who have installed a crusher plant. The vein of ore is about 4 ft. thick. In 1917 a considerable quantity of ore was mined and concentrated. The pro- perty is not now being worked.

NOVA SCOTIA. Ores of tungsten have been discovered at Moose River and other places in Halifax County; at New Ross, in Lunenburg County, and at Molega, in Queen's County. At New Ross the ore is associated with tinstone. The Halifax County areas are in gold-bearing rock. The deposits at Moose River, which is in the form of "scheelite," promise to be of great importance. The width of the veins varies from the fraction of an inch to 24 inches. The average width is over 4

inches, the output in 1918 was 120 tons of schultite ore.

QUEBEC. Tungsten is found in scheelite ores in Beauce County.

ZINC. Zinc blend is closely associated with Galena. See under "Lead." Prior to 1916, with the exception of experimental work, there was no recovery of refined zinc in Canada. An electrolytic zinc refinery plant has been established at Trail, B.C., and a zinc recovery plant at Shawinigan Falls, Que., and Welland, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Two mines—the Lucky Jim and the H.B.—are operated for zinc alone. Several mines in the Slocan and Ainsworth Mining Divisions produce hand-picked zinc ore or concentrates as a by-product from the milling of galena ores. Ores are shipped to the Trail smelter and U.S. smelters. Zinc also occurs near Vancouver, on Vancouver Island, and near Hazelton. Total production in 1917 was 41,848,513 lbs. metallic zinc, valued at \$3,166,259, in ore and concentrates, of which nearly 68% is credited to the Standard Mine of Silverton. An electrolytic zinc reduction plant is working at Trail.

MANITOBA. Values of zinc and lead occur in the copper sulphide deposits at Schist Lake and at Flin Flon Lake, north of The Pas.

NOVA SCOTIA. Zinc has been found near Stirling, Richmond County. Prospecting

is being done here with diamond drills, the lead promises to be productive.

ONTARIO. Formerly the Olden Mine, in Hastings County, raised a small quantity of ore, and shipments were made from near Thunder Bay and from Frontenac County. There are unworked deposits on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and elsewhere. No shipments have been made since 1910.

QUEBEC. In 1918 the production of zinc ores shipped as concentrates was limited to the mines of Portneuf County near Notre Dame des Anges. The ore is shipped to the U.S., but a zinc oxide plant at Notre Dame des Anges supplies the Canadian paint trade with zinc white. The zinc deposits of Cascapedia, in Gaspé County, are being actively developed, but are handicapped by lack of transportation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

PETROLEUM, ALBERTA, C.P.R. LANDS—
The Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. will grant 10-year leases of its oil lands in Calgary District, at a rental of \$1.00 per acre, first year rental to accompany application, balance payable in advance. Maximum area of each lease 840 acres. A royalty of 10% is charged on output. Lessee must commence actual drilling within six months after granting of lease and continue until 4,000 ft. is reached or a five-barrel well is sunk. Write Dept. Natural Resources, C.P.R. Calgary, Alta.

Water Powers

Revised as to Ontario by the Chief Engineer of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission; as to Quebec by the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec; as to Canada and other Provinces by the Dominion Water Powers Branch, Ottawa.

CANADA.—Owing to lack of information respecting northern water powers it is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the total water power in Canada. The following estimate made early in 1919 by the Dominion Water Power Branch, based on the water power surveys of the different provinces made up to date, shows the total possible h.p. and the developed h.p. in each province—

Province	Possible	Developed
Ontario.....	5,800,000	985,060
Quebec.....	6,000,000	842,761
Nova Scotia.....	100,000	26,024
New Brunswick....	300,000	14,869
Prince Edward Id.	3,000	1,729
Manitoba.....	3,218,000	76,172
Saskatchewan.....	567,000	
Alberta.....	466,000	32,880
British Columbia..	3,000,000	312,423
Yukon.....	100,000	13,392

Total for Canada. 19,554,000 2,305,310

National Importance of Water Powers.

Ontario obtains all coal, Quebec most of her coal and portions of the Prairie Provinces all good coal from Pennsylvania. The railroads use one-third of the coal imported. If the United States ever put an embargo on coal, hydro-electric power will provide a commodity with which to bargain for United States coal. Many authorities believe that the use of cheap hydro-electric power in making iron will eventually bring about a commercial revolution and that many industries which consume large amounts of mechanical energy may emigrate to countries where water power is abundant. Further information, write the Director of Water Power, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The province has been only partially explored. It is impossible to give more than a rough estimate of the power possibilities of the province.

Developed Powers. In Jan. 1919 the power capacity of water power plants already installed was 312,500 h.p.

These include—	h.p.
Lake Buntzen, Burrard Inlet....	84,500
Stave Lake, near Ruskin.....	26,000
Jordan River, 40 miles from Victoria.....	25,000
Powell River.....	24,000
Kootenay River and Kettle River	23,000
Link River, Ocean Falls.....	11,200
Puntledge River, near Nanaimo.	9,500
Fall Creek, near Granby Bay....	7,325
Kootenay River, near Nelson....	4,000

SMALLER DEVELOPMENTS. Developments below 4,000 h.p. near Hedley, Howe Sound, Kamloops, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Swanson Bay, Victoria, etc., total 21,475 h.p. In addition to these a number of small water powers are used throughout the country in connection with mining.

Municipalities. The municipalities supplied with hydraulic light and power are: Anyox, Armstrong, Boundary Falls, Britannia Beach, Burnaby, Chilliwack, Coquitlam, Courtenay, Cumberland, Delta, Esquimalt, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Hedley, Kamloops, Kaslo, Langley, Maple Ridge, Matsqui, Mill Creek, Mission, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Denver, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Oak Bay, Peachland, Phoenix, Point Grey, Point Moody, Powell River, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Richmond, Rossland, Saanich, Sandon, Silvertown, South Vancouver, Spences Bridge, Sumas, Summerland, Surf Inlet, Surrey, Swanson Bay, Trail, Union Bay, Vancouver, Victoria, West Vancouver.

Undeveloped Powers. Within available distances of Vancouver and Victoria 750,000 h.p. can be developed. These water powers are all situated within an area of 20,000 square miles. The water power possibilities of Vancouver Island have been estimated at 500,000 h.p. while the total possibilities of the province have been placed at 3,000,000 h.p. of which about 312,500 h.p. have been developed.

Further Information. Write the Comptroller, Water Rights Branch, Victoria, B.C., or the Director of Water Power, Ottawa.

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.—So far the hydro-electric development in these provinces has not been extensive owing to the fact that settlement has not yet become extensive in the districts where water powers exist.

Developed Water Power. These are at present practically confined to the Bow River—

Horseshoe Falls, Bow River, Calgary Power Co.....	h.p. 18,500
Kananaskis Falls, Bow River, Calgary Power Co.....	11,600

Eau Claire Lumber Co., Bow River at Calgary..... 600
There are one or two other hydro-electric plants of small capacity and of comparatively little commercial significance.

Municipalities. The municipalities supplied with hydraulic light and power are Calgary, Cochrane, Exshaw, Lacombe.

Undeveloped Powers. There are four sites on the Bow River with an aggregate capacity of 45,000 h.p., all within 45 miles of Calgary. There are considerable power sites on the Athabaska, Churchill, Peace, Saskatchewan and Slave rivers, and also on some of the larger tributaries of these rivers, the potentialities of which it would be idle to discuss until they have been more fully investigated. Their importance will grow with the influx of population and northward trend of settlement. The most recent estimate prepared by the Dominion Water Power Branch gives a total possible development at ordinary minimum flow of 466,000 h.p. for Alberta and 567,000 h.p. for Saskatchewan. The power rivers have not as yet been fully investigated.

License for Development. Water Power privileges are obtained through the Regulations of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, governing the granting of water power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territory.

Further Information. Write to the Director of Water Power, Ottawa.

MANITOBA.—Manitoba is well supplied with water powers. In the northern portion of the province, the Churchill, Nelson and Saskatchewan have enormous power resources. The Winnipeg River in the south-eastern portion of the province is one of the best power rivers on the continent and is within easy transmission distance of the city of Winnipeg.

Developed Water Power:—

Pinawa Channel, Winnipeg River,	h.p.
Winnipeg Electric Railway Plant.....	30,000
Point du Bois, Winnipeg River, Municipal plant of city of Winnipeg.....	45,000
Little Saskatchewan River, Brandon Electric Light Co.....	500
Little Saskatchewan River, Minnedosa Power Co.....	500

Municipalities. The municipalities in Manitoba furnished with electric energy from hydro-power plants are: Beausejour, Birds Hill, Brandon, Fort Garry, Fort Whyte, Kildonan, Lockport, Middlechurch, Minnedosa, Rockwood, St. Andrews, St. Boniface, St. Norbert, St. Pauls, St. Vital, Selkirk, Stony Mountain, Tindall, Transcona, Winnipeg.

Undeveloped Powers:—

ON THE WINNIPEG RIVER the following

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3.

undeveloped power sites have been investigated by the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, all excellent commercial prospects and all within 75 miles of Winnipeg. (See Water Resources Paper No. 3, Dominion Water Power Branch.)

	h.p.
Pine Falls site.....	63,100
Du Bonnet Falls site.....	95,500
McArthur Falls site.....	30,700
Lower Seven Sisters site.....	37,900
Upper Seven Sisters site.....	29,900
Upper Pinawa site.....	12,300
Slave Falls site.....	44,400

ON THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER at Grand Rapids, the following sites have been investigated:

	h.p.
Upper Grand Rapids.....	75,000
Lower Grand Rapids.....	45,000

ON THE NELSON RIVER there is an estimated undeveloped power of 2,500,000 h.p.

The Churchill River in the north, and the Manigotagan, Bloodvein, Pigeon, Berens, Poplar and other rivers in the south all offer excellent power prospects when the market warrants development.

The most recent estimate of the total water power possibilities in Manitoba at ordinary minimum is 3,218,000 h.p. The power rivers have not as yet been fully investigated.

License for Development. Water power privileges are obtained through the Regulations of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, governing the granting of water power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. For further information communicate with the Director of Water Power, Ottawa.

NEW BRUNSWICK—In 1910, a hasty reconnaissance survey was made of the inland waters to ascertain their power possibilities. Considerable information concerning water powers on the St. Croix and St. John rivers is available from the work of International Commissions and private parties.

Control. An Act passed in 1884 reserves to the Crown water rights in all subsequent grants of Crown land. An Act passed in 1904 gave to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power to appropriate any water powers in the Province and the necessary land for their development, also to lease or sell any such land, rights, etc., to any corporation proving its ability to develop and utilize same for industrial purposes.

The New Brunswick Water Power Commission, in co-operation with the Dominion Water Power Branch, is now investigating the water powers of New Brunswick with a view to making this information readily available, and to suggesting adequate and suitable legislation to facilitate development on a sound economic basis.

Power Developments. The existing developments of 1,000 h.p. and over are:—

St. Croix River at Cottonmill dam.....	2,400
St. Croix River at Woodland	13,200
St. Croix River at Grand Falls.....	8,000
Magaguadavic River at St. George Falls.....	1,000
Aroostock River at Aroostock Falls.....	3,900

All the developments on the St. Croix River are of an international nature. The developments at Woodland and Grand Falls are used entirely on the American side, that at the Cottonmill is used entirely in Canada. The others are used on both sides of the border. The development at Aroostock Falls is wholly in Canada, but a large part of the power is used across the border.

Other Developments include two dams of St. Croix River 600 h.p. and 850 h.p.: at Woodstock 600 h.p.; at Bathurst 250 h.p. and municipal plant at Edmundston.

Municipalities. Andover, Aroostock Jet., Bathurst, Centreville, East Bathurst, Edmundston, Grafton, Grand Falls, Kouchibouguac, Lower Woodstock, Milltown, Perth, Richibucto, Rexton, Shediac, St. Louis, St. Stephen, Upper Woodstock, West Bathurst, Woodstock have hydro-electric sources of light and power. A number of towns use fuel power.

Undeveloped Powers. The most important undeveloped water powers are Grand Falls on the St. John River, Grand Falls on the Nepisiquit River and various sites on the St. Croix River. At Grand Falls, on the St. John River there is a natural fall of about 119 feet, of which 74 feet is direct drop while the balance occurs in a rocky gorge below. The tributary drainage area is 5,280 square miles and a total head for power purposes of 130 to 140 feet may be obtained. An installation of 80,000 horse power has been considered. Grand Falls on the Nepisiquit has a tributary drainage area of 644 square miles with an available head of 125 feet. There are other possible sites on the St. John and Nepisiquit Rivers as well as most of the other large rivers of the Province but data is not available to make a satisfactory estimate of the total power available.

Reversible Falls at St. John.—The Reversible Falls at the mouth of the St. John river is a peculiar phenomenon. The large tide range of about 40 feet at the mouth of the river combined with a rocky ledge extending entirely across the river causes a very appreciable rapids flowing alternately upstream and downstream according to the state of the tide. The possibility of using this fall for power development has frequently been suggested. The scheme presents many difficulties.

Further Information. Write the Chair-

man of the New Brunswick Water Power Commission, St. John, and the Director of Water Power, Ottawa.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Besides an abundance of small sites ideal for purely local purposes, Nova Scotia has many other sites, which from their location, distribution and size are well suited to meet the immediate and prospective industrial needs of the country. The large precipitation, the great number of natural lake storage reservoirs and the proximity of the larger power sites to deep sea harbours are distinct advantages.

Control. The Nova Scotia Water Power Commission in co-operation with the Dominion Water Power Branch, is now investigating water powers in Nova Scotia with a view to making this information readily available and to suggesting adequate and suitable legislation to facilitate development on a sound economic basis.

Developed Water Powers. Hydraulic developments over 1000 h.p. are as follows:—

Clyde River near Port Clyde.....	1,800
Lahave River at Morgans Falls....	2,150
Liverpool River (Rapid and Cowie Falls).....	5,590
Medway River at Charleston.....	1,800
Medway River at Harmony Mills....	2,250
St. Croix River at Hartville.....	1,000
Sissiboo River at Weymouth Falls..	3,000

SMALLER DEVELOPMENTS. In addition to the above there are 10 developments between 200 and 1,000 h.p. on the Lequille, Liscomb, Liverpool, Mushamush, Nictaux, Petite, Roseway, St. Croix and Tangier rivers and at Isaac Harbour, which are used for municipal lighting, industrial power in small amounts and in mining. There are besides several hundred water-driven saw-mills, shingle-mills, and woolen-mills throughout the province ranging from 5 h.p. to 200 h.p.

Municipalities. The municipalities of Annapolis Royal, Bear River, Bedford, Blockhouse, Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Dartmouth, Hebron, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Middleton, Mahone, Milton, Oxford, Rockingham, Shelburne and Yarmouth are lighted from hydro-electric plants, and in some cases industrial power is supplied. Some of the plants are owned and operated by the municipalities served; others are privately owned.

Undeveloped Powers. The water power resources of the province are being carefully investigated by the Nova Scotia Water Power Commission in co-operation with the Dominion Water Power Branch. The total estimated capacity of sites investigated to date as covered in published reports of the Commission is 95,000 h.p. continuously, i.e., at all seasons and 24 hours daily. The commercial capacity of these sites

on the basis of installed horse power would be greatly in excess of the amount stated.

Further Information. Write A. S. Barnstead, Secretary, Nova Scotia Water Power Commission, Halifax; and the Director of Water Power, Ottawa.

ONTARIO.—In a report on the Water Powers of Ontario issued by the Dominion Water Power Branch at Ottawa in 1915, the total potentiality of the water powers is given as 4,929,000 h.p., and the total developed power as 702,000 h.p. The following summary is given of the available water powers according to districts:

Ottawa River and Tributaries.....	608,000 h.p.
Great Lakes Tributaries.....	446,000 h.p.
Hudson Bay Slope.....	250,000 h.p.
James Bay Slope.....	1,500,000 h.p.
Intern'l Boundary Rivers.....	2,045,000 h.p.

Developments of Hydro-Electric Power Commission. By an Act passed in the Provincial Legislature, 1898, any water power or privilege on the Crown Lands may be reserved from sale, except water privileges, which in their natural condition at the average low state of water have not a greater capacity than 150 horse power. Since the passing of this Act a Hydro-Electric Commission has been appointed with authority to deal with the whole question of the development and supply of electric power. The Commission has constructed and is at present operating 10 separate and distinct transmission station systems, and is delivering power to 194 municipalities, as follows: Niagara System 114, Severn 18, Wasdell's 5, St. Lawrence System 5, Rideau 1, Eugenia 20, Ottawa 1, Port Arthur 1, Muskoka 2, Central Ontario 23, Nipissing 4.

COST OF POWER. The prices paid by the municipalities depend upon the distance from the source of power and the quantity of power taken. It ranges from \$14 to \$50 per h.p. per annum.

NIAGARA SYSTEM. The Niagara System was the first system constructed and is supplied with power purchased at 12,000 volts, three phase, 25 cycle, from the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and from the Commission's power house, Niagara Falls, Ontario. This power is transmitted at 110,000 volts and supplied at cost to 114 urban municipalities, 17 townships, 21 companies and 3 institutions. The urban municipalities supplied are the following:—Acton, Ailsa Craig, Ancaster, Ayr, Baden, Beachville, Blenheim, Bolton, Bothwell, Brampton, Brantford, Breslau, Bridgen, Bullocks Corners, Burford, Burgessville, Caledonia, Chatham, Clinton, Comber, Dashwood, Delaware, Doon, Dorchester, Drayton, Dresden, Drumbo, Dublin, Dunlop, Dunnville, Dutton, Elmira, Elora, Embro, Etobicoke, Exeter, Fergus, Ford City, Forest, Galt, Georgetown, Goderich, Granton, Guelph, Hagersville, Hamilton, Harriston, Hensall, Hespeler, Highgate,

Ingersoll, Kitchener, Lambeth, Listowel, London, Lucan, Lynden, Milton, Milverton, Mimico, Mitchell, Moorefield, Mount Brydges, Mount Forest, New Hamburg, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, Norwich, Oil Springs, Otterville, Palmerston, Paris, Petersburg, Petrolia, Plattsville, Point Edward, Port Credit, Port Dalhousie, Port Stanley, Preston, Princeton, Ridgetown, Rockwood, Rodney, St. Catharines, St. George, St. Jacobs, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Seaforth, Simcoe, Springfield, Stratford, Strathroy, Streetsville, Tavistock, Thamesville, Thamesville, Thorne, Tilbury, Tilsonburg, Toronto, Walkerville, Wallaceburg, Watford, Waterford, Waterloo, Watford, Welland, Wellesley, West Lorne, Weston, Windsor, Woodbridge, Woodstock, Wyoming and Zurich.

EQUIPMENT. The system is comprised of 454.34 miles of 110,000 volt steel tower transmission lines, 19.45 miles of steel pole line, and 964 miles of wood pole lines.

LONGEST TRANSMISSION. The greatest distance of transmission is 242 miles from Niagara Falls to Windsor, Ontario.

ST. LAWRENCE SYSTEM provides for service to towns along the St. Lawrence River from Brockville East. Four municipalities, viz.: Brockville, Prescott, Winchester and Chesterville, obtain power over a 26,000-volt, three-phase, 60-cycle line. Power is purchased from a private company in Iroquois; considerable additional power is supplied by the Cedar Rapids Transmission Company near Cornwall, and the system is extended for this purpose. The village of Williamsburg receives power by a 2,200 volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle line from Morrisburg. The 26,000 volt line referred to above passes through this municipality.

PORT ARTHUR SYSTEM is supplied with power purchased at 22,000 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle, from the Kaministiquia Power Co., at Port Arthur, Ont. This power is transformed and transmitted over 12 miles of 22,000 volt wood pole line, and sold at cost to the city of Fort Arthur.

OTTAWA SYSTEM. The city of Ottawa receives power at 11,000 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycles from the Ottawa & Hull Power Company, whose plant is located in Hull. Power cables are carried in under-ground ducts to a sub-station owned and operated by the city, the current being distributed to users in Ottawa by 2,300-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle lines.

RIDEAU SYSTEM. Power is supplied to Smith's Falls, Perth, and Carleton Place by a system of lines from several generating stations, from which it is transmitted at 26,000 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycles; part of the supply is purchased from the Rideau Power Company, whose plant is in Merrickville.

For further information, see under "Where to Find It," page 3. *To be connected.

SEVERN SYSTEM is supplied with 3 phase 60 cycle power from a plant of the Commission at Big Chute, on the Severn River. This plant was formerly the property of the Simcoe Railway and Power Company. Power is transmitted over 117.69 miles of low tension lines, operating at 22,000 volts, and serving the municipalities of Alliston, Barrie, Beeton, Bradford, Camp Borden, Coldwater, Collingwood, Cookstown, Creemore, Elmvalle, Midland, Orillia, Penetang, Port McNichol, Stayner, Tottenham, Thornton, Victoria Harbour, Wauhaushene, Barrie and Orillia are supplied with 2-phase power. The lines connect this system with the Wasdell's and Eugenia systems.

WASDELL'S FALLS SYSTEM is supplied with 3 phase 60-cycle power from a plant operated by the Commission, located at Wasdell's Falls, on the Severn River. Power is transmitted at 22,000 volts over 65.85 miles of wood pole line to the municipalities of Beaverton, Brechin, Cannington, Sunderland and Woodville.

EUGENIA SYSTEM is supplied with power from a plant constructed, owned and operated by the Commission, located near Eugenia Falls, on the Beaver River. Power is transmitted at 22,000 volts over 259.66 miles of wood pole line to the municipalities of Arthur, Alton, Chatsworth, Chesley, Dundalk, Durham, Elmwood, Flesherton, Grand Valley, Holstein, Hanover, Horning's Mills, Markdale, Mount Forest, Newstadt, Orangeville, Owen Sound, Shelburne and Tara. The lines connect this system with the Severn System at Collingwood.

MUSKOKA SYSTEM Power is transmitted from a plant owned by the Commission at Muskoka Falls to Gravenhurst 7 m. over a wood pole 6,600 Volt transmission line, and to Huntsville 26.3m. over a wood pole 22,000 Volt line.

NIPISSING SYSTEM is supplied with power from a plant owned and operated by the Commission located on the South River. Power is transmitted by 25 miles of wood pole line at 22,000 volts, to the municipalities of Callander, Nipissing, North Bay and Powassan. The Commission also owns the steam reserve system located at North Bay.

CENTRAL ONTARIO SYSTEM is supplied with power from various points on the Trent Canal System. The Provincial Government of Ontario acquired the plants of 23 companies in 1910. These properties were turned over to the Commission for operation. This system comprises 285 miles of transmission line operating at 44,000 volts. The following municipalities are served by this system: Belleville, *Bloomfield, Bowmanville, Brighton, Cobourg, Colborne, Camden

East, Deseronto, Kingston, Lindsay, Madoc, Millbrook, Napance, Newburgh, Newcastle, Omenace, Orono, Oshawa, Peterboro, Picton, Port Hope, Stirling, Trenton, Tweed, Wellington and Whitby.

Other Developed Water Powers. The developed water powers of the Province of Ontario exceeding 1,000 h.p., other than those controlled by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, are as follows:

Electrical Development Co., Niagara Falls	h.p. 125,000
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls	100,000
Hamilton Cataract Co., St. Catharines, Ont., De Cew Falls	50,000
Wahnapitae Power Company, Wahnapitae River	5,000
Lorne Power Company, Nairn Falls	2,500
Lorne Power Co., Wabegeshik	2,500
Canadian Copper Co., at Turbine Dryden Timber & Power Co., Dryden	13,000
Charlton-Englehart Power Co., Englehart	2,000
Campbellford Light & Power Co., Campbellford	1,080
Northern Ontario Light & P. Co., Metabetchuan River	3,500
Montreal River (Fountain Falls)	8,600
Montreal River (Hound Chutes)	5,500
Ontario & Minnesota Power Co., Fort Frances	5,500
Kenora Municipality	7,000
Kaministiquia Power Co., Fort William	3,250
Ottawa River, at Ottawa	25,000
Pembroke Elec. L. Co. supplies Pembroke, Ont., from Black River, Que.	50,000
Bracebridge Municipal Plant	2,000
Bonnechere River (Renfrew)	2,000
Calabogie Light & Power Co., Madawaska River	6,000
Smith's Falls (2 plants)	1,100
St. Lawrence Power Co., Mille Roche	2,500
Gananoque Electric Light Co., Kingston Mills	1,800
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., Sturgeon Falls	10,000
Northern Canada Power Co., Wawatit Falls	13,000
Sandy Falls	4,000
Algoma Power Company, Michipicoten River	2,000
Algoma Steel Corporation, Magpie River, Steep Hill Falls	2,000
Great Lakes Power Co., Sault Ste. Marie	20,000
Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co.	10,000
Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company	17,500
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg River, Kenora	5,500
Sudbury Power Co., McPherson Fall, Vermillion River	1,700
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., Spanish River, Espanola	12,000

Orillia Municipal Plant, Swift Rapids, Severn River	h.p. 5,000
W. C. Edwards, Rideau Falls, Ottawa	3,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Long Sault Rapids, Ottawa River	2,000
Galetha Electric Power Co., Mississippi River, Galetha	1,800

Niagara Falls. The height of Niagara Falls is 158 feet on the Canadian side. In 1900 the perimeter of the Canadian Falls was 2,950 feet, and the American Falls (including Luna Island), 1,000 feet. The whole is now reduced to about 3,400 feet. The volume of water falling on the American side does not exceed 7% of the whole. Theoretically the water in the Falls and the Rapids above and below should yield 8 million h.p. The actual h.p. capable of development, owing to various considerations (e.g., the efficiency of turbine and generators, the head utilized by operating companies, the water necessary to prevent an ice jam), is very much less. The Boundary Waters Treaty limits the amount of water power to be diverted to 20,000 cubic feet per second to the United States and 36,000 cubic feet per second to Canada, of which 29,500 cubic feet per second is capable of developing 425,000 h.p. in the present plants; the balance, 6,500 cubic feet per second will develop 20,000 h.p. at the New Niagara development of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

NIAGARA RAPIDS PROJECT. A proposal has been made to dam the Niagara River at Foster's flats, 2½ miles south of Lewiston. An effective head of 90 feet could be provided. This would furnish 2 million h.p. to be divided equally between the United States and Canada. Estimated cost of dam and hydro-electric plants, \$100,000,000.

DIVERSION AT CHICAGO. An important factor in the Niagara situation is the diversion of water by the Chicago Sanitary Canal. The authorized diversion is 4,167 cubic feet per second, but it is notorious that about 8,000 cubic feet per second actually flows through the Chicago river.

CHIPPewa QUEENSTON DEVELOPMENT. A plant is under construction near Queenston estimated to produce 30 h.p. per cubic foot per second; estimated ultimate capacity, 300,000 h.p. It is hoped, subject to war conditions, that the work will be completed in 1921.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Prince Edward Island is about to enter into a co-operative agreement with the Dominion Water Power Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, looking to the investigation of its water power resources.

Municipalities. The municipalities of Alberton, Crapaud, Georgetown, Kensington, Montagne and North Tryon are lighted from hydro-electric plants.

*To be connected.

QUEBEC.—The power possibilities of the Province are placed at 6,000,000 h.p. of which over 830,000 h.p. have been developed. Most of the power used in the Province is water power; the uses include pulp, paper and lumber mills and many other industries, mining companies, and practically all important municipalities.

Storage Reservoirs. The Quebec Streams Commission of the Provincial Government is making a detailed examination of the drainage basins of a number of rivers to report on the advantages of water storage in such water sheds. Two important storage dams have already been built.

LA LOUTRE DAM. At La Loutre on the St. Maurice River, the Quebec Government has completed, at a cost of \$1,661,000 not counting the accessory works, a storage reservoir 300 sq. miles in area, with a capacity of 160 billion cubic ft.—This is the second largest artificial reservoir in the world, being surpassed only by the Gatun Lake on the Panama Canal, the capacity of which is 183 billion cubic ft. The capacity of the Assouan Dam on the Nile, the third largest reservoir, is 82 billion ft. If the regulating capacity only is considered La Loutre is the largest in the world.—This storage will permit a regulated flow of over 12,000 cubic ft. per second at Shawinigan. Between the reservoir and the mouth of the St. Maurice River there are 17 rapids with heads of from 10 ft. to 150 ft. The power sites at present utilized are at Shawinigan, Grande Mere and La Tuque. See under Developed Water Powers below.

ST. FRANCOIS DAM. The Quebec Government has constructed a regulating reservoir at the head of the St. Francois River with an ultimate capacity of about 12 billion cubic ft. The sites at present utilized on this river are at D'Israeli, Weedon, East Angus, Bromptonville, Windsor and Drummondville.

LAKE ST. JOHN PROJECT. According to the report of the Commission on Lake St. John if a dam were built at this outlet the water powers on the Grande Décharge or on the Petite Décharge would nearly be doubled, about 800,000 h.p. becoming then available.

Developed Water Powers. The following list of the more important developments has been supplied to Heaton's Annual by the Department of Lands and Forests of the Quebec Government:

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, controlling the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing & Power Co., the Provincial Light, Heat & Power Co., the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co., etc., is generating—

(a) on the St. Lawrence at Les Cedres.....	h.p. 129,600
(b) On the St. Lawrence at Lachine.....	12,800
(c) On the Canal Soulanges at Les Cedres.....	15,000
(d) On the Richelieu at Chambly.....	19,200
The Canadian Light & Power Co. at St. Timothee on the canal of Beauharnois.....	30,400
Montreal Cotton Co. at Valleyfield on the St. Lawrence.....	7,860
The Ottawa & Hull Power & Manufacturing Co. on the river Ottawa.....	22,600
The E. B. Eddy at Hull on the river Ottawa.....	14,124
The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. 158,500, Northern Aluminum Co. 40,000, Belgo Pulp & Paper Co. 18,000, all at Shawinigan Falls on the St. Maurice.—Total.....	216,500
The Laurentide Power Co. at Grand Mere on the St. Maurice.....	120,000
The Donnacona Paper Co.—	
(a) at Donnacona on the river Jacques Cartier.....	6,000
(b) at Paul Rouge.....	1,150
The Quebec Ry. Light, Heat & Power Co. Ltd.—	
(a) On the river Montmorency at Montmorency Falls.....	7,625
(b) On the river Chaudiere.....	4,800
The Nairn Falls Power & Pulp Co., Ltd., at La Malbaie on the river Malbaie.....	8,790
The Laurentian Power Co. Ltd. on the Ste. Anne River at Sept Chutes.....	24,000
City of Sherbrooke—	
(a) On Magog River at Sherbrooke.....	3,000
(b) On Magog River at Rock Forest.....	3,000
(c) On St. Francis River at Weedon.....	2,500
The Southern Canada Power Co.—	
(a) At Drummondville on St. Francis River.....	1,700
(b) At Sherbrooke on Magog River.....	4,000
The Brompton P. & P. Co. on the river St. Francois—	
(a) At East Angus.....	10,400
(b) At Bromptonville.....	10,100
The Canada Paper Co. at Windsor on the river St. Francois.....	1,025
Price Bros.—	
(a) On the river Shipshaw.....	10,800
(b) On the river Au Sable—	
at Kenogama.....	27,600
at Jonquieres.....	6,700
La Compagnie de Pulpe de Chicoutimi—	
(a) On the river Chicoutimi at Chicoutimi.....	20,020
(b) On the river Ouïatchoane.....	7,300
Gulf Pulp & Paper Co. on the river Ste. Marguerite.....	12,900
The J. McLaren Co. Ltd. on river du Lievre at Buckingham.....	8,125

Undeveloped Water Powers. The estimated undeveloped powers of the more important rivers as furnished to Heaton's Annual by the Department of Lands and Forests of the Quebec Government are as follows:—Some of these could, others could not be profitably developed. The figures following the names of the rivers represent thousands of horse power:

1. Batiscan .. 20	7. Harricana .. 200	12. Metabetchouan... 10	22. Rouge..... 30
2. Chicoutimi .. 10	8. Lievre..... 80	13. Mistassini.. 200	23. River du Loup..... 7
3. Chamouchouane .. 100	9. L'Assomption..... 10	14. Manioouagan..... 500	24. Rupert..... 250
4. Eastmain .. 300	10. Little Cascadepia..... 5	15. Nottaway... 300	25. Saguenay (Grande Décharge).... 800
5. Gatineau... 200	11. Maskinonge. 7	16. Ouareau... 5½	26. Sault-au-Cochon.... 10
6. Hamilton... 500		17. Ottawa..... 300	27. St. Francois. 30
		18. Quiatchuan. 8	28. Ste. Anne de Beauport 7½
		19. Outarde... 150	
		20. Peribonca .. 300	
		21. Quinze..... 100	
		29. St. Lawrence Theoretical power between Lake St. Francis and Montreal Harbor, 2,500,000 h.p., of which less than 200,000 h.p. are developed.	

Boards of Trade

CANADIAN BOARDS OF TRADE.—

Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce may be formed as corporations independent of the Government under the provisions of Cap. 130, R.S.C. 1886, by 30 persons, being Merchants, Traders, Brokers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Managers of Bank, or Insurance Agents resident in the district. A certificate of formation under hands and seals of original members must be filed with the Secretary of State. The officers are, President, Vice-President and a Council of not less than eight members. General quarterly meetings must be held in each year. Persons other than such above mentioned can only become members upon recommendation of the Council. The Corporation may elect 12 persons who shall form the Board of Arbitration, and any 3 members shall have power to arbitrate on cases voluntarily submitted to them. A few Boards of Trade have been incorporated by a special Act of Parliament. In the

smaller towns the utility of the Boards of Trade varies from year to year. Canadian Boards of Trade are not official organizations to the full extent that obtains in Great Britain, Germany and some other countries. No annual returns or any evidence of organization or continued activity is required by the Canadian Government. Consequently some Boards of Trade exist only in name. These conditions are likely to be amended by legislation in the near future.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.—The Boards of Trade Register published in this book under the Heading Descriptions of Towns, is the official medium of the active Boards of Trade in all provinces, and is revised annually from official returns made to Heaton's Annual.

LIST OF BOARDS OF TRADE.—For complete list see HEATON'S ANNUAL, 1918 edition.

Boards of Trade Register

Descriptions of Towns and Industrial Opportunities

In Writing to Local References, Mention Should be Made of Heaton's Annual.

This Gazetteer is revised every year and includes certified official returns from local Boards of Trade and the municipal authorities of towns where no Board of Trade is established. Information is given generally as received. The editors reserve the right to use information obtained from other reliable resources and to edit the returns made, but they cannot, for obvious reasons, from their own knowledge, vouch for the absolute accuracy of every detail in each case. As a general rule, entries in this Register are confined to towns over 1,400 population in the East and over 400 in the West. Exceptions are made in special cases. Where possible, a reliable local reference is given, who will supply further information upon request.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Tel., Telegraph; Ex., Express; m., miles; Pop., * Population according to Returns of Dominion Census, 1911. Pop., estimate of Mayor or Local Board of Trade; Alt., Altitude—ft. above the sea level. Altitudes are given as furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Office at Toronto.

POPULATION STATISTICS.—The rapid settlement of Western Canada makes it extremely difficult to give accurate population statistics. As a rule the figures are taken from recent local estimates based on assessment returns or a special Civic Census.

Alberta

Chief Town of Judicial District marked *

ATHABASCA, head of navigation on Athabasca River, 100 miles n. of Edmonton, on C.N.R. Ex. and Tel. Govt. and G.N.W. Hotels, Grand Union, Athabasca. 3 churches, 1 school. Town owns water system. Bank, lumber yards, 2 saw mills, lumber mill (60,000 ft. per day), boat building, 6 retail stores. Centre of a vast lumbering district. Large deposits of fine clay. Large tracts of oil leases taken up nearby. Pop. 350.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumber manufacturing of all kinds. Brick and sewer pipe works. Fox farming. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

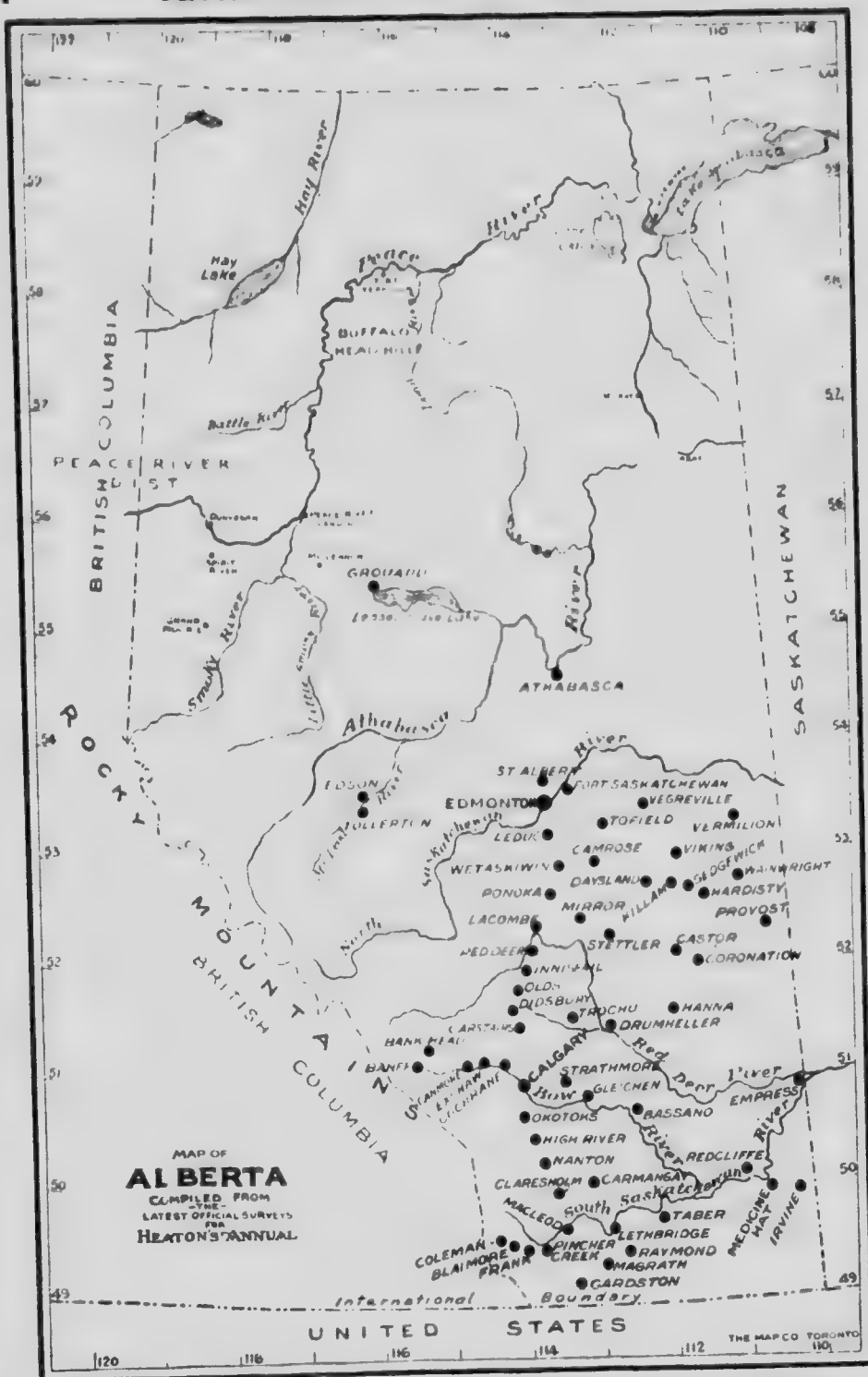
BANFF, on C.P.R., 82 miles w. of Calgary, at Junction of Spray and Bow Rivers, in Canadian Rockies. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Banff Springs (summer), \$4.00 up. Sanitarium \$3.00 up, Mount Royal \$3.00 up. King Edward \$2.50, and 2 others. 3 churches, public and high school, museum, 1 moving picture theatre, bank, electric light plant, telephone, lumber yard, 3

livery stables, garages. Good motor roads. Golfing, boating, golf, hot sulphur springs, st. station for Rocky Mountain Park, 10,000 sq. miles. Govt. spent \$10,000 improving park in 1913. Summer and winter resort. A winter school instituted in 1917 (skating, curling, snowshoeing, tobogganing, etc.). Land affair. Main road from Calgary to Vancouver, through Banff, under construction. Alt. 4,521. Pop. 1,400. Write Imperial Bank.

BANKHEAD, 80 miles from Calgary, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. 4 C.P.R. Hotel, Cascade \$2.50, R.C. Hotel, public school, general store, Electric light, water in every house. Coal 10¢ per ton. 540 men, coal broom. resort at Lake Min. accommodation, 3 miles. Write Agent C.P.R.

BASSANO, on Bow River main line and Langdon

DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNS—ALBERTA



Area 266,285 sq. miles, i.e., 845 sq miles larger than Italy, Greece, Montenegro, Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria combined. Highest altitude, Mt. Columbia, about 14,000 ft. Population in 1916, 496,525.

miles e. of Calgary, 97 miles n.w. of Medicine Hat. Hotels, Hunter, Alberta. churches (Ang., Pres.). \$22,000 school and high school in connection, 3 elevators, elec. light \$200,000 water and sewerage systems, fire hall, municipal hospital, headquarters of sub-judicial district, municipal incinerator, theatre, 2 banks, 2 oil distributing warehouses, 3 lumber yards, brick works, 3 liverys, 3 motor liverys, 5 restaurants, 1 newspaper. The \$7,000,000 C.P.R. irrigation dam here irrigates about half a million acres. Immediate neighborhood supplies coal, sand, gravel and clay. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale grocery, sash and door factory, flour and feed store, beet sugar factory, skating rink, steam laundry, creamery and dairy, aerated water factory, pottery, market gardening. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BLAIRMORE, on Crow's Nest River and C.P.R., 13 miles e. of Crow's Nest Pass. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Cosmopolitan \$3.00, and 2 others. 3 churches (Ang. R.C., Pres., Bapt.), public school, municipality owns waterworks, telephone, electric light plant, bank, lumber yard, 2 horse and auto liverys, coal mines, output 1,300 tons daily (1 recently opened with preliminary expenditure of \$100,000), saw mills, cement co., lime plant, newspaper, dentist, picture show. Distributing point of Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. Alt. 4,226. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry, wholesale houses, steam laundry. Write million Bank.

CALGARY, founded 1883, incorporated a city 1894, on 3 transcontinental rlys., C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P., 860 miles w. of Winnipeg, C.P.R. branches to Edmonton, Macleod, Lethbridge, Bassano and Crow's Nest Pass; G.T.P. to Toftield and Edmonton; C.N.R. Branch Calgary to Saskatoon. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W., G.T.P. Hotels, Palliser \$2.50 up Eurplan, King George, Braemar Lodge, Alexandra, Grand Union, Imperial, Yale, King Edward. 50 churches, 32 public and high schools, 1 normal, 4 R.C. separate, 1 convent, girls' school, 4 colleges, 27 banks. City owns elec. street ry., 73 miles in length, gravity water system (14 m.), 193.44 miles water mains; complete sewerage system and asphalt plant. Industries include boxes, breakfast foods, bricks, beds, building materials, confectionery, cigars, cement, cement blocks, ground coffee and spice, electric light and power, flour, harness, iron and metal works, linen goods, lumber, leather goods, mattresses, meat products, rolled oats, soap, show cases, saddlery, tents, wagons, aerated waters, beer, etc. In all, 80 industrial plants, 200 wholesale firms, 2,000 commercial travellers have headquarters here. Trading centre of immense agricultural and stock-raising district. Chief supply station of mining district in the Rockies and B.C. A milling centre.

Home of large, pure bred cattle auction sale (The largest pure-bred bull sale in the world held here in 1918—859 entries). Station of R.N.W. Mounted Police. Divisional point of C.P.R., G.T.P. and C.N.R., with C.P.R. car shops costing over \$3,500,000, and estimated payroll of over \$3,400,000. In the neighborhood are extensive coal beds (lignite, bituminous and anthracite), lime, brick clay, building stone, zinc, copper, and iron deposits. The district promises to be an important oil field. Water power 31,100 h.p. installed. At least 48,000 h.p. can be developed within 50 miles, dependable for 24-hour service. City piped with natural gas from Bow Island (100 m.), price 35c. pr M. cub. ft. for lighting, and 15c. for power, the latter averaging from \$10 to \$14 per h.p. per annum. Alt. 3,410. Pop. (Dom. Census) 4,398 in 1901; 43,704 in 1911; 56,302 in 1916; 65,000 est. in 1918.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale in books, stationery, millinery, novelties, machinery, tailors' findings. Manufactures threshing machines, boots and shoes, bags, binder twine, brushes and brooms, furniture, farm machinery, gelatine products, linens, paints and oils, ready-made clothing, shirts and overalls, starch products, stoves and furnaces, straw paper, tar and building paper, tanned leathers, woodenware and woollens. To new industries, power, light, heat and industrial sites supplied by the city at cost. Natural gas 15c per M. ft. to manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CAMROSE, on C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.P., 25 miles e. of Wetaskiwin. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W., G.T.P. Hotels, Arlington, Heather Brae. 6 churches, public, high and normal schools, electric light and power plant, waterworks and sewers, 3 banks, public and private hospitals, 3 elevators (120,000 bushels), and creamery, telephone, steam laundry, fox farm, 3 lumber yards, livery stable, 7 wholesale houses, coal mine. Round Hill collieries 16 m. north; Spicer Coal Co., 9 m.; Dinant coal mine, 7 m. n. Centre of well-settled mixed farming district. Scandinavian college for Alberta is established here. Hunting and fishing at neighboring lakes. Alt. 1,950. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheese factory, cement blocks, brick yard, wholesale and distributing warehouses, apartment houses. Factory locations on Bd. of Trade industrial spur. Elec. power at 10c to 3c per k w. hour. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CANMORE, on Bow River and C.P.R., 67 miles from Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Canmore, Oskaloosa. 3 churches, 1 school, 1 hospital. Canmore Coal Co. produce steam coal. Good fishing. Pop. 800.

CARDSTON, near S Mary's River. Ont. C.P.R., 65 miles s.w. of Lethbridge, 37 miles s. of Macleod. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Cahoon \$2, Spencer House. 3 churches, Mormon temple, school, 3 banks, court house, park, 3 grain elevators, flour mill, electric light, gravity system water-works, telephone, quarry of fine grey stone, 2 creameries, 4 garages, mixed farming. Fine mountain scenery, fishing and big game hunting. Oil and gas found. Watertown Lake Park, 35 m.; Glacier Park, 40 m. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Meat packing and cold storage, steam laundry, clay products, brickmaking, dairy farming, furniture store. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARMANGAY, on Little Bow River, 80 miles s. of Calgary, 35 miles n. of Lethbridge, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Grange \$3.00. 2 churches, school, bank, public hall, theatre. Town own elec. light and waterworks. 200 h.p. elec. power developed. Creamery, 10 stores, 4 garages. A grain growing and dairying district. Deposits of coal sandstone and fire clay. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, strawboard and paper factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARSTAIRS, on C.P.R., 40 miles n. of Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels Criterion \$2, Royal \$1.50. 3 churches, brick school, telephone, 2 lumber yards, 2 livery stables, 2 banks, 9 stores, 4 elevators, rural telephone (Govt. and private), 2 garages. The Knee Hill coal mine 40 miles e., Little Red Deer mine 28 miles w. Good fishing and hunting. Good clay for fine pottery. A very fine mixed farming district. Alt. 461. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, pottery, lighting plant, brick plant, steam laundry, docks. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CASTOR, 187 miles n.e. of Calgary, 170 miles s.e. of Edmonton, on C.P.R. Lacombe Branch. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Cosmopolitan. 5 churches, \$26,000 school, town hall, fire hall, \$25,000 hospital, park, 2 banks. Municipality owns natural gas plant. Abundant supply for lighting and heating at low rates. 4 elevators (120,000 bush.), 3 implement agents, 3 liverys, 2 garages, 3 restaurants, oil distributing plant, newspaper, 3 general stores, over 15 others. Large deposits of good lignite coal. 4 mines within radius of 2 m. A rich mixed farming district. Good shooting. Pop. 750.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, cement block plant, abattoir, machine shop, steam laundry. Write Royal Bank.

CLARESHOLM, on C.P.R. 82 miles from Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Wilton, Queen's, 2 others. 5 churches, school, 2 banks, elec. light, water and nat. gas plants, rural telephone, Govt. experimental farm and agric. college,

creamery, 6 elevators, 3 lumber yards, 3 garages, 1 weekly newspaper, theatre Alt. 3,350. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, foundry, brick plant. Town offers free sites to new industries. Write Union Bank

COCHRANE, on Bow River, on C.P.R., 22 m. west of Calgary. Dom. Ex. Hotels, Cochrane, Alberta. 3 churches (Pres., Ang., R.C.), school, bank. Creamery, brick plant, 6 stores. 50 h.p. supplied from Calgary. On Govt. motor road to Banff—full view of Rockies. Stock and mixed farming district. Good fishing and shooting. Abundant clay and coal. Pop. 475.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, brick yards. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

COLEMAN, on Old Man River, on C.P.R., 10 miles from Crow's Nest Pass. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Coleman and Grand Union, 3 churches, 1 public school, 1 bank, electric light and water system, newspaper. The International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., employ about 500 men. McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., 500 men. Good fishing and shooting. Alt. 4,237. Pop. 2,600

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brickmaking, poultry, foundry and machine shop, steam laundry, industries using pulpwood, bakery, plumber and tinsmith. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CORONATION, 200 miles s. of Edmonton, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Royal Crown \$2. 3 churches, school, town hall, hospital, park, 2 banks, Prov. Govt. telephone, 4 elevators, theatre, creamery, bakery. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Elec. power at 18c. per k.w. 4 wholesale houses, 30 stores, elevator. A grain growing district. Deposits of coal and oil. Good shooting, hockey, tennis, curling, baseball and football. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry, flour mill, sash and door factory, brick yard, watchmaker and jeweller. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

DAYSLAND, on C.P.R. Wetaskiwin Branch, 90 miles from Edmonton. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 2 churches, 1 public school, 2 banks, park, elevators (115,000 bushels), telephone, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, livery stable, creamery, laundry, cafes, auto and steam machinist, 8 retail stores. Pop. 400

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, good hotel to replace one burnt in 1917. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

DIDSBURY, on C.P.R., 47 miles n. of Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Rosebud. 6 churches, high and public schools, 3 elevators, flour mill, telephone, electric light plant, 3 lumber yards, 2 livery stables, creamery and cheese factory, newspaper, brush cutter factory, 2 banks, 4 elevators. First-class dairy and cattle country. Alt. 3,300. Pop. 850

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick plant, pork packing, creamery. Write Union Bank.

DRUMHELLER, on Red Deer River, 85 miles n.e. of Calgary, 275 miles w. of Saskatoon, on Can. Nat. Rys. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, White House \$2.50 School, 3 banks, 40 stores, theatre, laundry, creamery, 14 coal mines operating, brick plant. Rich deposits of coal and brick clay. Pop. 1,050.

NOTE.—In construction \$60,000 municipal hospital.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Drumheller.

EDMONTON, capital of Alberta, on Saskatchewan River, 793 miles w. of Winnipeg, 946 miles e. of Prince Rupert. 3 transcontinental lines, C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P., with 7 branches, and Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Ry. to Peace River District; Alta. & Gt. Waterways Ry. to Ft. McMurray, on the lower Athabasca. Hotels. Macdonald (G.T.P.), King Edward, Selkirk, Corona, Empire, Alberta, Royal George, Cecil, Yale, St. James, Northern, and others. Parliament Buildings. 40 churches, R.C. convents and seminary. University of Alberta, fine high school, technical school and 33 public schools, Alberta College, Robertson College, 2 business colleges. Municipal elec. light and power, water, telephones and street ry., 20 banks. Industries include three meat packing plants (nearly 1,000 hands employed), brick yards, saw mills, 3 flour mills, oatmeal mill, fish cannery, elevators, cigars, aerated water, clothing, bottling, brewing, foundries, boxes, biscuits, brass, creameries, mattresses, sashes and doors, sheet metal, motor boats, wire fences, etc. 90 wholesale houses. Centre of rich agric. country. Timber and stone within easy reach. Nat. gas and indications of oil in tributary territory. 34 coal mines in or near city. Area of city 27,000 acres. Alt. 2,158. Pop. (Dom. Census) 2,626 in 1901; 24,900 in 1911; 53,794 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Coal development, clay products, oatmeal and cereal mills, soap factories, paper box factory, pulp and paper mills, tannery. Industrial sites with railway connections can be obtained. City sells water, light and power at cost. City owns large area for industrial sites. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

EDSON, Div. point on G.T.P. and C.N.R., 130 m. west of Edmonton, 200 miles n.w. of Calgary. Town limits extend to River McLeod. Can. Ex. Tel. G.T.P. Hotel (50 rooms). 4 churches (Ang., Meth., R.C., Bapt.), school, hospital. G.T.P. branch reaches Brazeau coal fields. G.T.P. machine shop, planing mill, 20 business houses. Large cement plant 15 miles west, 3 lumber mills. A mixed farming country, with marl, timber and mineral resources. Coal and gravel deposits near-

by. Large undeveloped water power. Pop. 700.

NOTE.—Electric light to be installed.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp mill, wood alcohol factory, ladies' wear. Write Sec.-Treas. of Edson.

EMPRESS, on Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers, 180 miles e. of Calgary on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Empress \$2.00 up. 2 churches, public and high schools, bank, 17 stores, 4 elevators. Abundant water power capable of development. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Silica glass factory, pottery plant, limestone quarry, straw paper mill, furniture store, steam laundry, foundry, bowling alley. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

EXSHAW, on Bow River, on C.P.R. (Calgary 57 m.). Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Portland. Canada Cement Co. own large cement plant and town site. 1 livery stable, electric light and telephone. Pop. 600.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, on north branch of Saskatchewan River, on C.N.R., 18 miles n.e. of Edmonton. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Queen's. 4 churches, brick public school, town hall, fire hall, court house, provincial jail, telephone local and long distance. Town owns elec. light and power plant. 2 banks, 4 elevators, 2 livery, 25 stores, 2 garages, 2 lumber yards, veterinary hospital. Pop. about 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cold storage plant, pipe and tile works, flour mill, woolen mill, foundry, shoe factory, sash and door factory. Write Union Bank.

FRANK, on C.P.R., 51 miles from Fernie. Dom. Ex., Tel., C.P.R. Hotel. Hospital for Returned Soldiers, with sulphur baths. 1 public school, Methodist church, telephone, electric light plant, water system. Headquarters of Franco-Canadian Collieries, Ltd. Pop. 700.

GLEICHEN, on C.P.R. main line, 55 m. e. of Calgary. Hotels, Palace and Gleichen 3 churches, public school, 6 elevators (270,000 bush.), elec. light, fire hall, theatre, skating rink, agric. grounds and large race track, 2 banks. Town owns water, elec. light and sewerage systems. Cold storage plant, 2 lumber yards, 3 garages, and motor delivery, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 laundries, 3 cafes, 13 stores. Dry farming to north; wheat centre to south; large ranching centre. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill. Write Sec.-Treas. Town of Gleichen.

GROUARD, 250 miles n.w. of Edmonton, at w. end of Lesser Slave Lake, at head of 3,000 miles of navigation. On Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. Ry. Govt. Tel. Hotels, Royal, Le Vasseur \$1.50. 3 churches, school, Dom. Lands office, immigration hall, hospital, town and rural telephones, bank, saw mill, 6 stores. Neighborhood supplies coal, brick clay and ochre. Indi-

cations of oil and gas. Abundant lumber. Good scenery, fishing, hunting, boating. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Paper mills, lumbering, fisheries (white fish), brick yard, prospecting for oil. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HANNA, div. point on C.N.R. Saskatoon-Calgary branch, 132 miles e. of Calgary. Town incorporated April, 1914. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Elec. light. Hotels. National, Seymour \$3. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Evan. Assn., Ch. of Christ), public school, high school. 5 elevators. Sub-agency Dom. Lands. 2 banks, flour mill, 4 lumber yards, creamery, 4 garages, 12 stores. Coal beds to n. and s. Pop. 1,000. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HARDISTY, on Battle River. Divisional point on C.P.R., 135 miles from Edmonton Dom. Ex. Hotels, King Edward \$2, Cecil 2 churches, school, fire hall, public hall, large public park, bank, newspaper, rural telephone, lumber yard, 3 elevators, 2 dray transfer cos., 3 liverys, 2 garages, dentist, 2 doctors, 3 general stores, 10 others. A mixed farming district. Coal and brick clay deposits nearby. Pop., special census, 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick works, cement works, lumber yard, flour mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HIGH RIVER, on C.P.R. Calgary-Lethbridge br., 40 miles s. of Calgary, on Highwood River. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local and long distance telephones. Hotels, St. George \$2.50, Oxford. 5 churches, 3 schools (2 public, 1 high), hospital, town hall, fire hall, 5 banks. Town owns elec. light, waterworks, and 7-acre park on river. 5 elevators (225,000 bush.), lumber mill, creamery, 3 livery stables, 3 motor liverys, 2 auto sales establishments, newspaper, 3 lumber yards. A mixed farming district exclusively. Deposits of coal, clay and gravel. Polo and shooting clubs. Alt. 3,394. Pop. 1,400.

NOTE.—Oil has been struck at a depth of 2,600 ft., 15 miles n.w. of High River, and development is proceeding. High River is being made centre of Municipal Hospital System.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, clay products, strawboard factory, brewery, mixed farming. Power could be developed from Highwood River. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

INNISFAIL, on C.P.R. Calgary and Edmonton line, 76 miles n. of Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Alberta, Royal. 5 churches, \$30,000 public school, municipal building, municipal electric light plant (power 18c. per k.w.h. with discount of 10%), fire hall, telephone, elevator (35,000 bush.), theatre, 2 banks, creamery, bakery, brick plant, newspaper, 2 livery stables, garages, cement block factory, 2 lumber yards, woodworking plant. Large tributary settlements. Fine farming district. Alt. 3,087. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

IRVINE, on C.P.R., 22 miles e. of Medicine Hat. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Golden West \$2.50. 3 churches, public school, bank, restaurant, 4 elevators, laundry, druggist, 2 butchers, 8 stores. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, brick yard. Write Manager Union Bank.

KILLAM, on C.P.R., 69 miles from Wetaskiwin. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Florence. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.), \$11,000 school, 5 elevators (250,000 bush.), telephone, bank, 2 lumber yards, livery stable, 2 automobile garages, printing office, 2 implement shops, pool room, band, 8 stores. Centre of good farming district. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LACOMBE, 80 miles s. of Edmonton, 112 miles n. of Calgary. On Calgary-Edmonton branch C.P.R., w. terminus of Moose Jaw and Lacombe branch. Elec. Ry. to Bentley (16 miles). Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Adelphi \$2.50 up. Empress \$2.00. 4 churches, high and public school, Alberta Indust. Academy (265 students), 3 banks. Town owns elec. light plant, skating and curling rink. Govt. local and long distance telephones. 1 elevator, 2 grain warehouses, flour mill, pump works, brick yard, foundry and machine shop, 3 lumber yards, 5 implement agencies, newspaper, 4 livery stables, 2 automobile liverys, 2 garages, 2 harness works, creamery, Dominion Experimental Farm. Gull Lake Beach with two hotels and 140 summer cottages 8 miles w. Alt. 2,783. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Planing mill, packing and cold storage plant. Write Manager Union Bank.

LEDUC, on C.P.R. Edmonton branch, 18 miles s. of Edmonton, on Leduc Lake. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Waldorf, 5 churches, public school, 2 banks, newspaper, 4 creameries, 3 elevators (100,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, 4 livery stables, 2 planing mills, flour mill. Alt. 2,381. Pop. 650. Write Merchants Bank.

NOTE.—Edmonton Hydro-elec. Ry. have charter to build light road from Edmonton to a point 70 miles w. of Leduc, passing close to town.

LETHBRIDGE, 764 miles w. of Winnipeg, 133 miles s. of Calgary, on Old Man River. Div. point and headquarters of C.P.R., Crow's Nest Division. C.P.R. branch lines to n. (2), s.e., s.w. and to U.S. Centre of C.P.R.'s irrigation belt of 135,000 acres. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. The distributing point of Southern Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia mining and lumbering camps in the Crow's Nest. Hotels, Alexandra, Lethbridge, Dallas, and 4 others. 8 churches, 4 public schools, high school and manual training, separate school.

Y.M.C.A., court house, district court, Dom. Lands office. R.N.W.M.P. headquarters for S. Alberta. Customs, Excise and Immigration Depart. Offices. 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. City owns coal mine, electric light plant, light for domestic purposes at 9c. per k.w.h., and power at \$12.00 to \$16.00 per h.p. per ann.; water, \$5.00 per quarter; sewerage disposal plant, filtration plant and street ry. Nat. gas (private company) for domestic purposes 35c., and industrial 15c. to 20c. per thousand cub. feet. 8 banks, 1 brick yard, iron foundry and 3 machine shops, 2 sash and door factories, 2 flour mills, brewery, brass foundry, acetylene welding, macaroni. Six large coal mines, with a daily capacity of 4,000 tons, employ 1,500 hands, with a monthly payroll of about \$160,000, coal supplied at \$5.00 per ton f.o.b. Wholesale houses, 24; retail houses, 90; Dominion Experimental Farm, Live Stock Yards. Fine 8-acre park in centre of city. District produces various kinds of clay, coal, wool, grain, grasses, vegetables, live stock, poultry, etc., and is well adapted for mixed farming. City governed by 3 Commissioners, including Mayor. Alt. 2,982. Pop. (Dom. Census) 2,072 in 1901; 8,050 in 1911; 13,000 (est.) in 1919.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—First-class hotel, wholesale houses, meat packing plant, cement mills, flour mills, confectioners, biscuits, etc., linseed oil mills, flax mills and other small manufacturing establishments. To new industries city offers cheap electric power, coal and nat. gas. Water and light at cost. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MACLEOD, junction of Crow's Nest Pass and Calgary and Macleod branch of C.P.R. 108 miles s. of Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Queen's, Empire, American, 3 banks, 4 churches, high school, 2 public and separate schools, headquarters of Judicial District and of R.N.W.M.P., telephone, municipally owned elec. light and power, water and sewerage system and filtration plant, 4 elevators and warehouse, flour mill, 1 newspaper and printing plant, 2 livery stables, 4 garages, grain cleaning plant, deposits of bituminous coal and anthracite. Neighborhood supplies coal, building stone, brick clay, cement rock. Natural gas supplied from Bow Island. Alt. 3,128. Pop. (Dom. Census) 796 in 1901, 1,844 in 1911; 1,811 in 1918.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Tannery, soap works, biscuit factory, sash and door factory, planing mill, foundry, machine shop, flour mill, furniture factory, boot factory, jobbers' and supply houses, wholesale houses, linen factory, paper box factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MAGRATH, on Pot Hole Creek and C.P.R., 22 miles s. of Lethbridge. Tel. C.P.R. Gov. Telephone. Dom. Ex. Hotels, 4 restaurants, 2 boarding houses, Baxter, Rasmussen's. A Mormon settle-

ment. Mormon and Pres. churches, public and high schools, combined picture show, 2 theatres, 2 auto liveries, public garages, 2 banks, creamery, 2 lumber yards, 6 elevators, hardware, drug store, 2 general stores, harness maker, 2 blacksmiths, 4 implement agencies, elec. power and light. District and town under C.P.R. irrigation system. A grain growing and live stock district, under C.P.R. irrigation district, with large flocks of sheep. Pop. 1,400.

NOTE.—C.P.R. building large dam for irrigation purposes. Town will benefit from proposed Govt. irrigation project.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, hardware store, farming, ranching. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

MEDICINE HAT, on S. Saskatchewan River and C.P.R., 660 miles w. of Winnipeg, 180 miles e. of Calgary. Hotels, Assiniboia, Cecil, Cosmopolitan, Corona, Royal, American. Eur. plan \$1.50 up. 11 churches, 9 schools, 4 parks, 6 banks, general hospital, exhibition grounds, dry farming demonstration farm. City owns nat. gas franchise (20 wells in city limits with approx. daily open flow of 50,000,000 cub. feet, equal to 200,000 h.p., less than one-tenth in use), municipal electric light, power, water, and filtration plant, parks and industrial sites. Nat. gas rates 5c per M. cub. ft. to manufacturers and 20c to domestic users. Ogilvie Flour Mills (daily cap. 2,000 bbls.) and 500,000 bbl. elevator; Hedley Shaw Milling Co. mill and elevator (175,000 bush.) daily capacity 600 barrels, Lake of the Woods Milling Co. (daily capacity 1,100 barrels), Alberta Clay Products Co. (12 acres), brick plant, foundry and machine shop, farm tractors, Well Drilling Co., also manufacturing farm tractors, iron rolling mills, linseed oil mills, pump and brass and galvanizing plant, 3 planing mills, candy factory, nurseries (over 4 acres under glass), 2 stoneware plants, brewery, lumber yards, daily newspaper, 1 theatre, 2 cinemas, livery stables, motor garages. Enormous quantity of lignite coal (Ajax Coal Company operating mine), clay and shales. Assessments: General land \$12.-190,310, Improvements \$1,698,135; School District, \$12,584,275. Alt. 2,168. Pop. 1,370 in 1901; 11,000 in 1919.

NOTE.—Can. Nat. Rys. will run into city by end of 1919, from Hanna. Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co. moving their plant from Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat this year. Prov. Govt. erecting new Court House to cost \$150,000 to \$200,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale houses, cereal and stock food mills, tractor and farm implement plants, enamel ware, plant, furniture, biscuits, soap, harness, glass, wire fences, stoves, tools. In addition to cheap gas city offers electric power at rates from 1c per kw. up, cheap water and industrial sites at cost. Write President, Board of Trade.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

MIRROR, 131 miles n. of Calgary, 111 miles s. of Edmonton. Div. point on G.T.P. Calgary-Edmonton branch. Can. Ex. Hotels, Imperial, Stumpss \$2. 2 churches (Ang., Meth.), school, newspaper, 10 stores, garage. Fishing, shooting, etc., at Buffalo Lake, 1 mile distant. Pop. 300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Harness shop. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NANTON, on C.P.R. Macleod section, 58 miles s. of Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local, rural and long distance telephones. Hotels, Auditorium, Nanton \$2. 4 churches, consolidated school, 2 banks. Nat. gas from Bow Island, elec. light plant owned by town. 6 elevators (250,000 bush.), newspaper, 2 livery stables, 4 motor livery and garages, 3 lumber yards, 3 laundries, bakery, about 10 stores, garage. A wheat-growing and mixed farming district. Alt. 3,350. Pop. *675.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill. Write the Mayor.

OKOTOKS (Calgary), on Sheep River and C.P.R. Macleod branch, 27 miles from Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Royal, Alberta \$1 to \$2. 4 churches, school, 2 banks, opera house, 2 parks, 2 elevators (47,000 bush.), lumber yard, brick plant, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 5 general stores, elec. light and nat. gas. Brick clay abounds. Centre of Okotoks nat. gas and oil fields and of rich mixed farming district. Good trout fishing. Alt. 3,439. Pop. 500.

NOTE.—The oil fields here are being developed.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, woolen mill, flour mills, dentist, oil refineries, butcher, ice cream parlor. Inducements offered to new industries. Shipping point for oil machinery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

OLDS, on Little Red Deer River and C.P.R. Edmonton branch, 57 miles n. of Calgary, 120 miles s. of Edmonton. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 1 hotel, 5 churches, 2 banks, theatre, electric light, elevator (65,000 bushels), telephone, 2 creameries. Provincial Govt. Demonstration Farm, Agricultural School and School of Domestic Science, newspaper, 4 livery stables, grist mill. Good farming and stock-raising district. Alt. 3,402. Pop. 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, box factory, brick plant, dairy farming, laundry. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PINCHER CREEK, on C.P.R. Crow's Nest section. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, King Edward, Arlington \$3. 3 churches, convent, public and separate schools, 2 hospitals, 2 banks, creamery, machine shop, 3 elevators and warehouses (98,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, 1 newspaper, 3 auto livery, electric light, telephone, waterworks. Coal mining. Good fishing and hunting. Alt. 3,080. Pop. *1,200.

NOTE.—Dominion Western Ry. under construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Jobbers' and supply houses for lumbering districts, retail merchants, another flour mill, farming, cement works. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PONOKA (Jud. Dist. of Red Deer), on Battle River and on C.P.R. Edmonton br., 62 miles s. of Edmonton. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Royal, Roberts', Leland, \$1.50 to \$2. 7 churches, school. Prov. Hospital for Insane 1 mile from town. Fair grounds, race track, 3 elevators (95,000 bush.), elec. light, cheese factory, creamery, 3 creameries in vicinity, 2 lumber yards, theatre, park, newspaper, telephone, 2 banks, foundry, 3 garages, 5 general stores, 6 others. Lumbering, ranching and mixed farming. Alt. 2,633. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, Write Manager Can. Bank of Commerce.

PROVOST, on C.P.R. Winnipeg-Edmonton main line, midway between Edmonton and Saskatoon (195 m.). Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Dakota, Webster \$1.50 to \$2.50. Provost, 5 churches, brick public and high school, bank, telephone, weekly newspaper, 6 elevators, park, agric. grounds, race track, village band (30 pieces), oil co., 3 lumber yards, livery, 2 auto livery and garages, chopping mill, 4 general stores, 2 pool rooms, photographer, 2 doctors, 2 private hospitals, 4 implement warehouses. Pop. 450.

NOTE.—\$12,000 brick school under construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, elec. light plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

RAYMOND, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Card, Gunes. Pres. church, church of Latter Day Saints, public school, Taylor Academy. Flour mill, 4 elevators, 2 banks. Centre of good farming and stock-raising district. Pop. 1,500. Write Sec. Treas. of Town.

NOTE.—Government is building agricultural college.

REDCLIFF, on South Saskatchewan River, 180 miles s.e. of Calgary, 650 miles w. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R. Auto-cars to Medicine Hat, 6 m. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Redcliff \$1 to \$3. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Eap.), district school, fire hall, club 2 banks. Town owns water system. Nat. gas at 20c. per M feet, with 10% cash discount. Industries, ornamental iron, glass, clay products, brick and coal co., pressed bricks, rolling mill and bolt factory, farm implements, rosery, electric power. Pop. 2,500.

NOTE.—C.N.R. expected in 1919.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Glass factory, stove factory, flour mills, and any industry using gas power. Write Royal Bank.

RED DEER, on Red Deer River, div. point on C.P.R. (Calgary-Edmonton br.) on C.N.R. Brazeau branch and Alta.

Central (C.P.R.). Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Alberta, Arlington. Windsor \$2 to \$2.50. 5 churches, military hospital, R.C. convent and presbytery, high and 3 public schools, 5 banks, 2 newspapers, 3 parks, 1 opera house, electric light, telephones local and rural, waterworks, sewerage, lumber mill, 1 elevator, brick and tile plant, concrete blocks, stone quarry, creamery, Dominion Lands office, 2 wholesale grocers, Coal, cement rock and good clay found nearby. Good fishing and shooting. Summer resorts at Sylvan Lake, 14 miles, and Pine Lake 25 miles. City governed by a commission. A dairying and mixed farming district. Farmers' weekly market. Alt. 2,806. Pop. 2,500.

NOTE.—Ry. Line under construction C.N.R. Calgary-Edmonton branch.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Several quantities of clay available, foundry, pulp mill, box factory, condensed milk factory, flour and grist mill, packing plant, market gardeners, poultry farming, commercial hotel (good opening). Cheap sites. Elec. power, sliding scale, 6c. to 20c. per k.w. hour. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

ST. ALBERT, on Sturgeon River, on C.N.R., 9 miles from Edmonton. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel. R.C. church, convent, hospital, park, public school, bank, grist mill, brick yard, livery, printing office, hardware, 4 general stores, implement shop, notary public, real estate office, coal mine. Seat of R.C. bishop. Pop. *1,500. Write Sec. St. Albert, Alta.

SEDGEWICK, on C.P.R. Saskatoon-Edmonton branch, 100 miles s.e. of Edmonton. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local and long distance telephones. Hotels, Pioneer, Sedgewick, Armitage \$1 to \$2. 2 churches (Ang. Meth.), public school. 5 elevators (155,000 bush.), bank, newspaper, 2 lumber yards, oil distributing warehouse, 4 implement agencies, 3 liverys, 3 motor liverys, metal works, 3 general stores, several others. Fine wheat-growing and mixed farming district. Govt. Demonstration Farm adjoins town. C.P.R. r-made farming colony (120 farms). S. Canadian Pacific Railway—Ready-made farms. Heaton's Annual, 1919. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Small flour and grist mill, tailor's furnishings. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

STETTLER, 155 miles n.e. of Calgary, on C.P.R. Lacombe branch and C.N.R. Vegreville-Calgary and Brazeau-Hanna branches. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, National, Royal. 5 churches, \$55,000 school. Town hall, fire hall, hospital, agric. fair grounds and race track, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. 3 elevators (90,000 bush.), 3 foundries and machine shops, cigar factory, 3 liverys, 3 garages, 3 implement agents, oil distributing plant, distributing warehouse of International Harvester Co.,

packing plant of Saaler Meat Co., Ltd., newspaper, 4 general stores, over 20 others, wholesale and retail candy house. Several coal mines near by. Good brick clay, sand and gravel. A mixed farming district. Summer resort at Buffalo Lake, 12 miles north. Good fishing and shooting. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, cement block plant, cold storage, sash and door factory, furniture store, wholesale houses, steam laundry, bottling works, opera house, building houses. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

STRATHMORE, on C.P.R. main line, 35 miles e. of Calgary, 141 miles n.w. of Medicine Hat. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, King Edward \$2 up. 4 churches, 2 schools, town hall, immigration hall, 3 elevators, bank. Headquarters and offices of western end of C.P.R. Irrigation lands dept., with permanent staff. A grain and mixed farming district. About 150 C.P.R. Ready-made farms within 10-mile radius. Alt. 3,179. Pop. about 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—C.P.R. have large demonstration and supply farm here (employing 50 hands) and give good prices for dairy produce, chickens and eggs. Good openings for pork packing plant, creamery. Town would encourage new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TABER, on C.P.R. Crow's Nest br., 32 miles e. of Lethbridge, 76 miles w. of Medicine Hat. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Palace \$2.50, King George \$2.00, Taber. 4 churches, hospital, 3 elevators (100,000 bush.), electric light plant, water system, machine shop, telephone, newspaper, 3 livery stables, 2 motor liverys, 3 banks. The Canada West Coal Co., Eureka Coal Co.; The Consolidated Mines; Rock Springs; Superior Coal Co.; White Ash Collieries; other cos. all in actual operation. Splendid farming country. Fine clay deposits. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour and grist mill, steam laundry, small packing plant, market gardener, creamery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TOFIELD, 41 miles e. of Edmonton, on G.T.P. main line and terminus of Tofield-Calgary branch, 200 miles n. of Calgary. Can. Ex. Tel. G.T.P. Govt. telephone. Hotel, Royal Alexandra. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), and R.C. services, 2 schools, bank, town hall and fire hall, skating and curling rink, theatre, newspaper and printing office, photographer. Town owns water-works system (first unit for fire protection installed). 2 lumber yards, 3 implement agents, 4 general stores, 2 hardware and about 7 others. Lignite coal, brick clay, sand in large quantities in immediate vicinity. 3 large coal mines 1 mile from town. The distributing centre of a rich large mixed farming country, with considerable grain growing. Beaver Lake, 18 m. by 12 m., 1 mile n.e. of town, splendid boating, fishing and shooting, and beautiful summer

camping ground. Unlimited pure water supply. Indications of nat. gas. Town assessment, \$780,000 in July, 1916. Pop 60).

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Electric light plant, brick, glass and pottery industries of all kinds (to utilize clay and sand deposits). Oatmeal, chopping and grist mills, elevator, machine shop and foundry, dentist, tailor, saddler, steam laundry. Slack coal can be had at mine for \$2.25, first quality coal, \$3.00 per ton. Write for illustrated booklet to Sec.-Treas. Bd Trade.

TROCHU, 80 miles n. of Calgary, 160 miles s. of Edmonton, on G.T.P. Can. Ex. Tel. G.T.P. Alberta Govt. telephone. Hotel, Royal. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Germ. Luth., Germ.-Bapt.), public and separate schools, fire hall, R.C. hospital and monastery, bank, 3 elevators, 2 lumber yards, 3 restaurants, laundry, garage, livery, blacksmith, departmental store, 3 others, poolroom. A grain and ranching country. Deposits of coal and brick clay. Tennis and gun clubs. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, flour mill, iron workers, machine shop, skating rink, dentist, music teacher. Inducements to new industries on application. Write Merchants Bank.

VEGREVILLE, in Vermilion Valley, 72 miles e. of Edmonton, on C.N.R. main line, and terminus of Calgary-Vegreville branch. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Alberta, Queen's \$1.50 to \$2. Govt. local and long distance telephone. 5 churches, R.C. convent and school, public, separate and high schools, agric. grounds, exhibition hall, elec. light, water and sewerage systems, 2 hospitals, customs house, rink, theatre, newspaper, 2 banks 5 elevators, 1 tannery, cold storage, 4 garages, flour and grist mill, 4 implement warehouses, 4 liversies, marble and granite works, sash and door factory, 4 stockyards, 2 whole sale commercial agents, 2 pool rooms, 4 restaurants, weekly paper, 3 laundries Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, brick yards. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VERMILION, on the Vermilion River, a div. point on C.N.R. main line Winnipeg to Pacific Coast. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 banks. Hotels, Brunswick, Vermilion, Alberta. 5 churches, \$10,000 school, C.N.R. roundhouse and shops, electric light, 3 grain elevators, creamery, flour mill (daily cap. 150 barrels), implement agencies, wholesale stores, 20 stores, club, curling and skating rinks, moving picture theatre, Government Immigration & Land Offices, demonstration farm and school of agriculture. Centre of a mixed farming, grain-growing and stock-raising district. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Deposits of stone suitable for building, foundry and machine shop, carriage building, wood

working factory, wholesale agencies and warehouses, stock raising, and mixed farming. Write Royal Bank.

VIKING, on G.T.P., 83 miles from Edmonton, on Lake Thomas. Can. Ex. Hotel, King Edward \$2. 5 churches (Pres., R.C., Bapt., Luth., Meth.), public and high school, 3 elevators, natural gas, Govt. Immigration Hall, bank, packing plant, 3 general stores, 5 others, newspaper. Pretty lake 3 miles distant. Pop. 350.

NORG.—A big flow of natural gas has been struck at 2,340 ft. and operations are being continued.

WAINWRIGHT, 130 miles e. of Edmonton, 202 miles w. of Saskatoon, Div. pt. on G.T.P. main line. Can. Ex. Tel. G.T.P. Hotels, Wainwright, Park, \$2.00. 4 churches, 2 schools, large town hall and fire hall, skating rink, opera house, exhibition grounds and race track, hospital, Dom. Lands sub-agency, 2 banks, 3 elevators (45,000 bush.), 2 machine shops, 2 lumber yards, 4 auto garages, 3 liversies, 4 implement agents, wholesale oil distributing plant, flour mill, electric light plant, creamery, steam laundry, 3 general, 2 hardware and about 15 other stores, 3 restaurants. Newspaper. Unlimited brick clay, sand and gravel 1 m. from town. A mixed farming district with considerable grain growing. Clear Lake, 12 miles s.e., good camping, fishing and bathing. Mott Lake in Buffalo Park, 2 miles s., excellent camping, open for summer resort. 3,700 buffalo in National Park adjoining town, also elk, moose, jumping deer and cattalo. Fine shooting, prairie chicken, ducks and geese. Pop. 1,100. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

NOTE.—Drilling for natural gas.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Greenhouse and florist.

VETASKIWIN, on C.P.R., 150 miles n. of Calgary, 40 miles s. of Edmonton, junction point of main line from Winnipeg via Saskatoon and C. & E. Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Driad \$2.50. 6 elevators (210,000 bush.), steam laundry, flour mill, 2 creameries, cheese factory, electric light and power plant, water-works and sewerage systems, natural gas, 2 newspapers, telephone, 12 churches, 3 banks, court house, hospital, military hospital, 2 public, high and separate schools. All machine companies represented. Good farming district. Coal, marl and clay deposits near city. Lumber and fish exports to west. Brick yard. Alt. 2,480. Pop. (Dom. Census) 650 in 1901; 2,411 in 1911; 2,500 in 1919.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement wks., pork packing, tannery, biscuit factory, cereal factory, machine shop, foundry, planing mill, sash and door factory, condensed milk factory, brick plant, wholesalers in groceries, provisions and smallwares, cereal mill. Write Mgr. Imperial Bk.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

British Columbia

Chief Towns of Judicial District marked ¶

ARMSTRONG, in Okanagan Valley, 32 miles s. of Sicamous Junction on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Okanagan, Armstrong. 6 churches, high and public schools, Domestic Science and Manual Training Depts. Creamery, brick plant, 4 saw mills, electric light plant, 2 banks, 2 livery stables, sash and door factory, evaporating plant, drill hall, 2 garages, waterworks, electric light and power, lumbering, grain, fruit growing, mixed farming, 3 produce exchanges. Agricultural Exhibition grounds, rifle range. Alt. 1,187. Pop. 1,500.

NOTE.—C.N.P.R. have purchased land for terminals on their Kamloops-Kelowna line to be built in 1919.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Paper manufacturing, canning factory, automobile factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ASHCROFT, on Thompson River, on C.P.R. main line, 204 miles from Vancouver, and on C.N.R. Dom. Ex., Inland Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Stage line to Barkerville, 287 m. Hotel. 3 churches, school, 2 banks, newspaper, livery stable, electric light plant. Outfitting plant for the Highland Valley. The gateway to the Cariboo country and Thompson Valley, where large areas are being irrigated for fruit raising. A fruit and vegetable district, with mixed farming and cattle ranching. Indications of an thracite coal. Alt. 1,004. Pop. 500. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

ATLIN, on Atlin Lake, 80 miles from Carcross, Y.T., where S.S. connect with White Pass and Yukon Ry. Wells-Fargo Ex. Tel. Dom. Govt. Hotels, Atlin Inn, operated by White Pass Ry. as tourist hotel; Royal, Kootenay. Government building, hospital, skating and curling rinks, saw mill. This neighborhood produces $\frac{3}{4}$ of placer gold of the province, also lead and coal. Splendid scenery, hunting and fishing. Alt. 2,200. Pop. 350. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CAMBORNE, on Fish River, on C.P.R. branch line. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Steamer to Beaton, 12 miles. Public schools, waterworks, electric light, mining gold, galena copper ores. Pop. 350.

CHASE, at outlet of South Thompson River from Shuswap Lake, 40 miles e. of Kamloops, on C.P.R. main line. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Telephone. Hotel, Underwood 3 churches, public school, court house, 2 opera houses, park, bank. Elec. light and water system owned by private co. Lumber mill, 12 stores. Annual output of lumber 30 million feet. Neighborhood supplies grain, vegetables and fruits. Fine scenery, fishing and hunting. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shingle mill, box factory. Low tax rate. Write Imperial Bank.

CHILLIWACK, on the Fraser River C.N.R. and G.N.R., 70 miles from Vancouver. Terminus of the B.C. Electric Ry. from Vancouver. Daily steamers to and from New Westminster. Ferry to Harrison Mills on C.P.R. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Telephone to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, etc., connected with local telephone service throughout city and district. Hotels, Empress \$2.50 up, Royal \$2, 1 newspaper, high school and public schools, 4 banks, 2 companies Canadian Militia, 104th Regt. Drill hall and rifle range. Agricultural Society fair grounds and half-mile race track. Opera house and 1 picture show. Electric light and power. Waterworks system (gravity). Saw mills, planing mills, sash and door factory, shingle mills, machine shops and 3 garages, soda water factory, evaporating factory, 2 creameries, milk condensing factory. Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association operate 2 creameries and cheese factory. Large cement plant building, extensive deposits. Noted for wonderfully productive district and good roads and scenery. Fishing and game excellent. Progressive Municipal Government. Pop. 2,000. Pop. of District, about 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Men with capital for farming, dairying, horse and cattle breeding, fruit and vegetable raising (no irrigation). Brick works, cement works excelsior and barrel works (cotton wood extensive). Implement works, rolled oat mill, tourist hotel, pork packing and bacon factory, pickle factory, sugar beet factory, fruit and vegetable canneries. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

CLAYBURN, 4 miles from Fraser River, 37 miles e. of New Westminster, on C.P.R. B.C. Elec. Ry. to New Westminster and Vancouver (50 m.). Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Good boarding house. Pres. church, public school. Light, water and sewerage systems owned by Clayburn Co. Elec. power supplied by Western Canada Power Co. Industries, bricks and fire clay products, creamery, lumber mill. A dairying district. Valuable clay deposits. Fine scenery, pheasant and duck shooting. Tennis and croquet clubs. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Jam factory. Write Postmaster.

COMOX (Vancouver Island), on Straits of Georgia, 60 miles n.w. of Nanaimo station. Ex. at Courtenay, 3 m., on E. & N. Ry. C.P.R. and Union S.S. line run steamers 5 times each week to Vancouver and Victoria. Hotels, Elk, Lorne. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.), graded public school. Tel., Government line, hospital, Govt. wireless station, saw mill. Pop. 750.

COURTENAY (Vancouver Island), 3 m. from Comox Harbor, on Courtenay River



Area 355,855 sq. miles—larger than the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Holland combined. Vancouver Island is 20,000 sq. miles. Highest altitude, Mt. Fairweather, 15,292 ft. Population in 1911 (last census) 392,480.

142 m. north of Victoria. N. terminus of E. & N. Ry., 5 S.S. weekly by C.P.R. Coast Service and Union S.S. Co. Telephone connection with Vancouver, Victoria and all parts of the Island. Hotel Riverside, Courtenay \$2 to \$3.50. Rest more (apart. house) 2 churches (Ang., Pres.), public school, girls' boarding school, 2 banks, opera house. 2 motor garages, 3 saw mills, co-operative creamery, condensed milk factory, 2 whole ale grain and feed. Comox Logging & Railway Co. employ about 600 men and operate logging ry. through town. Can. Collieries Co. (late Dunsmuir, Ltd.) at Cumberland (6 m.), employ about 1,600 men, ship 40,000 tons of coal monthly and operate complete hydro-elec. power plant on Puntledge River (2½ m.). Elec. light. Elec. and water power available. Rural mail service, good motor roads, athletic association, shooting, fine fishing and sports of all kinds. A mixed farming and dairying district. Sand and gravel deposits. Pop. 800.

NOTE.—\$25,000 post office is to be erected. C.N.R. is building to Courtenay from Victoria via Alberni.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dairying poultry and mixed farming; vegetable, fruit and fish canneries, woodworking industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

COQUITLAM. See Port Coquitlam.

CRANBROOK, in Kootenay Valley between Selkirk and Rocky Mountains. Div. pt. on C.P.R. Crow's Nest branch. Geographical and distributing centre of s.e. Kootenay. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Cranbrook, Cosmopolitan \$2.50, Imperial \$1 to \$2, and 3 others. 6 churches, high and 2 public schools, manual training school. Provincial public buildings. Judicial centre. Res. judge and court house. Newspaper, 3 banks, sash and door factory, wholesale grocery and hardware, 10 saw and planing mills within 20 miles (daily cap. 500,000 ft.), aerated water works, foundry, brewery, garages, elec. light. Mixed farming and fruit district, delightful climate, good hunting and fishing. A rich mining district (silver, lead, gold, copper). Alt. 3,014. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wood working, clay products, bricks, hot house, tannery, leather factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CRESTON, on Crow's Nest Pass Div. of C.P.R., half-way between Nelson and Cranbrook, 68 m. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Creston, King George \$3. 4 churches, 2 schools, bank, telephone, water works, saw mill, 2 box factories, garage, newspaper. 50,000 acres of rich fruit lands in vicinity. Creston strawberries, raspberries, apples, honey, cider and tomatoes are famous. Fishing and hunting. Good roads for motoring. Pop. 600. Pop. of district 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. Fruit and vegetable canning, women's clothing store. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CUMBERLAND (Vancouver Island), on Comox Lake, in foothills of Bufford M., 60 miles n. of Nanaimo. Can. Collieries Ry. to Union Bay, 12 m.; E. & N. Ry. 4 m. distant. S.S. to Nanaimo and Vancouver 5 times per week. Dom. Ex. Tel. Dom. Govt. Hotels, Cumberland, Union, King George and 3 others. 4 churches, public and high school. Waterworks, electric light, sewerage, 2 banks, customs house, Prov. Govt. office, hospital, weekly paper, saw mills. Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., ship 3,000 to 4,000 tons of coal daily. Lumbering, fishing and hunting. Pop. 4,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—At Union Bay there is deep water with abundance of coal, coke, iron ore and electric energy for manufacturers. Write Bk. Commerce, Cumberland.

DUNCAN (Vancouver Island), on E. & N. Ry., and Cowichan River, 38 miles n. of Victoria. Junction E. & N. Ry. br. to Cowichan Lake. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Tzouhalem and Quamichan \$2 to \$3. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth.), private school for girls and young boys (The Cliffs), private school for boys, public and high schools, large hospital, Indian Offices, large departmental stores, Agricultural Hall, 2 banks, creamery with egg collecting and poultry fattening stations, saw mills. Town owns elec. light and water systems. An attractive residential ranching and farming district, with fine bays and lakes. Good shooting and fishing. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dairying, fruit farming, poultry farming, grain growing, lumbering. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ELKO, on Elk River, 190 miles e. of Nelson, on G.N.R. Kootenay Central Ry. and C.P.R. Waldo branch. Dominion and Kootenay Tel. lines. Hotels, Elk \$2.50, Columbia \$2. Ang. and Pres. churches, school, water system, 75,000 h.p. water power available, sawmills, 3 general stores, druggist, pool room, cafe, garage, machine shop. Neighborhood supplies lumber. Deposits of iron, coal, copper and oil. Beautiful scenery. Good fishing and hunting. Burton Copper mine, 2 miles. Pop. 100. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ENDERBY, on Shuswap River, in Okanagan Valley, and C.P.R. br., 23 miles, of Steamboat Jct. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, King Edward, Enderby \$2. 4 churches, public school, high school, bank, hospital, brick and tile factory, saw mill, harnessmaker. Mixed farming, dairying, fruit growing, lumbering, annual cut 20,000,000 ft.), water power within 20 m. Tourist resort. Good fishing, small and big game. Alt. 1,165. Pop. 836.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, sash and door, box and crate and jam

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

factories, cannery, cold storage, building houses, pulp making. For free pamphlet write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ESQUIMALT (Vancouver Island), on C.P.R. Elec. Ry. to Victoria, 3 m., Oak and Saanich. Hotels, Gorge, Coach and Horses and 2 others. 3 churches, school, bank. Light and water supplied by private co. Salmon cannery, shipbuilding, lime kiln, oyster beds, barrel factory, tiles, sewer pipe factory. Naval yards and fortifications, graving dry dock, fine harbor. Pop. 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement works. Nearby is lime rock quarry. Write Town Clerk.

FERNIE, near Elk River, on C.P.R., G.N.R. Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Ry., 700 miles e. of Vancouver. Dom. Ex., G.N. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Local and long dist. telephones. Hotels, Fernie and 9 others. 5 churches, Judicial centre court house, hospital, \$100,000 post office and customs house, public and high schools, \$20,000 city hall, \$15,000 fire hall, skating and curling rinks, 3 banks, 2 saw mills, large brewery, railway car shops, foundry and machine shop, opera house, baseball and football clubs, commercial and working men's clubs, isolation hospital. American and Italian Consulates. 3 livery stables, 3 automobile garages, 2 wholesale houses. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. employ normally 2,000 men (coal reserves unlimited, annual output 1,000,000 tons), 500 beehive coke-ovens. Customs port of entry, and Provincial Police Headquarters for East Kootenay. Outfitting point for hunters in East Kootenay game reserve. Big game abundant. City supplies electric light and power, owns 200-acre natural park, with race track. Sewerage treated by septic process. Alt. 3,303. Pop. 4,000, including tributary pop., 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap furniture, sashes and doors, making boxes for shipping fruit, etc.; wholesale houses, vegetable and fruit growing. Development of power on Elk River, 18 miles distant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

FORT STEELE, a mining town on Kootenay River, at mouth of Wild Horse Creek, and on Kootenay Central Ry. (C.P.R.), Golden to Crow's Nest br., 45 miles n. of Fernie, 12 miles from Cranbrook. Tel. C.P.R. Dom. Ex. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.), public school. Hotels, Imperial \$2, Windsor \$1.50. Water system (owned by private co.). Masonic Hall, opera house. Ranching and fruit growing in neighborhood. Principal minerals of district are: lead, copper, silver, gold and iron. Quantities of timber available. Good scenery, fishing and hunting. Pop. 300. Write Geo. S. Baker.

GOLDEN, on Columbia River, on C.P.R., 168 miles w. of Calgary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Columbia, Queen's, Koot-

enay, Russell \$2.50. Telephone to Windermere. 4 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, court house. Sash and door factory. Bi-weekly connections with Windermere District via Kootenay Central Ry. to Atholmer (75 miles) and Fort Steel. Good fishing and big game within a few miles. Northern Gateway to Columbia-Kootenay Valley. Lumber mills employ about 500 men. The C.P.R. have established a colony of Swiss Alpine guides here in the model village, "Edelweiss." Alt. 2,580. Pop. 1,100.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Some homesteads available nearby, box factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GRAND FORKS, in Kettle Valley, 225 miles east of Vancouver, on the C.P.R., G.N.R., K.V.R., S. & B.C. Local and long distance telephone. Hotels, Yale, Winnipeg, Pacific, and 5 others. 6 churches, hospital, public and high schools, water and elec. light systems, \$40,000 Prov. Govt. building, \$60,000 Federal bldg., Union station, C.P.R. and K.V.R. round-house and machine shops, 2 banks, Granby Smelter (the largest copper smelter in the British Empire), Boundary Iron Works, Riverside Nurseries, 2 newspapers, livery stable, cement block works, 2 saw mills, sash and door factory, box factory, opera house, moving picture theatre. Port of entry and exporting centre. Alt. 1,746. Pop. 2,000.

NOTE.—Prov. Govt. have made survey for irrigation system for the Valley.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Surrounding country offers splendid opportunities for fruit-growers, farmers and stockmen. Good opening for a sugar-beet factory. Cheap power for manufacturers, mining operations and lumber and kindred industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GREENWOOD, on C.P.R. Stage connection with G.N.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Imperial, Windsor, Pacific. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth.), city waterworks, \$15,000 Federal bldg., 1 weekly paper, electric light plant, telephone, 2 banks, 1 livery stable. B.C. Copper Co. smelter. Alt. 2,464. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine men, smelter men, miners, laborers, servant girls, fruit farmers. Write Can. Bk. of Com.

KAMLOOPS, on main lines C.P.R. and C.N.R. 250 miles e. of Vancouver, 390 miles w. of Calgary, at junction of the n. and s. branches of the Thompson River, both navigable for some distance. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Leland \$3 up, Patricia, Dominion \$2, Grand Pacific, Colonial. Public and high schools, 2 private schools, R.C. convent, hospital, old men's home, 5 banks. Town owns elec. (\$500,000 hydro-elec. plant), water sewerage systems, fire department, large park. Industries: Brewery, cold storage and ice plant, bottling plant, cigars, sashes and doors, machine shop, foundry, large brick yard, steam laundry, 2 news-

papers. Customs port. Dom. Lands office. County seat of judicial district. Div. station of C.P.R. Centre of supply for large mining and grazing district in the famous dry belt. Fine climate, good fishing and shooting, sports of all kinds. The Ski Club has over 100 members. In Revelstoke park there is a jumping site which beats the famous Blumendal hill in Norway. Alt. 1,160. Pop., with suburbs, 5,500.

NOTE.—Kamloops Junction (1 mile) has been made div. station on main line of C.N.R. C.N.R. bridge connects centre of city with main line. A branch of C.N.R. to Okanagan Valley to be built.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Smelter, malt-ing house, abattoir and packing house, fruit and vegetable cannery, box factory, beet sugar factory. Tourist hotel on large scale. Stock raising and mixed farming. For free pamphlet, write Sec. Chamber of Commerce.

KASLO, west of Kootenay Lake, 42 miles from Nelson, on C.P.R. Terminus of C.P.R.-Kaslo-Nakusp br. Daily steamers to Nelson, 42 miles. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, King George, Kaslo Queen's, Nelson. 4 churches, public and high schools, electric light, telephone, bank, customs concentrating works, newspaper, livery stable, a large water power, good fishing and hunting. Neighborhood supplies zinc, lead, copper, cedar. Fruit from this district obtained highest award at Royal Horticultural Society Exhibition, in London, 1905. Alt. 1,752. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Box factory, shingle factory, saw milling plants (free sites), fruit growing. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

KELOWNA, on Okanagan Lake, 80 miles s. of Sicamous, on the main line of C.P.R.; K.V.R. at Penticton, 40 m. Daily C.P.R. steamer from railway at Okanagan Landing, 30 miles. Govt. and private co. long distance telephone. Tel. Govt. and C.P.R. Hotels, Lakeview, Palace \$3 to \$3.50. 5 churches, high, 2 public and 2 private schools, general hospital. 3 banks, exhibition building and race track, municipal park with mile of lake frontage. Clubs: Kelowna, Aquatic, Polo, and organized athletic associations of all descriptions. Municipal elec. power and light, water and sewerage systems. 2 saw mills, 2 planing mills and box factories, 7 fruit packing houses, jam and fruit canning factory, 2 evaporating plants, creamery, steam laundry, livery stable, 2 motor garages, 4 canneries, 3 livery stables, sash and door factory, manual training and dom. science and agric. school, furniture factory. Orchards and vegetable gardens begin within the city limits. Mild, dry climate. Alt. 1,135. Pop. (Civic Census, Feb., 1914), 3,100. Pop. of District, including town, 6,000.

NOTE.—C.N.R. building br. from Kamloops to Kelowna.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cold storage plant, cheese factory, industries allied to

fruit culture, tobacco planting, poultry farming, condensed milk plant, another jam factory, first class hotel, dressmaker. Write for free illustrated pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

LADNER, Chief town of the Delta district, on s. arm of Fraser River, on C.N.R. Steamers from New Westminster (15 m.) Govt. free ferry to Vancouver (7 m.). Hotels, Delta, Ladner \$2. 5 churches, 6 schools in district, bank, local and long dist. telephones. Large saw mill, salmon cannery, evaporated vegetable factory. 2 grist mills, milk condenser co., saw works, elec. light and power. Municipality owns complete waterworks. A fine mixed farming district and pheasant and other shooting areas. Protective Assn. Summer resort at Boundary Bay, 5 m. Pop. of district, 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Ry. Co. supplies elec. power to farmers. Write Royal Bank.

LADYSMITH (Vancouver Island, on Oyster Harbor, e. coast of Island, on Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry., 17 m. s. of Nanaimo, 59 m. n. of Victoria). A freight for Vancouver Island is transferred by rail ferry from Vancouver. Ladysmith. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 8 hotels, 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Presb. Meth.), 1 high and 2 public schools. 2 banks, smelter, Ladysmith, refining centre vast mineral area, Smelter bought by wealthy corporation, shingle mill, mill, boat building, aerated water works, newspaper, oyster cultivation, municipal elec. and sewerage systems, water owned by E. & N. Ry. Co., fishing and hunting, shipping point for output of famous Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir Limited), mines close by, and for Consolidated Smelting & Refining. Pop. *3,295.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mill, logging, pottery, fruit growing, timber shipbuilding, creamery, fruit canning. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LILLOOET, a mining town on w. side Fraser River. Tel. and telephone to Lytton, Ashcroft and Bridge River Mines. Hotels, Excelsior, Victoria Public school, 3 churches (R.C., Ang. and Meth.), hospital, Govt. office, bank, 5 mails per week. Hunting centre for big game. Gold mining in vicinity. Pop. of dist. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Prospecting for gold, small fruit farming. Write Mgr. Bank of Montreal.

MERRITT, in Nicola Valley, at confluence of Nicola and Coldwater Rivers. On Kettle Valley Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Long dist. telephone. Daily mails. Hotels, Coldwater, Adelphi. Prov. Govt. offices, 5 churches, public and high schools, coal mines. Middlesboro Collieries, Ltd., Merritt Collieries, Ltd., Fleming Coal Co.,

Ltd., copper properties, Alouette Mines, Alouette, Vernon, Grand Mine, Co., Ltd., Donohue Mines, Corp., N.P.L., 3 banks. Town owns water and electric light. 2 livery stables, garage. A stock raising and mixed farming district. Gypsum, sand and gravel in neighborhood. Pop. 1,700.

NOTE: Hematite iron mines being developed.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumbering, dairying, market gardening, stock raising, mixed farming, creamery, box factory, food by-products plant, refinery, smelter, white steam laundry (building erected that can be leased or purchased).

MICHEL. See Natal.

MISSION CITY, on C.P.R. main line and branch to Seattle connecting with Pacific Coast points. On Fraser River 12 miles e. of Vancouver. Steamers to New Westminster and Chilliwack. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local and long distance telephones. Hotels, Bellevue, Matsqui \$2 up. Surrounded by Mission and Matsqui municipalities. A dairying and mixed farming district, with production of small fruits— notably strawberries, raspberries and rhubarb—increasing. 4 churches, public and high schools, bank, newspaper, Farmers' Institute and Agric. Assoc., moving pictures, 2 saw mills, cold storage plant, jam factory, fruit cannery, 2 electric light and power cos. Pop. 1,000. Pop. of district, 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory and shingle mill, 3 competing power cos. afford cheapest electric power for all industries. Fruit growing and mixed farming. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NAKUSP, on Upper Arrow Lake, between Nelson (120 m.) and Revelstoke (64 m.), Western terminus of C.P.R. branch line to New Denver (on Slokan Lake) and Kaslo (on Kootenay Lake). Daily C.P.R. steamer both north and south bound. Tri-weekly railway service to Kaslo, besides a daily freight. Dom. Ex. Tel., C.P.R. Local, rural and Govt. long distance telephones. Hotels, Leland, Grand \$2. 4 churches, 2 schools, bank, 2 telegraph pole yards, 2 saw mills, sash and door factory, shingle mill and box factory. C.P.R. shipyards, 8 stores, 3 boarding houses. Government building, opera house, 3 public halls. Domestic water service. Natural medicinal hot springs within 9 miles. Ample water power within 3 miles undeveloped. Good fishing, shooting, boating and bathing. Boat livery. Good fruit and mixed farming land in surrounding district. Pop. 175.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mills, brick plant (clay deposits), livery fruit and vegetable canning factory, tailor, dentist, creamery. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

NANAIMO, on e. coast of Vancouver Island, on E. & N.R., 73 miles from Victoria. 2 boats daily from Vancouver, 38 miles. Dom. Ex. Hotels, Windsor \$3.00

up. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Presb., Bapt., Meth.), high school, 2 public schools, R.C. convent, business college, 3 banks, 2 saw mills, 2 fish and flour factories, fishing and curing establishments, steam laundry, 3 theatres, 2 breweries, aerated water works, foundry and 2 machine shops, 3 brick plants, telephone, elec. light, power and heating co., waterworks, fire department, sewerage system, court house, customs house, 2 daily newspapers, coal mines; The Can. Western Fuel Co., The Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., Vancouver and Nanaimo Coal Co., Granby Cons. Mining & Smelting Co., Nanaimo Collieries, Canadian Explosives Co., canning factory. A fine harbor. Considerable farming, fruit growing, dairying and poultry raising in district. Large quantities of salted herring are packed for export to the Orient. Copper and brick clay in the neighborhood. Pop. 8,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Herring fishing, coal mining, jam factory, ship building, steel works, implement factory, wholesale warehouses, tannery, vegetable canning. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NARAMATA, on Okanagan Lake, opposite Summerland, 3 miles on Kettle Valley Ry. Hotels, Syndica House \$2.50, Naramata (tourist). School, 2 churches (Ang., Meth.), elec. light, waterworks, fire department, cider and vinegar factory, 2 fruit shipping cos., several stores, good fishing and hunting, tennis, social clubs. Fine climate, beautiful scenery. Pop. 225.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, fruit canning, boat and launch factory. Write Postmaster.

NATAL, immediately adjoining town of Michel, on Michel Creek and Crow's Nest Div. C.P.R. G.N.R. branch from Fernie, 20 miles. Good gravity water system. Elec. light. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Northern, Kootenay, Venezia. Public school, 1 bank, brewery, aerated water factory, newspaper, 9 stores, coal mines. Pop. *662. Pop. of both towns, 2,177. Write Mgr. Imperial Bank.

NELSON, at termination of navigation on w. arm of Kootenay Lake. On C.P.R. Crow's Nest Pass line (4 branches w., 2 steamer routes e.) and G.N.R. (Spokane line). Dom. Ex., G.N. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Judicial centre for W. Kootenay, court house. Hotels, Strathcona \$3, Hume (Eur. plan), Queen's \$2, Sanatorium for returned soldiers at Balfour, 20 m. 6 churches and Salvation Army, high school, 3 public schools, business college, armoury, Y.M.C.A., Nelson Club, launch club, boat club, general hospital, cost \$100,000, 4 banks. City owns hydro-electric light and power plant (2,300 h.p. developed) gas and water systems and street ry. Daily newspaper. Industries include iron works, C.P.R. shipyards, C.P.R. div. shops, 1 cigar factory, 2 box factories, saw mill, shingle mill, brick yard, brewery, marble works, 1 jam factory, mattress factory, 2

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

oda water works, 4 boat and launch builders, 2 sash and door factories, beekeepers' supplies, 20 wholesale houses, fruit warehouse, electrolytic zinc reduction plant. Centre of mining district, comprising E. and W. Kootenay and boundary, producing (1916), gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, zinc, and marble, value about \$21,250,000. Many saw mills in neighborhood, shipping to prairie. Centre of non-irrigated fruit region, comprising 3 lake systems, with tributary valleys. In neighborhood of hot springs, glaciers, great waterfalls, fishing lodges with boat livery, bowing and big game hunting. Equable climate. Alt. 1,700. Pop. (with suburbs) 7,500.

NOTE.—In construction, 2 large gates, \$20,000 addition to jam factory.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Vinegar, pickling and cider factory, engine factory, wholesale houses, pulp mill, broom factory, tannery, and various small industries. General mining, lumbering, fruit ranching. Fine opening for large pulp mill, water power 200,000 h.p. with abundant suitable wood nearby, and water transportation, mixed farming. Elec. power 1-2c. to 4c. per k.w. Town offers special inducements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Nelson.

N.W. WESTMINSTER, on Fraser River, 17 m. from Gulf of Georgia, on Pacific Ocean, on C.P.R., G.N.R., C.N. Ry., N.P.R. B.C. Elec. Ry. to Vancouver (12 m.), and Chilliwack (64 m.). A splendid harbor, the only fresh water port in Western Canada, 12 m. from salt water. Good wharfrage, with from 30 to 40 ft. of water on both sides of river to gulf of Georgia. All railways parallel harbor front. Hotels, Russell \$2 to \$3, and others. Ang. Cathedral, 19 churches, high and public schools, Columbian College, R.C. Cathedral, Seminary and boys' school. City owns electric light and water systems, free library, exhibition bldgs. and public market, 5 banks, daily paper, 2 hospitals, armoury, R.C. orphanage, Govt. bldgs., 3 theatres, several parks. Industries include fisheries, lumbering, fruit growing, dairying, salmon canneries on Fraser River, mining, Fraser lumber mills and 5 others, 6 hinge mills, gasoline engines, sash and door factories, boat building, iron works, machine shops, foundry, B.C. elec. car building works, coal storage, cigar factories, tannery, 2 breweries, brewery, distillery, aerated water works, fruit cannery, evaporating vegetable plant, meat packing, monuments and dressed stone, bricks, Lumber Products Co., Construction & Engineering Co., ship building, 4 nurseries. Pop. 16,000.

NOTE.—Govt. works at mouth of Fraser River will cost over 2 millions. Contract let for 2nd unit and work now progressing. City has been granted by Dominion Govt. a harbor commission similar to that of Montreal and is developing its fresh water

harbor for Pacific trade. City owns water frontage of 2 m. and has itself spent \$500,000 on preliminary improvements.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good opening in many lines for wholesale houses and industrial factories. Elec. and water power. Assessment on land value only, improvements exempt. Pop. of tributary district 60,000 to 75,000. Write for free literature to Sec. Bd. Trade.

NICOLA, in Nicola Valley, on Nicola Lake. Terminus of Nicola-Spences Bridge Railway, 50 miles from Kamloops. Hotel, 1 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), public school, water power, long distance telephone, daily mails, livery stables. Good trout fishing. Pop. 200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dairy farming, poultry, stock raising. For illustration pamphlet write Sec. Nicola Valley Bd. Trade, Nicola, B.C.

PEACHLAND, on Okanagan Lake, daily C.P.R. steamer from Okanagan Landing, 10 miles. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Temperance hotel. 4 churches, high and public schools, telephone, electric light, domestic water, aquatic club, cement pipe factory, 4 stores, saw mill, fruit cannery (for sale or rent). Local Br. of Okanagan United Growers, Ltd. An irrigated fruit growing district. Pop. of dist. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, 1st class tourist hotel, practically unlimited h.p. for mercantile purposes, of which 50 h.p. developed, cost in small lots \$50 per h.p. per annum, fruit cannery, poultry farming. Write Royal Bank.

PENTICTON, at s. extremity of Okanagan Lake, div. pt. of Kettle Valley Ry. Steamer connects with C.P.R. at Okanagan Landing, 76 miles. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local and long distance telephones. Hotels, Incola, \$3 up, Penticton, Imperial. 5 churches, high and public schools, 2 banks, hospital. Municipality owns electric light, domestic water and irrigation systems. 3 lumber yards, 1 saw mill, fruit packing home cannery, brick yard, newspaper, 3 livery stables, 2 fruit canneries, \$2,000,000 oil flotation mill. Fruit growing and lumbering. Gun club, aquatic club, good hunting and fishing. Alt. 1,100. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop, jam factory, wholesale grocery, creamery, evaporating plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PHOENIX, an incorporated city in Boundary Dist., 30 miles w. of Rossland; on C.P.R. br. from Elkholt Jct., 9 miles; on G.N.R. from Grand Forks, 20 miles. Stage to Greenwood, 5 miles. Dom. Ex., G.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Brooklyn \$2.50 up, and 4 others. 4 churches, public school, bank, miners' union hall. Granby C.M.S. and P. Co., Snowshoe Mining Co., and New Dominion Copper Co., all mining low-grade copper and gold. Brewery, elec. light co. Pop. 1,200. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT ALBERNI, incorporated a city 1912. at the head of Alberni Canal. A natural, deep, land locked harbor on w. coast of Vancouver Island. Terminus of E. & N. Ry., owned and operated by the C.P.R. Through trains and weekly steamboat service to Victoria. Automobile and train to Nanaimo, 56 miles. Dom. Ex. Tel. Govt. and C.P.R. Hotels, Somass \$2.50, Beaufort \$2, King Edward \$1.50. 4 churches, high and public schools, Dom. Govt. building, hospital, 2 banks. City owns elec. light and water systems. 2 saw mills, 2 shingle mills, fish packing plant. Headquarters for Barclay Sound herring fleet. Outlet and base of supplies for a big district rich in timber, coal, mineral, agricultural and fruit lands, and deep sea fisheries. Good salmon and trout fishing. Bear, deer, and grouse shooting. Pop. 1,000.

NOTE.—In construction completion Can. Nat. Ry. from Victoria, C.P.R. br line to Sproat and Grand Central Lakes: saw mill, boatbuilding plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Logging, saw mills, mixed farming, fruit raising, mining, deep sea fishing, cannery, fish-curing, ship building, sash and door factory, shingle mills, box factory. 100,000 h.p. water power (undeveloped) available. 200 acres waterfront reserved for factories at low rentals, cooperage, dentist. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT COQUITLAM, at junction of Pitt and Fraser Rivers, on main line C.P.R., 17 m. from Vancouver. Jct. of br. line to New Westminster, 7 m. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Commercial, Coquitlam, Junction \$1 up. 4 churches (Ang., Meth., Bapt., Pres.), 2 schools, explosive powder factory, shingle mill, shipbuilding, waterworks and elec. power for industrial and lighting purposes. Fishing and hunting. Splendid scenery in neighborhood. General products and small fruit farming are successfully carried on in the surrounding districts. Pop. 1,500.

NOTE.—C.P.R. have purchased 600 acres here, stated to be for freight yards and shops. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

PORT ESSINGTON, at junction of Skeena and Hoesale Rivers, 25 miles e. of Prince Rupert. On G.T.P. station at Haysport. Steamers of C.P.R. Coast Service, Union S.S. Co. of B.C., Coast S.S. Co. Can. Ex. Dom. Ex. Hotel, Caledonia \$2.50. Churches (Ang., Meth.). Headquarters of salmon canning industry in Northern B.C. 6 large canneries, saw mill, 7 stores. Deposits of gold, silver and copper. Various kinds of lumber. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mills. Write Postmaster.

PORT HAMMOND, on n. side Fraser River, 24 miles e. of Vancouver, on C.P.R. main line, in Maple Ridge District, well known for fruit growing. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Deep water frontage. Daily steamers to New Westminster,

16 m. Local and long distance telephones. Hotel, Hammond \$2. 5 churches (Ang., Meth., Pres., Bapt., R.C.), 3 schools, bank. Elec. light and abundant cheap power developed at Slave Lake. Lumber mill, shingle mill, livery stable, 9 stores. Fine scenery, trout fishing, small and big game. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, dairying, poultry raising, bee culture, canning factory, drug store, newspaper and printing house. Write Postmaster.

PORT HANEY, on Fraser River, 19 miles e. of New Westminster, 26 miles e. of Vancouver, on C.P.R. main line. S.S. of C.P.R. river service. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local and long dist. telephones. Hotel, Haney. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth., Bapt.), municipal hall, agric. hall and exhibition grounds, bank. Auto service to New Westminster. Elec. power at 10c per k.w.h. Waterworks. Brick plant, 2 saw mills, abattoir, shingle mill, salmon fisheries, good shooting and fishing. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit canning, fish canning, printing office, saw mill, brick plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT MOODY, at head of Burrard Inlet, on C.P.R. main line, B.C. Elec. Ry. and Elec. Ry. of Western Power Co., 12 miles e. of Vancouver, 6 miles n.e. of New Westminster. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Telephone. Hotels, Tourist, Strand \$2. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.), high and public schools, 1 bank, 2 saw mills, 4 shingle mills, B.C. Oil Refining Co., Imperial Oil Co. Refinery, steel rolling mill. Good water system. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory, tailor. 5 miles of water front on Burrard Inlet with C.P.R. tracks.

PORT SIMPSON, 700 miles n.w. of Vancouver, 25 miles n.w. of Prince Rupert and 12 miles s.e. of Alaska. Extensive safe harbor with direct approach from ocean and nearest shipping point between B.C. and Orient. Tel. station. 2 mails per week each way. Good climate: Temperature ranges from 12 min. in midwinter, to 68 max. in summer. Local industries, salmon canning and curing, halibut and herring fishing, mining, lumbering and shipping. Principal buildings, Hudson Bay Co.'s premises, including large wharves. Meth. church and parsonage, and missionary institutions, comprising home-schools for girls, Epis. church and rectory, public school, general hospital, Prov. Govt. premises. Pop. 100 whites, 700 Indians. Write the Postmaster.

PRINCE GEORGE, on G.T.P., 460 miles e. of Prince Rupert, 465 miles w. of Edmonton. At junction of Nechaco and Fraser Rivers. S.S. connections over 1,100 miles of navigable waterways. B.C. Ex. Hotels, Prince George, Alexandra, Royal, 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.), 2 schools, 2 public halls, hospital.

waterworks, elec. light, sash and door factory, soft drink factory, 2 banks, semi-weekly newspaper, 26 general stores. A growing railway town. Neighborhood supplies gold, copper, galena, coal and lumber. Pop. about 2,000. Write Royal Bank.

NOTE.—P.G.E.R. to Vancouver under construction, will be completed by B.C. Govt.

PRINCE RUPERT, on Kaien Island, 7 m. long, terminus of the G.T.P. (completed 1914) on Pacific Coast, 550 m. n. of Vancouver. The G.T.P.S.S. Co., C.P.R. Co., Union S.S. Co., Pacific Coast S.S. Co., also regular sailings to way points in district. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. Dom. Govt., G.T.P., Govt. Wireless. Hotels, Prince Rupert, Royal, Empress, Central, Windsor, Savoy, Knox, \$1 up. Prov. Govt. headquarters for Skeena and Northern B.C. Modern Marine Stn. and Quarantine Hospital, city owned hospital, Exhibition Bldg., parks. 7 churches, 4 schools, 2 daily newspapers, 5 banks, cold storage plants, saw mill, lumber mills, wholesale and retail establishments, fish fertilizer plant, dry dock, etc. Municipal water, light and power plants (cheap industrial rates). Water frontage (over 4,790 wharfrage ft.). Customs receipts for 1918, \$238,084.78. Climate 1918, high 81, low 11. An excellent harbor with dockage facilities. 20,000-ton floating dry-dock of G.T.P. now in operation. Deep sea fishing. Copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and molybdenite are found in neighborhood. Spruce, cedar and hemlock in district. Pop. 6,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement and brick manufacturers, smoking and preparing fish, fish fertilizer plant, mining, smelting, quarrying, deep sea and salmon fishing, coal, timber, box factory, fish curing and packing, saw mill, refining plant, marble, clay, wheat elevators, flour mills, shipbuilding, iron ore reduction plant, etc. Fruit and farm lands obtainable along route of G.T.P. Ry. Richest halibut banks in the world within 5 hours (fish catch: halibut, 1918, 15,206,700 lbs., salmon, 1918, 86,934,500 lbs., cod, 1918, 2,218,900 lbs., herring, 1918, 2,390,400 lbs. Truck farms, dairy products, chicken raising, building houses, etc., lumbering and kindred industries. Hematite and Magnetite ore in district. Coal land and wonderful water powers. A line of steamers is wanted to run to China, Japan and Russia. Write Commissioner Bd Trade, Prince Rupert.

NOTE.—In construction, shipbuilding slipways, contracts for two 8,000-ton steel vessels, new saw mill, another cold storage plant projected.

PRINCETON, on forks of Similkameen and Tulameen Rivers, and junction of Great Northern and Kettle Valley Rys. Direct routes to Vancouver 184 m., Spokane 300 m., Penticton and Okanagan Lake 70 m.,

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

Boundary district 150 m. Ex. and Tel. G.N. Hotels, Princeton, Similkameen and Tulameen \$2.00 to \$2.50. Dom. Govt. telephone and telegraph, and Prov. Govt. bldgs. 2 banks, 1 newspaper, post office, public school, 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.). Garage, 12 retail stores, 2 coal mines, brewery, race track and recreation grounds, lumber mill, gold, silver and copper properties in vicinity. Alt. 1,885. Pop. of district, 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, box factory, saw mill, smelter, capital to develop mineral resources, coking coal, cheap fuel, development of power, river fall of 35 ft. to mile. Smelter, good sites obtainable. Distributing point. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

REVELSTOKE, on Columbia River, 379 m. from Vancouver, divisional point on C.P.R. Hotels, Revelstoke, King Edward, \$3.50 up, Union Selkirk, Victoria. 4 churches, 3 banks, court house, Y.M.C.A., parks (mountain and city). Seat of County Court for W. Kootenay. Railway repair shops, sash and door factory, saw mills, 2 livery stables, 1 brewery, 1 newspaper, boulevards, sidewalks, hospital. Considerable supply trade done with mining districts of Columbia and Kootenay. Tourist centre for fishing and big game. Neighborhood supplies minerals in immense quantities (silver, lead, free gold and copper), lumber, pulpwood, brick clay, power (water and electricity, 2,500 h.p. developed). City owns water, elec. light and sewerage systems. Alt. 1,503. Pop. 3,500.

NOTE.—In construction, automobile road to Revelstoke National Park, a natural flower garden of rare beauty on summit of Mount Revelstoke (7,000 ft.), and auto road through Gold Range, making U.S. connection via Eagle River and Okanagan Valleys.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop, fruit growing, mining, tannery, electric power, low rates to factories. For free booklet, write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ROSSLAND, on C.P.R. and G.N.R. Dom. and G.N. Ex. and Tel. Hotels, Allan \$1.50 to \$3.00, and 5 others. 5 churches, 2 schools, 3 banks, newspaper, 2 livery stables, planing mills, bottling works, 2 garages, elec. power and light company, brewery. Good water supply. Centre of gold-copper mining district of W. Kootenay. Chief operating properties are Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Star, War Eagle, Le Roi Group, Le Roi No. 2 Ltd., and Richmond Consol. Group. Alt. 3,461. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Gold and copper mining, groups of properties being 6 miles from Tadanac (Trail Smelter) Smelting and Refining Works. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SALMON ARM, on southern arm of Shuswap Lake, on C.P.R. main line, 316 miles e. of Vancouver. Dom. Ex.

Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Montebello \$3.00
5 churches, public and high schools, 2
banks. 3 lumber mills, sash and door
factory, agric. hall, telephone. Municipal
water and elec. light systems. Storage
plant with 25 carloads capacity. Co-
operative creamery and Farmers' Ex-
change handle products of district. 25-
acre exhibition grounds. Centre of fruit
growing, dairying and mixed farming dis-
trict. No irrigation required. Assessment
about \$650,000. Pop. of city and district,
3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit and
vegetable cannery, fruit, dairying and mixed
farming. Sash and door factory, good
steam laundry, dressmaker, brick yard
Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SIDNEY, on Straits of St. Juan de Fuca, 10
miles n. of Victoria, on Victoria & Sid-
ney Ry. B.C. Elec. Ry. runs within 1½ m. of
town, C.N.R. within 1 m. C.P.R. steamers
weekly from Vancouver and Victoria.
Local and long distance telephones. Hotel.
Sidney \$2.00. 4 churches, high and common
schools, bank. Elec. light and water sys-
tems. Abundant elec. power at from 2c. to
7c. per k.w.h. Industries, bricks and tiles,
(2), explosives, lumber mill, shingle mill,
cannery, rubber roofing, chemicals, salmon
cannery, kelp plant, Weekly paper. Good
agricultural district with large supplies of
lumber. Beautiful scenery, country club,
fishing and shooting. Pop. about 600.

NOTE.—In construction, paper felt
plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steam laun-
dry, clay products, shipbuilding, jam and
evaporating plant, creamery. Ideal site
for seaplane station. Write Sec. Bd.
Trade.

SLOCAN, mining town on Slocan Lake, in
W. Kootenay Dist., on C.P.R., 41 miles
n.w. of Nelson. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R.
Hotels, Arlington \$2.50, Slocan \$2.00, and
2 others. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.).
Telephone, livery stable, municipal water-
works. Principal mining town of zinc and
silver lead district. Alt. 1,777. Pop. 500.

SMITHERS, on Bulkley River, Div. pt. on
G.T.P. main line, half-way between Prince
Rupert and Prince George. Can. Ex. Tel.
Govt. and G.T.P. Hotel, Bulkley \$1.00 up.
Bank. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Meth.)
school, park, athletic and fair grounds, elec.
light. Prov. Govt. offices. 3 general
stores, 1 lumber yard, 1 restaurant,
2 livery barns. The centre of a good
dairy, fruit and grain-growing coun-
try. Many lakes in surrounding district
afford excellent fishing. Large and small
game plentiful. Fine scenery. Pop. 600.

NOTE.—It is estimated that over
100,000 h.p. could be developed on
Bulkley River, near Smithers. Smithers
Mining and Milling Co. are installing
concentrating plant at mine on Hudon
Bay Mt.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture
store, harness shop, millinery, picture
show, assay office, dairying, truck gar-
dening and chicken raising. Write Mgr.
Union Bank

STEVESTON, on Lulu Island, at mouth of
Fraser River, B.C. Elec. Ry. n. to Van-
couver, 15 m., and New Westminster,
16 m. C.N.R. at New Westminster.
Govt. jetty over 3 m. long, C.N.R. car
ferry to Patricia Bay and Vancouver
Island. Dom. Ex. Hotels Sockeye,
Commercial (both closed). 4 churches
Ang., R.C., Meth., Pres.), 1 school, 1 bank,
11 salmon canneries, cold storage plant,
10 stores, machine shop, 3 power boat
plants. Pop. *1,100.

NOTE.—Large part of town destroyed
by fire, May, 1918.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Small farms,
poultry farms, market gardens, saw mill,
factories, etc., shipbuilding. Deep water
frontage, sites at low cost. Write Royal
Bank.

STEWART, a mining and distributing camp
at head of Portland Canal, the boundary
between B. Columbia and Alaska. Steam-
ers to Prince Rupert, 120 miles, and Pt.
Simpson. C.N.R. have 15 m. of line built.
Hotel, King Edward. 1 church, public
school, fire hall, hospital, waterworks,
electric light, telephone. Principal mining
cos.: Portland Canal Mining and De-
velop. Co., Red Cliff Mining Co., Stewart
Mining and Development Co., Premier
Gold Mining Co., Iohler Mining Co. Good
fishing and hunting.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Gold, silver
lead, molybdenite and copper mining.

SUMMERLAND, on C.P.R., on Okanagan
Lake, daily boat from Okanagan Landing,
55 miles. Nearest town in Okanagan Val-
ley to the Coast by new Kettle Valley Ry.
Daily through trains. Dom. Ex. Gov. Tel.
Telephone. Hotel, 1 bank, consolidated
school, 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.,
Bap.). Town owns elec. light, irrigation
and domestic water systems. Newspaper,
2 livery stables, 2 garages, 3 fruit ex-
changes, 14 retail stores. Lumbering
industries. Fruit boxes and crate fac-
tory. Centre of peach belt. A large
fruit-producing centre. Mixed farming
and cattle raising can be carried on to
advantage a few miles back. Front land
too valuable for these pursuits. Okanagan
college (closed temporarily). Dom. Govt.
Experimental Farm adjoins southern
boundary. Rich deposits of galena. Excel-
lent climate. Good fishing and shooting
Pop. 1,800.

NOTE.—In construction, \$50,000 ex-
tension to irrigation system.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Evaporation
plant, jam factory, small creamery, can-
ning factory, dentist. Write Colin W
Lees, Sec. Bd. Trade.

TRAIL, on Columbia River, on C.P.R., 7
miles from Rossland, 50 miles s.w. of Nel-

son. Daily auto stage to Columbia Gardens on C.N. Ry. Hotels, Crown Point \$3, Arlington \$3, and 6 others. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 2 banks, telephone, lumber yard, livery stable, saw mill, cigar factory, newspaper, opera house. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., employing over 1,400 men, treats with electrolytic process, silver, lead, copper, gold and zinc ores, manufactures sheet lead, lead pipe, and refines silver direct from ore. Supply trade done with surrounding mining companies. Alt. 1,364. Pop. 3,000 to 3,500. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NOTE.—In construction Bk of Montreal, B.C. phone exchange.

VANCOUVER, on Burrard Inlet, incorporated 1886. Terminus of C.P.R., N.P.R., G.N.R., Canadian Nat. Rlys, P.C.E.R., B.C. Elec. Ry. Co. to Steveston, New Westminster and Chilliwack. Mail steamers to Honolulu, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand. Steamers 3 times daily to and from Victoria, twice daily to Seattle, 3 times per week to Prince Rupert, twice daily to Nanaimo and coast points, and monthly to and from England and Europe, via Suez Canal and via Panama Canal. Hotels, (European plan), Vancouver \$2.00 to \$8.00, Glencoe Lodge \$3.00 to \$5.00, St. Francis \$2.00 up, Castle, Barron, Regent, Alcazar, St. Regis, Dunsmuir, \$1.00 up. Industries include lumber and shingle mills, salmon halibut and herring fisheries, foundries and structural steel works, sugar refining, ship building, etc. Building permits for 1918, \$1,440,384. Clearing house returns for 1917-18 \$577,670,063. Customs revenue for 1918, \$8,737,227.44. Lumber exported by ship in 1918, 53,403,059 feet. Shipping, 1917, 22,985 vessels of 10,890,748 tons register. Pop in 1919, 109,250 (including about 10,000 Orientals), with suburbs, 175,000.

Industrial Island. Only 9 blocks from the retail business district, comprising 42 acres, under the control of the Government Board. Industrial sites have dockage for deep sea vessels, and the island is provided with ry. trackage, electric light and power, water and gas supply, and sewerage. Sites are rented at a low price for long terms with water channel and trackage.

Suburbs of Vancouver include the following—

N. VANCOUVER, on n. shore of Burrard Inlet, 2½ miles, connected by 20 min ferry. Hotels; Palace, N. Vancouver and others. 12 churches, 10 schools, theatre, 8 parks, Central High School, 5 banks, armouries, shipbuilding, wood and steel engineering co., 5 lumber mills, iron works, furniture factory, granite quarries etc. Pop. 10,000.

S. VANCOUVER, adjoins the City, traversed by electric and interurban lines. 15 churches, 10 public schools, 3 hospitals, 4 fine large parks, saw mills, toy factory,

box factory, foundries, furniture factory, etc. Pop. 40,000.

POINT GREY a residential suburb, s. and w. of Vancouver, with interurban ry. Site of University of British Columbia saw mills, canneries, etc. Pop. 15,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Vancouver is most favorably situated for trade with the Orient. A British manufacturer by establishing a branch factory here could save 6,800 miles of carriage in shipping goods to Japan or Siberia; over 5,000 to Shanghai, over 4,000 to Hong Kong; 4,900 to New Zealand, over 4,600 to Sydney, Australia, and nearly 1,000 by shipping to Singapore. The moist climate is particularly adapted to the manufacture of the finest cotton and woollen goods. Write Publicity Commissioner.

NOTE.—Air nitrate fertilizer plant, steel plant, etc., etc., in construction.

VERNON, near Okanagan Lake (5 miles), on C.P.R. (S. and O. branch), 46 miles s. of Sicamous. Daily steamboats to Southern point. Dom. Govt. local and long distance telephones. Hotels, Kalamalka, \$3.00, Royal, Coldstream, \$2.50 up, Grange, Vernon, Victoria. 7 churches, high and 2 public schools, judicial centre, court house, customs house, drill hall, library and reading room, 3 banks, newspaper, skating and curling rinks, theatre Sash and door factory, saw mill, cigar factory, 3 livery stables, and motor liveryies, canning factory, cider press, brickyard, brewery. Municipal water, elec. light and power and sewerage systems. Boating and fishing at Kalamalka Lake (2½ miles), city, auto, country and golf clubs, fine roads, commercial centre of Okanagan district. Central fruit selling agency for valley, large produce warehouse, garages, creamery. Coldstream ranch has about 13,000 acres fruit lands here served by a very large irrigation system. Alt 1,255. Pop. 3,500.

NOTE.—In construction, Can. Nat Ry. line Kamloops to Vernon with spur to lumber district.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit, chicken and mixed farming, dairying. Factories for cider, vinegar, sprays, boxes, tin cans, ice and cold storage, evaporator, jam, candy, mortgage investments, municipal elec. power at low rates. (2 Diesel engines) Special inducements to manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VICTORIA (Vancouver Island), capital of British Columbia, founded 1816. Terminus of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. and Victoria and Sidney Ry., also on C.N.P. Ry. C.P.R. operate steamers 2 trips daily to Vancouver, and 2 trips daily to Seattle. G.T.P. also operate steamers between Seattle, Victoria and Prince Rupert, tri-weekly service, and points on Puget Sound. Steamers to Alaska and intermediate points Australasia and the Orient. Wharves, 30 feet of water at low tide. Electric Ry. to Oak Bay, 4 m.; Esquimalt, 5 m.; Deep

Cove, 23 m. B.C. Ex., N.P. Ex., Dom. Ex., Wells-Fargo Ex. Hotels, Empress (C.P.R.), Dominion, Dallas, Westholme. King Edward, Strathcona and others. Parliament Bldgs., churches of all denominations, university and several boarding schools, etc., 13 chartered banks. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory. Breakwater and docks constructed by Dom. Govt. at Ogden Point. Neighborhood supplies sea fishing food, timber, coal, iron, copper. Industries, over 150 factories, including biscuits, boats, brass, carriages, furniture, machinery, lumber, soaps, ship-building, fish canning, tents, paints, cement, tile works, dry dock. A favorite residential city and popular winter and summer, famous for its natural beauty.

2 summer gardens, artificial ice rink. Climate rarely over 75° or below freezing. Value of imports, \$9,046,021, and exports, \$4,929,327, in 12 months ending 31st March, 1919. Pop. 20,816 in 1901, 60,000 in 1919.

NOTE.—A dry dock is to be constructed by the Dominion Government at Esquimalt.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Ship building, iron and steel industries, fruit canning and preserving, deep sea fisheries, fruit growing, cooperage, cigar box factory, mining, lumbering and wood-working machinery factory, brush, broom, nail, glass, match and can factories. Dairying, sheep and horse raising, and mixed farming. Write Sec. Victoria and Island Development Assn., Victoria, B.C.

Manitoba

Chief Town of County Judicial District marked ¶

ALEXANDER, on C.T.R., 149 miles w. of Winnipeg. Restaurants, 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), 1 school, 4 elevators (159,000 bush.), telephone, lumber yard, livery stable, several stores, 1 bank. Pop. 500. Write Sec. Treas. Whitehead Municipality, Alexander.

ALTONA, on C.P.R., 64 miles s.w. from Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Hotel, 4 elevators (151,000 bushels) flour mill, telephone, church, bank, livery stable, 2 lumber yards, implements, harness shop, drug store. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Barber, pool room. Write Bk. Montreal.

BALDUR, on C.N.R. branch line. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 60 miles s.e. of Brandon. Hotel, Baldur. 4 churches, intermediate school, 1 bank, 2 elevators, restaurant, 3 stores, lumber yard, 2 livery stables, skating rink, 1 garage. Large shipments of cattle and horses. 2 implement warehouses. A local option town. Alt. 1,408. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, dairying, general store. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BEAUSEJOUR, on C.P.R. between Kenora and Winnipeg, 35 miles. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Government telephones. Hotels, Beausejour, Howland. 6 churches (R.C., Greek, Adventist, Luth., Ang., Pres.), public school, bank, elevator, pressed brick co., flax fibre factory. Electric power. A good farming country. Poplar, spruce, tamarac and oak in vicinity. Pop. 1,100.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—2nd elevator, cheese factory, creamery, grist mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BINSCARTH, on C.P.R., 155 miles from Portage la Prairie. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.F. Hotel, Royal \$2. Restaurant. 3 churches, school, bank, 4 elevators (250,000 bushels), lumber yard, livery stable, 2 blacksmiths,

garage, doctor, drug store, general store and 8 others. Pop. 459. Write Town Clerk

¶ **BIRTLE**, on Bird Tail Creek, 195 miles w. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R. and Man. N.W. Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 2 hotels, 3 churches, consolidated public school, Indian Industrial School, bank, local and long distance telephone, town lighted by gas, 4 elevators, flour and grist mill (not operating), machine shop, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, livery stable, moving picture show, spring water, no saloons. An ideal mixed farming district. Pop. 550.

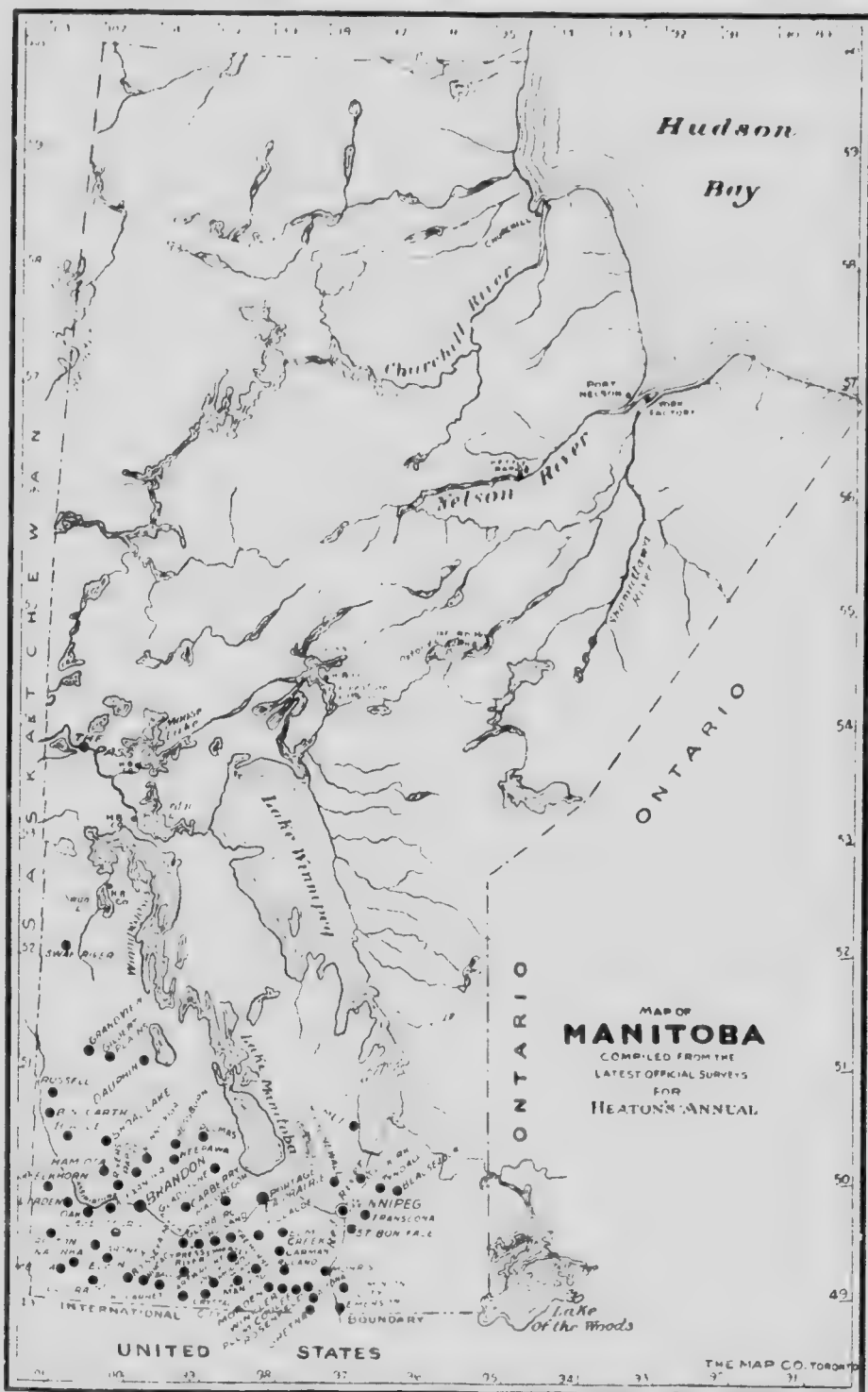
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, development of water power on Bird Tail Creek. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

¶ **BOISSEVAIN**, on C.P.R. and G.N.R., 182 miles s.w. of Winnipeg, 48 miles s. of Brandon, Dom. Ex., G.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotel, Queen's \$2.50. 5 churches, good high school, Land Titles Office, 2 banks, 4 elevators, 1 mill (200 bbls. daily), electric light. A fine wheat-growing district. Summer resort at Lake Max, nearby. Alt. 1,683. Pop. 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick plant, creamery. Write Sec. Treas. Boissevain.

¶ **BRANDON**, on Assiniboine River, 133 miles w. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R., C.N.R. G.N.R. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Prince Edward of C.N.R., Cecil Imperial and 10 others. 16 churches, Brandon College affiliated with McMaster University at Toronto. Ladies' College, business college, Normal School, collegiate institute, 8 public schools, separate school, convent, Ruthenian Training School, Indian Industrial School, Experimental Farm, Land Titles office, general hospital, Provincial Assylum, court house, 10 banks, daily papers, fire department, 28 miles water us, 23 miles rivers, 29 miles granitic sidewalks, electric street railway owned by city, electric light and power plant, central steam heating plant

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.



Area 251,332 sq. miles—larger than Germany, Belgium and Switzerland combined.
Highest altitude, Porcupine Mts., 2,500 ft. Population in 1916, 455,614.

gas and power plant. Industries include flour, oatmeal, gasoline engines, grain grinders, windmills, pumps, fire engines, portable sawing machines, steel plate hot air furnaces, trip hammers, store counters, show cases, school desks, church pews, pulpits, sashes and doors, leather, harness, saddlery, tents, mattresses, lightning rods, fanning mills, corduroy coats, furs, hats, guide belts, bricks, cement blocks, fireworks, lenses for eyeglasses, cigars, butter, cheese, confectionery, ice cream, temperance beverages, etc. Nearly all the important farm implement manufacturers of Canada and the U.S.A. have distributing houses. 20 wholesale houses. Centre of a rich agricultural district, including 289 small towns, villages and hamlets. Pop. (Dom. Census) 5,620 in 1901; 13,839 in 1911; 15,225 in 1916.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Biscuit factory, woollen mills, vegetable canning, and many other lines. Write Commissioner Bd. of Trade.

CARBERRY, on C.P.R. and C.N.R., 28 m. e. of Brandon. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotels, Western, Nelson. 3 churches, public and high schools, 3 banks, elevator, 1 newspaper, 4 livery stables, 2 general stores. Town owns elec. light plant and waterworks system. Good farming district. Alt. 1,258. Pop. *878.

NOTE.—\$30,000 Post Office and Customs House to be erected.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Implement dealers, blacksmiths. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARMAN, on Boyne River and C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.N.R., 58 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel, Starkey \$2.50. 5 churches, high school, opera house, dist. office Man. Govt. telephones, Land Titles office, hospital, 3 banks, fine park. Town owns water, sewerage and electric light systems. 3 elevators, newspaper, creamery, 3 livery stables, sash factory. Alt. 872. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, wire fence factory, brick yard, steam laundry, cement works (large marl deposits 18 miles), paint works, foundry, tile and sewer pipe works. Town offers free sites for factories and exemption from taxes. Write Union Ek.

CARTWRIGHT, on C.P.R., 149 miles from Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel. 3 churches, intermediate school, 3 elevators (85,600 bushels), bank, newspaper, creamery, livery stable, laundry, automobile livery and garage. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Grist mill. Write Clerk of Municipality or Sec. Bd. Trade.

CRYSTAL CITY, on C.P.R., 130 miles s.w. of Winnipeg, on Crystal Creek. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel. Citizens \$2. 4 churches, 2 banks, 5 elevators (171,000 bushels), newspaper, livery stable. Duck

shooting at Rock Lake 12 miles. Alt. 1,513. Pop. 630.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick and cement plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CYPRESS RIVER, on C.P.R. Souris branch, 95 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel. 3 churches, 5 elevators (150,000 bush.), lumber yard, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 1 bank, 1 high school, doctor, 2 general stores, drug store. Alt. 1,232. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—General hardware.

DAUPHIN, on Vermilion River and C.N.R., 178 miles n.w. of Winnipeg. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, King's, Grand View, Hamilton \$1.50, \$2. 7 churches, collegiate and 2 public schools, hospital, 2 opera houses, 4 banks. Town owns elec. light, gravitation water system and sewerage. Flour mill, 6 elevators, 2 machine works, 2 creameries, 2 sash and door factories, warehouse and tanks of Imperial Oils, Ltd., mineral water factory, rink. Good fishing in Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis, big game in Riding Mountain Forest Reserve. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1916, 3,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dauphin has raw material for cereal mills, biscuits, furniture, tannery, glue, binder twine, cheese, brewery, soap, strawboard, pulp, bricks, pickles, packing house. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

DELORAINÉ, on C.N.R., C.P.R., 202 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel, Rivière \$2.50. 5 churches, school, 2 banks, machine shop, gas co., 1 flour mill, 4 elevators, newspaper, 2 garages, 10 stores. Alt. 1,644. Pop. *808. Write Union Bk.

DOMINION CITY, on Rosseau River and C.P.R., 56 miles s. of Winnipeg. Hotel, Queen's \$2.00. 3 churches, 6 roomed consolidated school, opera house, 3 elevators (60,000 bush.), bank, 1 flour mill, telephone, newspaper, 2 liveries, garage and auto livery, restaurant, 3 stores. Alt. 787. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery. Write Municipal Clerk.

ELGIN, on C.N.R., 167 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 restaurants. 1 bank, 5 churches, 2 garages. Alt. 1,530. Pop. 500. Write Can. Bk. of Commerce.

ELKHORN, on C.P.R. main line, 200 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Abundant supply of good water, 8 roomed high school, county court, bank, 3 churches, printing office. Hotel. Manitoba 2 lumber yards, 3 implement agents, 2 livery stables, garage, drug store, municipal telephone, cement sidewalks, agricultural society, skating and curling rink, 3 elevators, 4 general stores. A fine mixed farming district. A.F. & A.M., C.O.F. and I.O.O.F. societies. Race track.

rifle association, lawn tennis and baseball clubs. Alt. 1,630. Pop. 600. Write Sec. Bd. Trade. Elkhorn.

ELM CREEK, on C.P.R. Souris line and branch to Carman, 46 miles w. of Winnipeg. Hotel, Grandview. 3 churches (Ang., Pres. Meth., R.C.), 1 school, 3 elevators (70,000 bush.), 1 bank, livery, garage, curling rink, pool room, laundry, 3 general stores, 3 implement agencies, lumber yard, 2 garages, harness repair, shoe shop, 8 other stores. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Doctor. Write Bk of Hamilton.

EMERSON, on Red River and C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and Soo line. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Russell House, \$3.50, Anglo-American \$2.50. 4 churches, 2 public schools, custom and immigration offices, R.N.W.M. Police barracks, \$37,000 Court House and Town Hall, municipal rink, bank, elevator, farming, dairying and ranching, cement block plant, 2 vulcanizing plants, lumber yard, 2 livery stables, garage, 1 auto livery, 14 stores, newspaper. Alt. 792. Pop. 1,100.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Creamery, garage, elec. light co. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GILBERT PLAINS, on Valley River and Can. Nat. Ry., 198 miles n.w. of Winnipeg. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Govt. phone, long distance, local and rural. Hotels, Commercial, King Edward. 3 churches, consolidated school, brick yard, newspaper, creamery, 2 implement dealers, 2 lumber yards, 3 livery stables, 4 elevators (130,000 bushels), 2 banks. Plan is projected to make an artificial lake for power and picturesque resort. Neighborhood supplies marl, brick clay, spruce, tamarack, poplar. Large cattle and hog industry. Good farming country. Big and small game. Alt. 1,314. Pop. 575.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, Abundant water power available, easily developed. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GIMLI, on Lake Winnipeg, on C.P.R., 56 miles n. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Como. 2 churches (Luth. Unit.), brick school (high and elementary), Govt. telephone, lumber yard, livery stable, drug store, 6 stores, Riverton Fish Co., bakery, park. A growing summer resort. Good bathing and boating. Pop. 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mills, planing mills. Write Postmaster.

GLADSTONE, on C.P.R. and C.N.R., 35 miles from Portage la Prairie. C.N.R. Ex., C.P.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Alhambra, Travelers \$1.50. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., Bapt.), public and high schools, 2 banks, 3 elevators, sash and door factory, flour mill, machine shop, telephone, 2 livery stables, newspaper. Alt. 881. Pop. 782. Write Sec.-Treas., Gladstone.

GLENBORO, on C.P.R., 105 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Leland. 3 churches (Ang., Union, Luth.), high school, 3 elevators (90,000 bushels), telephone, lumber yard, 2 banks, creamery. Alt. 1,231. Pop. 475.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Grist mill. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

GRAND VIEW, on C.N.R. main line, 30 miles w. of Dauphin. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 3 churches, 5 elevators, lumber mill (120,000 ft. per day), machine shop, 2 banks, hotel, intermediate school, \$10,000 theatre, municipal waterworks and sewer system, granolithic sidewalks. Centre of fertile farming district. Duck mountains on north, heavily timbered, chiefly spruce, abounding with game. Alt. 1,431. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Creamery, stave factory, box factory, brick yard. Write Can. Bk of Commerce.

GRENADE, on C.P.R. and Midland div. G.N.R., 70 miles from Winnipeg. Dom. Ex., G.N.W. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.R. Hotels, Queen's, King Edward \$2.50. 6 elevators (103,000 bushels), telephone, lumber yard, newspaper, livery stable, customs and immigration office, 3 churches (Pres., Luth., R.C.). Alt. 829. Pop. 575.

THAMIOTA, on C.P.R. Miniota branch, 50 miles n.w. of Brandon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Boarding house, 6 elevators (162,000 bushels), flour mill, 3 churches, 2 banks, large public school, telephone, acetylene gas for domestic light, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 large stores, 4 implement warehouses. Alt. 1,696. Pop. 565.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Jewelry store, harness maker. Write Union Bk.

HARTNEY, on Souris River and on C.N.R. and C.P.R. Estevan branch, 40 miles from Brandon. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotel, Willard \$2.50. 4 churches, school, 2 banks, opera house, 5 elevators, brick plant, telephone, 2 lumber yards, 2 garages, 3 general repair shops. Seven lakes within 20 miles furnish good goose and duck shooting. Pop. 630.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Development of electric power in Souris River. Write Sec.-Treas. Bd. Trade.

HOLLAND, on C.P.R., 86 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), high school, 5 elevators (330,000 bush.), flour mill, telephone, lumber yard, livery stable, newspaper, 1 bank. Alt. 1,237. Pop. 300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Creamery, elec. light, brick plant, good clay nearby. Write Sec.-Treas. of Victoria Municipality Holland.

KILLARNEY, on C.P.R. Napinka branch, 164 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Leland, Melville. 4 churches, 2 banks, town

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal

hall and opera house, 4 elevators, creamery, 2 liverys, newspaper, restaurant, 1 garage, flour mill, laundry, lumber yard, 1 sash and door factory, 1 machine shop, telephone, electric light and power plant, public and high schools, Govt. Experimental Fruit Farm. An exhibition held here annually. Fine lake here, makes a good summer resort. Good fishing and boating. Alt. 1,625. Pop. over 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES — Creamery, laundry. Write Sec. Bd. Trade

MACGREGOR, on C.P.R., 78 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Deer Station on G.T.P. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant. Hotels, Stanley \$1.50, Grandview \$1.50. 2 churches, public and high school, bank, newspaper, 3 elevators. Pop. 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES — Flour mill brick plant, good hotel, creamery Write Mgr. Merchants Bank.

MANITOU, on C.P.R., 102 miles, s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Hotel, Manitou House \$2.50. 5 churches, public and Normal schools, new \$30,000 consolidated school, county court, opera house, skating and curling rink, acetylene gas for domestic use, cement sidewalks, good fire protection. Agric. society, newspaper, 2 banks, 4 elevators, flour mill, 2 liverys, 2 garages, 2 lumber yards, 5 implement agents, harness shop, 3 general stores and 15 others. Surrounded by rich mixed farming district. Abundant supply of exceptionally pure water at from 10 to 30 feet. Pop. 639.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Oatmeal mill, creamery, aerated water plant, pork packing. Write Sec. Bd. Trade

MELITA, on Souris River and C.P.R., 67 miles from Brandon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Metropolitan, Commercial \$2.50. 4 churches, high school, Land Titles office, 3 parks, one on Souris River used for picnics, 4 elevators (130,000 bush.), flour mill, 2 garages, 2 machine shops, telephone, 2 lumber yards, 2 banks, newspaper, creamery, 3 livery stables, 21 retail stores, electric light. There are strong indications of natural gas. Alt. 1,410. Pop. 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — A milling plant for sale is a money maker for the right man. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MIAMI, 80 miles s.w. of Winnipeg, at foot of Pembina Mts., on Miami-Somerset branch of C.N.R. C.N.R. Ex. and Tel. G.N.W. Govt. telephone. Hotel, Grandview \$1.50 and up. 3 churches, 2 elevators, 1 lumber yard, creamery, several stores, 1 bank, 1 school. Good district for mixed farming. Pop. 400. Write Sec. of Thompson Municipality, Miami.

MINNEBOSA, on Little Saskatchewan River, a div. and terminal point of C.P.R. Minnedosa branch, 79 miles w. of Portage la Prairie. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Tremont \$2.50, Minnedosa \$2.50. 5

churches, hospital, 2 banks, 5 elevators (126,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, electric light, telephone, 1 newspaper, 3 livery stables, 2 garages. Centre of Northern Judicial District. Summer resort with boating, bathing and fishing. Alt. 1,671. Pop. 1,831.

MORDEN, on Cheval Creek, Midland Ry. connecting with G.N.R. to south on C.P.R. 81 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex., G.N. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel, 5 churches and synagogue, large public and high schools, fine post office, 2 banks, electric light plant owned by town, 3 elevators (90,000 bush.), up-to-date creamery, chop mill, flour mill, cement block plant, telephone, 2 lumber yards, 1 newspaper, 3 livery stables, pump factory, court house and jail, \$35,000 Federal Bldgs. completed 1915, veterinary surgeon, garage, hospital (22 beds), Nurses' Home and isolation hospital. Good farming district. Dom. Govt. 320 acre experimental fruit farm nearby. Cement deposits 14 miles distant. Alt. 988. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Dairying and mixed farming. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MORRIS, on C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R. and N.P.R., 40 miles s. of Winnipeg, on Red River. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotel, Commercial \$2.00. 5 churches, school, 1 bank, 4 elevators (120,000 bush.), telephone (largest exchange in Manitoba except Winnipeg), lumber yard, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 machine shops, gas plant, 3 general stores. Surrounded by a rich grain-growing, stock-raising and dairying district, of which less than half is under cultivation. Good land obtainable at \$20 to \$40 per acre. Alt. 773. Pop. 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Beet sugar factory, wholesale distributing warehouse for farm machinery. Write Sec. of Town of Morris.

NAPINKA, on C.P.R. Pembina branch and Estevan and Tilton branch, 60 miles from Brandon. Hotels, Leland, Russell, \$1.50. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), 2 public schools, 4 elevators (122,000 bush.), telephone, newspaper, 1 lumber yard, 2 livery stables, 1 garage, laundry, about 12 stores, 1 bank, machine shop, blacksmith, Ford agency. Pop. 326.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Machine shop. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NEEPAWA, on White Mud River, on C.N.R. (div. pt.), and C.P.R., 61 miles n.w. of Portage la Prairie, 117 miles n.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotels, Hamilton, Algire \$2.50. 4 churches, 2 public schools and collegiate, 4 banks, 2 elevators, C.N.R. terminals and shops, oatmeal mill (300 bbls. capacity), 1 machine shop, brick plant, sash and door factory, creamery, granite works, 2 newspapers, 3 livery stables, 4 garages. Town owns electric light system and waterworks. Big game in Riding Mountains. Centre of a rich

agricultural district. Summer fair of the N.W. Agric. and Art Association is held here. Alt. 1,209. *Pop. (Dom. Census) 1916, 1,851.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES—Steam laundry, cold storage. Town gives free sites and special tax rates to industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NINGA, on C.P.R., 175 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Turtle Mountain \$2. 4 churches, high school, public hall, 4 elevators (127,000 bush.), 1 bank, telephone, newspaper, livery stable. Pop. 300.

OAK LAKE, on C.P.R. main line, 165 m. w. of Winnipeg, 32 m. w. of Brandon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Oakland \$2.50. 4 churches, high school, park and play ground, agricultural grounds and buildings, bank, newspaper, skating and curling rink, cement sidewalks, municipal telephone, 4 elevators (129,000 bush.), flour mill, machine shop, 2 lumber yards, 2 livery stables, 2 implement agents, 3 general stores, 2 hardware stores, drug store and several others, restaurant. A rich mixed farming district. Excellent duck and goose shooting. Lawn tennis club (good shale courts), A.F. & A.M., I.O.O.F. and C.O.O.F. lodges. Exceptionally pure water supply at depths of from 2 to 10 feet. Alt. 1,415. Pop. 600. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PILOT MOUND, on C.P.R., 126 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Queen's \$1.50. 4 grain elevators (188,000 bush.), 3 churches, school, telephone, 2 banks, lumber yard, 12 stores. Alt. 1,551. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, creamery, foundry. Write, Bk of Hamilton.

PLUMAS, on Jordan Creek, on C.N.R. main line, 107 miles w. of Winnipeg, 70 miles from Dauphin. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 boarding houses, 3 churches, \$25,000 consolidated school, park, bank, 2 elevators, 1 livery stable, 1 lumber yard, cement brick plant, feed mill, 3 implement warehouses, blacksmith, 7 stores, 1 newspaper, garage, opera house. Pop. 350. Write Royal Bank.

PLUM COULEE, on C.P.R. and G.N.R. Midland branch, 66 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Queen's, Commercial, 1 church, 1 school, 7 elevators, telephone, lumber yard, 2 livery stables. Alt. 834. Pop. 460.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, flour mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 56 miles w. of Winnipeg, 15 miles s. of Lac Manitoba, with its fisheries, and in season, summer resort and bathing beach. On main lines of four transcontinental railway systems—the C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. and the G.N.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., C.N.R. Ex., G.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W., G.T.P. Hotels, Portage \$3.00, Empire \$2.00, Albion

\$2.00, Rossin (meals only, 50c). 6 banks, County buildings, court house, General Hospital, Home for Incurables, Provincial Training School, Old Folks' Home, Indian School, armoury, drill hall, two country clubs. Industries, grain elevators (7), flour mills (2), bricks (2), lumber yards (2), threshing machines and farm implements (4), structural castings, corrugated iron culverts, automobile garages (3), steel grain bins, oatmeal mills, pumps, sashes and doors, pickle factory. The neighborhood supplies sand and clay for brick and cement blocks and rough wood. City owns up-to-date waterworks, sewerage plant and electric plant. Power supplied at prices according to quantity used. A popular summer resort. The city owns extensive, rich-wooded park lands. Island Park is most attractive. Alt. 854. *Pop. 5,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of strawboard and paper boxes, biscuits, starch, pickles, gasoline engines, automobiles, shoes, knitted goods, pianos, overalls, furniture, canneries, wholesale leather goods. City offers free factory sites adjoining 4 great rys., tax exemption or fixed assessment for 20 years when 15 or more hands are employed. Several large firms have already moved from larger cities and put up substantial buildings here. Others propose doing so at an early date. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Portage la Prairie, for maps, booklets, etc.

RAPID CITY, on Little Saskatchewan River, on C.P.R. (div. pt.), C.N.R. 6 miles n. of Brandon. C.N. Ex. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel. 5 churches, public school, bank. Town owns electric light plant, 4 elevators and 1 warehouse (120,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, newspaper, 2 livery stables, creamery. Three water powers, total estimated 40,000 h.p. Alt. 1,580. Pop. 750.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Oatmeal mill, sash and door factory, laundry. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

RESTON, on C.P.R., 200 miles from Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Boarding house, bank, 1 school, 4 churches, telephone, 4 elevators (112,000 bushels), town electric light plant, 2 livery stables, newspaper, laundry, 2 lumber yards, county court office. Good camping grounds 2 miles distant. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, creamery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

RIVERS, on Little Saskatchewan River, on G.T.P. First div. pt. w. of Winnipeg (142 miles). C.P.R. station at Wheatland (3 miles), on Brandon-Lenore branch. Can. Ex. Tel. G.T.P. 4 churches (Ang., Meth., Pres., Greek-Luth.), consolidated school, town and firehall, agric. fair grounds, Govt. local and long dist. telephone, good water supply, newspaper, bank elevator, lumber yard, auto. livery, Ford Agency, 2 general stores, 2 hardware, 14 others. Important coal supply station for G.T.P. main line. G.T.P.

monthly payroll \$15,000. A rich grain-growing and mixed-farming district. Deposits of sand and gravel. Football, baseball, hockey, tennis and gun clubs. Pop. 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement block plant, flour, oatmeal and grist mills. Hotel. Development of water power on Little Saskatchewan River, 1 mile from town. Write Can. Bank of Commerce.

ROLAND, on C.N.R. and G.N.R. (Midland), 62 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. C.N.R. Ex., G.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel. Commercial \$1.50. 3 churches, high school, 2 banks, 1 lumber yard, 5 grain elevators, 3 farm implement warehouses, restaurant, 8 stores. Alt. 855. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—General store. Write Sec. Treas. Roland.

ROSENFELD, on C.P.R., 57 miles from Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 3 elevators (60,000 bush.), telephone, lumber yard, livery stable, 2 general stores. Write Agent C.P.R.

ROSSBURN, 90 miles from Brandon, on Rossburn branch of C.N.R. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel. Queen's \$1.50. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., Apostolic), 1 school, 3 elevators, 1 bank, 2 implement agents, hardware, harness shop, drug store, 5 general stores, millinery, furniture and undertaker's, lumber yard, 2 livery stables, garage flour mill. Farm lands from \$1. to \$35. Pop. 350.

RUSSELL, on C.P.R. and C.N.R. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. 225 miles n.w. of Winnipeg. Hotels, Queen's, Grand Central. 4 churches, high school, 5 elevators, municipal electric light plant, 2 banks, creamery, 2 lumber yards, picture theatre, veterinary, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 doctors, 1 butcher, 4 general stores, hardware, drug store, 2 garages. Good farming land. Alt. 1,832. Pop. 850.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Oatmeal and flour mill, steam laundry, foundry and machine shop. Write Union Bank.

ST. BONIFACE, on Red River, opposite Winnipeg, on C.P.R., G.T.P., G.N.R. and C.N.R. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W., G.T.P. Electric Railway to Winnipeg. Hotels, Norwood, Quebec, St. Boniface \$1. 4 churches, orphan age, boys' academy, convent. Seat of R.C. Archbishop of Manitoba. 3 public schools, 1 Normal, 2 collegiates, college, seminary, 2 hospitals, Old Folks' Home, 2 newspapers, 5 banks, good water system, electric light and cheap power, brick factory, 5 lumber yards and planing mills, quarry, linseed oil mills, 4 elevators, 2 flour mills, 4 sash and door factories, 2 paint factories, malting, creamery, oil co., tar paper works, ceiling and roofing plant, marble and glass works, Artificial Ice Co., 2 abattoirs, Union Stock Markets. Alt. 756. Pop. 11,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—All industries connected with live stock trade. Abattoirs.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

meat packing, tanneries, etc. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. CLAUDE, on C.P.R., 61 m. s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local and long distance phones. Hotel, school, convent, R.C. church, bank, 2 elevators (66,000 bush.). Distributing station Imperial Oil Co., garage, livery, livery and sales stables, 3 general, 2 other stores, 2 blacksmiths, 3 implements, harness and saddlery, butcher, 2 chopping mills, 2 lumber yards, fuel yard, drug store, cream station.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit, laundry. Write Bk. d'Hochelega.

SELKIRK, on Red River, head of Lake Winnipeg navigation and seat of its fishing industry. Summer resort and industrial suburb of Winnipeg. 22 miles n. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R. and Electric Railway, C.N. Ry. to East Selkirk. Dom. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Merchants, Canada Pacific, 7 churches, 3 schools, 2 banks, newspaper, livery, 2 garages, iron rolling mills and electric steel foundries (employing 350 men), saw and planing mill, box factory, 1 wholesale merchandise, 2 navigation companies, 3 cold storage plants, hydro-electric power. Rate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 8¢ per k.w.h. Government shipyards, dry dock, etc. Splendid agricultural, horticultural and dairying district contiguous to city market. Concentrating transshipment point for Lake Winnipeg fishing industry, handling 7,000,000 lbs. per annum. Receiving point for ores and raw material from Lake. Point of shipment for Rice Lake Gold Fields on Lake Winnipeg. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1916, 3,399.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mill, brick or pottery factory, factories using output of foundries, motor boat factory, match factory, pickle factory, market gardeners and dairying. Special inducements to manufacturers. Write Bruce Campbell, Publicity Commissioner.

SHOAL LAKE, on Shoal Lake, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 171 miles w. of Winnipeg. Hotels, Lakeview, Albion. 4 churches, 2 banks, 4 elevators (170,000 bushels), creamery, cement block plant, telephone, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 auto garages, 2 harness makers, dentist, tailor, machine shop, vulcaniser, 20 stores. Town owns electric light system. Boating, fishing and shooting. A summer resort. Alt. 1,793. Pop. 627.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Oatmeal mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SOMERSET, on C.N.R., at junction of Carman-Virden and Morris-Somerset branches, 87 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel. 4 churches, pul. and high schools, 2 banks, 3 elevators, 3 general stores, implement agent, 2 blacksmiths, druggist, newspaper, cream-

ery, garage, machine shop. A mixed farming and dairying country. Alt. 1,565. Pop. 150.

- * **SOURIS**, on Souris River and C.P.R., 31 miles n.w. of Brandon, div. pt. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, King Edward \$2. 2 banks, 4 churches, 3 elevators, telephone, planing mill, public and high schools, flour mill, show case factory, foundry and machine shop, municipal elec. light plant. Waterworks and sewerage system, a fine natural park with good fishing, boating and safe bathing. C.P.R. shops. Alt. 1,400. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1916, 1,245.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick plant, laundry, vegetable cannery. Write Union Bank.

- * **STONEWALL**, on C.P.R. Arborg br., 21 miles n.w. of Winnipeg. Elec. Ry. to Winnipeg. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Canada Pacific \$2.00, Hudson Bay \$1.25. 4 churches, public school, collegiate institute with agricultural branch, 2 banks, electric light and power plant, 2 elevators, 2 lumber yards, planing mill, 2 stone quarries, 8 lime kilns, newspaper, 2 livery stables, deposits of building stone, lime, gravel and sand. Commercial court and land registration centre. Alt. 826. Pop. 1,300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Market gardening and milk for Winnipeg market. Mixed farming. Write Bk. Hamilton.

- * **SWAN RIVER**, on Swan River, 275 miles n.w. of Winnipeg, div. pt. on C.N.R. Winnipeg-Prince Albert line and terminus of C.N.R. Thunderhill branch. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Commercial \$2. 5 churches, \$25,000 high school, public school, agric. fair grounds, park, fire hall, hospital. Town owns sewerage system. 2 banks, elevator, creamery, machine shop, 4 implement agents, 3 liverys, stock yards, wholesale oil distributing plant. Newspaper, photographer, 4 general, 2 hardware and several other stores, 3 restaurants. Extensive timber limits in vicinity, over 85 million feet cut in 1912. The distributing centre of rich stock-raising, grain-growing and market-gardening district—fall wheat a feature. Big game shooting and fishing. Tennis, baseball, football, hockey and snowshoe clubs. Pop. 850.

NOTE.—C.N.R. are planning large extensions to yards, roundhouse, etc.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Electric light and power plant, 800 h.p. awaiting development. Pottery plant, brick yard, beet sugar industries, wholesale produce and cold storage warehouse, furniture factory, first class gents' furnishing store, good confectionery store, good restaurant, blacksmith shop, machine shop, dentist and good business openings in almost any mercantile line. Write for free pamphlets to Sec. Bd. Trade.

- * **THE PAS**, at junction of Saskatchewan and Opasquia rivers, on C.N.R. Steamers

to local points. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel Opasquia. Hudson Bay Ry. offices. Municipal telephone, light, water and sewerage systems, 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.), public schools, separate Cath. school, community building, jail, hospital, 2 banks, lumber mill (monthly output 5,000,000 ft.) employing 500 men, has its own electric light plant and waterworks. 7 general stores, 13 other. 6 restaurants, newspaper, Dom. Lands agency, Mining Recorder's office, Indian agency, Ind. Res. (500 inhabitants). Neighborhood supplies practically unlimited lumber. Beautiful lake and river scenery, fishing, big and small game. Football, baseball and tennis clubs. Promising discoveries of gold and copper have been made in vicinity. Outfitting point for Beaver Lake and Herb Lake, Schist Lake and Flin Flon Gold Fields. The fur trade in 1916 amounted to \$250,000. Pop. (assessment 1918) 1,250.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Produce merchants, apartment blocks, paper and pulp industry, fish box factory, brick and tile factory, boat and canoe factory, building houses to sell or rent, market gardeners. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

- * **TRANSCONA**, 6 miles e. of Winnipeg, on Can. Govt. Ry., C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.P.; 150 miles of yard trackage. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Royal George, Queen's. 6 churches (Ang., Meth., Pres., R.C., Greek), central and 3 public schools, municipal buildings, firehall, covered rink, theatre, 3 parks, newspaper, telephone, 2 banks. Town owns water system. Electric light supplied by city of Winnipeg. Electric power, domestic rate 1½¢ per k.w.h., industrial 3¢. Industries: Planing mill, tar and chemicals, cartridges, paving blocks. Can. Govt. railway shops and roundhouse employ about 2,000 men; G.T.P. Ry. stores. Good dairying country. Football league (6 teams), baseball, hockey and gun clubs. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1916, 3,357.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Scarcity of workmen's houses. To manufacturers, cheap sites, good shipping facilities, cheap power. Write Sec. of Town.

- * **TREHERNE**, on C.P.R. Souris branch. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 77 miles from Winnipeg. Hotel, Central. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth.), public and high schools, 4 elevators (141,000 bush.), lumber yard, 2 banks, flour mill, electric light, newspaper, restaurant, 10 stores. Natural gas in small quantities. Alt. 1,211. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good hotel, general store. Write Mgr. Bank of Commerce.

- * **TYNDALL**, 29 miles e. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Tyndall. 5 churches, public school. Winnipeg elec. power passes within half-mile of town. Industries, 3 lime and stone quarries, 13 stores. Pop. of Tyndall and Garson, 1,000.

NOTE.—Railway being surveyed to Rice Lake gold fields.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Elevator, Development of more quarries. Write the Postmaster.

• **VIRDEN**, Jct. of C.P.R. main line and Pheasant Hills branch, terminus C.N.R. branch line, 48 miles w. of Brandon Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel Balmoral. 4 churches, collegiate institute, public school, fire hall, hospital, 4 elevators (200,000 bush), 3 banks, 4 machine shops, printing plant and newspaper, creamery, cement works Alt. 1,441. Pop. *1,618

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory, brick and tile plant, apartment house, steam laundry. Free sites and tax exemptions. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WINKLER, on C.P.R. branch line, 74 miles s.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Stanley. Bank, 2 churches (M. B. and Men. Bergthaler), \$12,000 school, 4 elevators, flour mill, telephone, livery stable, auto livery, bank, 3 lumber cos., billiard hall, furniture store, 2 drug stores, printer, 2 blacksmiths, hardware, 6 general stores. Alt. 888. Pop. *458.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Real estate agency, hospital, creamery, laundry, millinery. Write Sec. Treas. of Town.

† **WINNIPEG**, at confluence of Red River and Assiniboine River. Capital of Manitoba, 60 miles n. of U.S. boundary. Incorporated as a city 1874. Hotels, Royal Alexandra \$3 up, Fort Garry \$3 up, Empire \$3 up, Winnipeg, Leland House \$2, St. Regis \$1.50 up, Seymour \$1.50 up, Strathcona \$1.50 up, and many others. On C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P., G.N.R. and N.P. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W., G.T.P. Western headquarters of C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.

Water transportation on Lake Winnipeg and Red River. The largest grain market in the world. The neighborhood supplies wheat and coarse grains, wool, furs, hides, brick clays, glass sands, spruce timber, gypsum, peat, salt, manganese. Civic power, electric, 60,000 h.p. developed, rates from 1¢ per kilowatt. Winnipeg Elec. Ry. has 30,000 h.p. developed and 50,000 h.p. under construction. Winnipeg's wholesale turnover exceeds \$250,000,000 annually, with an enormous mercantile territory under development. Clearing house returns, \$106,956,720 in 1901; \$2,362,731,211 in 1918.

The C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. shops are located here. Winnipeg has 513 factories, annual payroll \$13,000,000, employing over 23,000 hands, including clothing, hats, electrical fixtures, tents, boxes, cement, butter, carriages, cigars, confectionery, wire, flour mills, harness, iron works, jewellery, packing houses, soaps, clothing, wood fixtures, farm traction engines, steam boilers, structural steel works, planing mills, breakfast foods, rolling mills, cabinets, caskets, tanneries, sugar refineries, dye house, pulp mills, cordage, jute goods, beet sugar, implements, hemp fibre, clay products. Value of annual output of manufactured products, \$54,504,000. Building permits for 3 years ending Dec. 31, 1918, \$6,770,400. Pop. (Dom. Census) 215 in 1870; 42,340 in 1901; 136,035 in 1911; 183,595 in 1919.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Factories, foodstuffs, footwear, metal goods, hardware, woodenware, flax, and jute goods, linen mills, agricultural implements and machinery, beet sugar works, chemical works, and all lines of industries; banking, loan companies. Write for free information to Managing Secretary, Board of Trade, Winnipeg, as to manufacturing possibilities in any line of industry.

New Brunswick

County Towns marked †

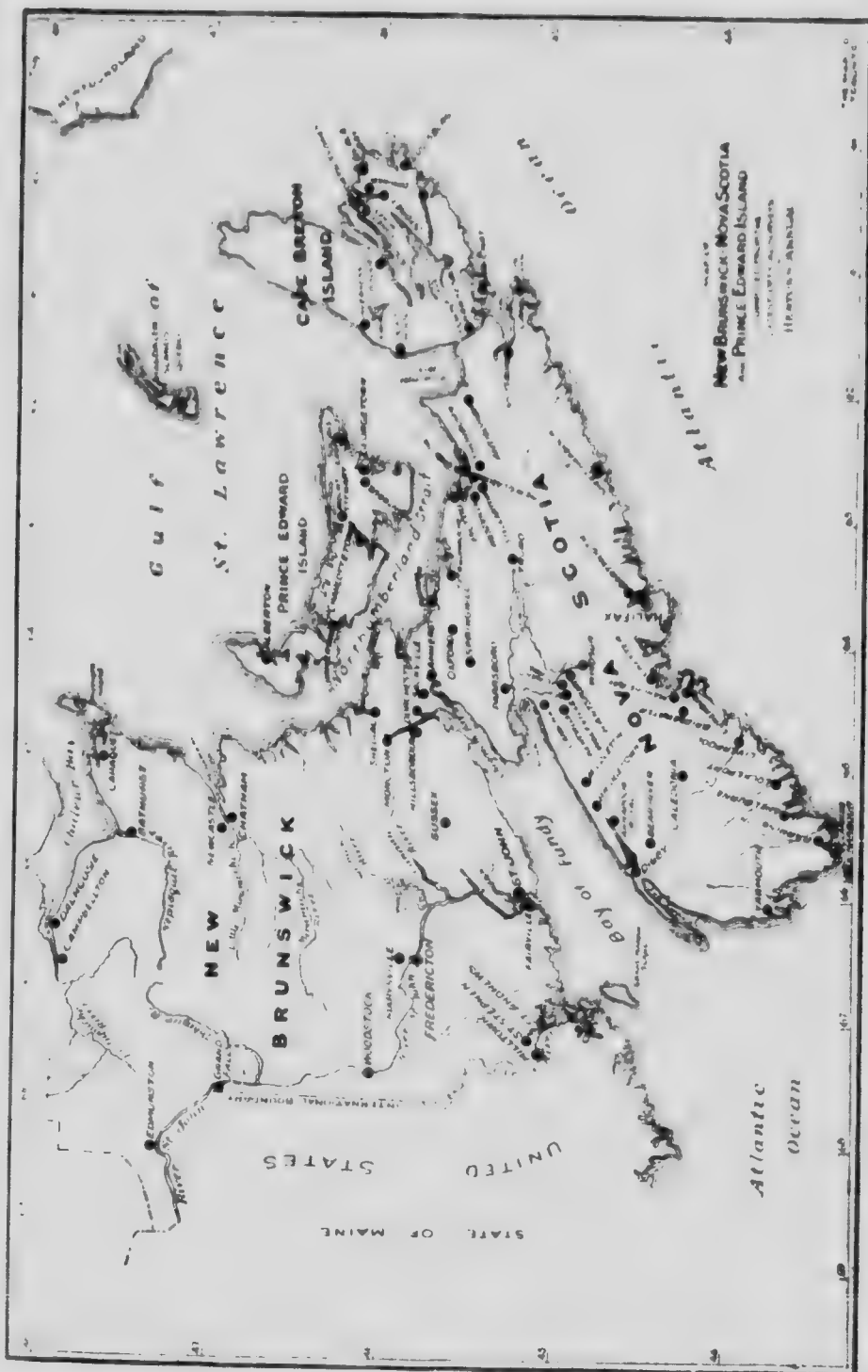
† **BATHURST** (Gloucester Co.), on Can. Govt. Ry.; branch ry. to Caraquet, Shippegan and Tracadie. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, White House \$3, 2 others. 3 banks. Hydro-elec. light and power (private co.). 1 large pulp and paper mill, 4 lumber and shingle mills, brick yard, grist mill, builders' factory. Four rivers flow into Bathurst harbor, of which the Nipisiquit affords especially fine salmon fishing. Moose, caribou, deer and birds within walking distance. A growing summer resort, with numerous summer cottages. Pop. of town and village, 4,000. Alt. 47.9.

NOTE.—Large Catholic college in erection.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture, boot and shoe factory, shipbuilding plant. Write Royal Bank.

† **CAMPBELLTON** (Restigouche Co.), at head of deep water navigation, on Restigouche River. Div. pt. on Can. Govt. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, St. Louis, Florence, Brunswick \$1 to \$2. Intercolonial. 5 churches, grammar and high school, 3 banks. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Elec. power, 500 h.p. available at 10¢ per k.w.h. 5 lumber mills, output 1915, 90 million ft., wood-working factory, foundry and machine shop, 1 brick yard, aerated waters, concrete blocks, 3 shingle mills, 4 wholesale grocers, 3 planing mills, shell factory, shipbuilding. Salmon and trout fishing. Big game hunting. Pop. 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture, abundance of hardwood, pulp mill, carriage and sleigh factory, boot and shoe factory. Special power rates for manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.



Area New Brunswick 27,985 sq. miles; Nova Scotia, 21,428 sq. miles; P.E. Island, 2,184 sq. miles. Highest altitudes—in New Brunswick, Bald Mt., 2,604 ft., in Nova Scotia, Ingonish Mt., 1,392 ft., in P.E. Island, N. Wintshire, 311 ft. Population (census 1911) New Brunswick, 351,889; Nova Scotia, 492,338; P.E. Island, 93,728.

CARAQUET (Gloucester Co.), on Caraque River and Gulf Shore Ry. Tel. G.N.W. 45 miles from Bathurst. Hotels, Chateau, Paulins, Foley's \$1.00. Bank. R.C. church. Industries, 3 lumber mills, 1 flour mill, fishing, 7 lobster canneries, saw mill, tannery. A summer resort. Alt. 81. Pop., 1,500 including upper and lower Caraque. 5,000. Write Parish Clerk.

CHATHAM (Northumberland Co.), on Miramichi River, on Can. Govt. Rys. Steamer connection with river points, 3 boats. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. The chief place on the Gulf coast of New Brunswick, with an excellent harbor, on the Miramichi River. Hotels, Touraine, Adams \$3.00, \$2.50, Bowser's \$2.50, and 4 others. 2 banks, 4 churches (Ang., 2 Pres., Meth.), public schools, college, convent and hospital. Seat of R.C. cathedral. Water, sewerage and fire protection systems, elec. light and power (municipal), good park. Agricultural Exhibition Association buildings and race track. Industries, 2 engine boiler and machine works, pulp mill, 2 pulp block mills, 2 planing mills, 3 lumber mills in town and others in vicinity. Large lumber export trade. Fresh and canned fish exports exceed \$500,000 annually. Salmon, grilse and trout fishing, small and big game hunting. Pop. 6,100.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture factory, boot and shoe factory, tannery. Factory sites near deep water. Low freight rates to coal and limestone deposits, with abundance of wood. Harbor accommodates largest vessels, channel being developed to 25 ft. This is nearest New Brunswick port to Great Britain, being less than 2,200 miles to Queenston. Write the Mayor, Chatham.

DALHOUSIE (Restigouche Co.), on Baie des Chaleurs, at mouth of Restigouche River, on Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Queen's, Inch Arran (summer only) Royal \$3 to \$4. 3 churches, public school and convent, county buildings, 2 banks. Popular marine resort. Industries include 4 lumber and shingle mills, fresh and frozen fish business. The neighborhood is surrounded by spruce, maple, birch, pine and cedar forests. Good fishing and hunting. Fine scenery. The harbor has from 30 to 40 feet of water the whole length opposite the town. Twenty-four feet at wharf, which extends 100 feet from shore. Pop. 1,650.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry and machine shop, woodworking factory, flour mill. No labor unions. Town offers tax exemptions to new industries.

DORCHESTER (Westmorland Co.), a county town on Memramcook River and Can. Govt. Rys., 12 miles from Sackville. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotel, Windsor. Bank, 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), county buildings, gaol. Dominion Penitentiary, elec. light (private co.), good harbor, 8 retail stores. Neighbor-

hood supplies copper, building stones, pulp stones, hay, quantities of spruce. Good farming district. Pop. 900. Write Royal Bank.

EDMUNDSTON (Madawaska Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.P. (div. pt.), Temiscouata Ry. and B. and A. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotel, Kinquettes, New Victoria, Grand Central, Royal Windsor and 4 others. 1 churches, school, convent, 3 banks, shing mill, steam and hydro elec. power, large bleached pulp mill. Municipality owns water and sewerage systems and distributes hydro-elec. light and power. A lumber and farming district. Headquarters for sportsmen; fish and big game abundant. Alt. 463. Pop. 3,100, largely French Canadians.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumbering and woodworking industries, brick yard, pulp mill, foundry. Excellent opening for box factory as hardwood is abundant. 600 h.p. water power awaiting development. Write Royal Bank.

FAIRVILLE (St. John Co.), a suburb of St. John, ½-mile across St. John River, on C.P.R. Electric car to St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotel, Fairville \$1.50. 6 churches, bank, hospital for nervous diseases. Industries, saw and pulp mills, 2 box factories, brush and woodenware factory, brewery, brick yards, 2 bakeries. Municipality owns elec. light, waterworks and sewerage systems. Alt. 103. Pop. 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturing for export, exceptional facilities. Inducements to factories. Write Mgr. Bank of Nova Scotia.

FREDERICTON (York Co.), capital of New Brunswick, on River St. John, on Can. Govt. Rys., C.P.R. and Fredericton & Grand Lake Ry. A steamer tri-weekly from St. John, 84 miles. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Barker House \$3.50, Queen's \$2.50 to \$3.50, Windsor \$2 to \$2.50, York and Long's \$1.00, and others. Seat of Anglican Cathedral. House of Assembly. University of New Brunswick, 160 students; Provincial Normal School, 300 students; high school, business college, Victoria Hospital, Dominion Experimental Station, N.B. Military Hospital. 7 churches, (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Pres., Meth.). Elec. light and power plant owned by private co. Filtered water and modern sewerage system owned by city. 4 banks, park, 5 wholesale houses, 100 retail stores. Industries include grist mill, canoe and motor boat factory, boots and shoes, larrigan and shoepack, woodworking factories, tanneries, lumber mills, farm implements, machine shops, concrete builders' blocks, builders' factory, cotton. Centre of lumbering district. Antimony, tungsten and coal in vicinity. Starting point for sportsmen. Moose country in Queen's Co. reached in 6 hours. Pop. 8,000.

NOTE.—Direct C.N.R. connection with St. John via McGivney Jct. will be completed in 1919.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking industries. Free sites, exemption from taxes and free water offered to new industries. Write the Mayor.

GRAND FALLS (Victoria Co.), at head of navigation on St. John River, on C.P.R. and Can. Govt. Rys., 202 miles from St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels. Curless, Minto, Commercial \$2, Grand Falls \$1.50. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt.), high school and 4 public schools, 2 banks. Town owns water system and distributes hydro-elec. light from Aroostock Falls. Industries, 2 lumber mills, 2 woodworking factories, saw and grist mill, planing mill. The neighborhood supplies lumber and pulpwood. The River St. John falls here 180 ft. Power, 200,000 h.p. can be developed, see Water Powers, p. 323. A fine suspension bridge over the falls. Moose, caribou, deer, bears, are abundant. Alt. 498. Pop. 1,750.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mills, and woodenware factories. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HILLSBOROUGH (Albert Co.), on Petiscodiac River and S. & A. Ry., 15 miles from Moncton. Can. Ex. Hotels, Prince Albert \$3.00, Ward's \$2.50. Chartered bank, 3 churches (Meth., Ang., Bapt.), high school. Industries, plaster mills, carriages, railway machine shops, quarries, natural gas, large deposits of oil and shale, woodworking factory. Pop. 1,205.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of oil and cement. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MARYSVILLE (York Co.), on the Nashwauk River and on Can. Govt. Rys. and spur line of Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal & Ry. Co. from Gibson. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotel 3 miles from Fredericton. 5 churches, high school. Cotton mills employ 700 hands. Elec. light (private co.). Pop. 2,050.

NOTE.—The Canada Cotton Co. are making extensive additions to their plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Labor in cotton mills. Write Agent Can. Govt. Ry.

MILLTOWN (Charlotte Co.), 1 mile from St. Stephen. Industries, colored cotton mills, drugs, grist mill, 1 saw factory. Water power available for manufacturers. Pop. 2,250. Write Town Clerk.

MONCTON (Westmorland Co.), on Petiscodiac, which flows into Bay of Fundy; 30 ft. difference between high and low tide. Headquarters of Can. Govt. Railways, Moncton. Buctouche Ry. and Shepody Navigation Co. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, New Brunswick, American, from \$2.50. 8 churches, 4 schools, 5 banks, 2 parks, golf. Industries include, workshops of Can. Govt. Rys., 3 foundries and machine shops, 2 builders' factories, biscuit factory, marble, underwear, hats and caps, 3 aerated waters, biscuits, barrels, harness and leather factory, mattresses, wire fences, glass works making

lamp chimneys, bottles, etc., grist mill, etc. Elec. light (private co.). Oil and natural gas being developed. 20 wells give over 50 million feet of gas per day. Pop. 16,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Worsted yarn industry, knitted goods, furniture factory. Cheap power, \$7 per h.p. per ann. Natural gas cheap for light, heat or power. Fixed valuation and free water to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NEWCASTLE (Northumberland Co.), on left bank of Miramichi, at head of deep water navigation, on Can. Govt. Rys., 75 miles from Moncton. Steamboat to Chatham, 5 miles; Redbank, Millerton, and other points. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Centre of fishing and hunting district. County seat. Customs port. Hotels, Miramichi, Commercial, Union, Royal, Windsor. 5 churches, academy, and convent, new \$40,000 hospital, 2 banks, 3 wholesale houses. Industries include chairs, 4 saw mills, 2 sash and door factories, 1 farm wagon works. Building wooden ships, 4 large saw mills at Nelson, across the river. Elec. light and artesian water, and sewerage systems owned by municipality. Headquarters for sportsmen, moose hunting and salmon. Good farming district. A steel passenger bridge has been built across the river by the Prov. Government. Pop. 3,100.

NOTE.—A 2 million dollar shipbuilding plant is in course of erection.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mills, tannery, tanning extract, foundry and machine shop, furniture factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SACKVILLE (Westmorland Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. and on N.B. and P.E.I. Ry., at junction with line to Cape Tormentine, connecting with car ferry to Port Borden in P.E.I. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Ford's \$2.50, Brunswick \$2.50, Intercolonial \$2.50. 2 banks. Port of entry. Seat of Mount Allison University (Methodist), 400 students, and Ladies' College, 300. 5 churches, 2 parks. Industries include 2 stove foundries, 3 harness, boot and shoe factories, 2 carriage works, paper boxes, woodworking factory, stone quarries, concrete works, electric light and telephone company, 9-hole golf course. A fertile farming district, supplying spruce, hardwood and hay. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture factory, machine shop, farm implements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. ANDREWS (Charlotte Co.), county town, on Passamaquoddy Bay and St. Croix River, on C.P.R., 126 miles from St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Bank. Daily steamers to St. Stephen and ports in U.S. Hotels, Kennedy, and 4 others. Summer hotels, Algonquin (C.P.R.) and The Inn. Deep harbor, open all the year round, is Atlantic terminus of C.P.R., and can accommodate largest vessels, depth at low

tide 40 to 350 ft. Popular summer resort. Golf links. Fresh and deep sea fishing. Sardines abound. Industries, fish and clam factories, sardine works at Chamcook, employing 300 hands. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Bakery, motor boat construction. Write Town Clerk.

ST. JOHN (St. John Co.), county town and Atlantic port of the Dominion, open summer and winter. On Bay of Fundy at mouth of River St. John. Terminus of Can. Nat. Rys., C.P.R., N.B. Southern Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. *Prior to the war, regular sailings in winter to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Havre, Antwerp, Trieste, South Africa, Australia, and all the year to London, Glasgow, Manchester, West Indies, Boston and intermediate points. Hotels, Royal (Eur. plan) \$2 up, Dufferin \$3, Prince William \$2.50 and \$3.50, Imperial (Eur. plan), Victoria \$3, Clifton \$2 to \$3, Park (Eur. plan) 75c. to \$1.50, Lansdowne \$2, La Tour Apartments \$2 to \$2.50. 44 churches, 2 free public libraries, Y.M.C.A., Seamen's Institute, Provincial Hospital for nervous diseases, tuberculosis, and general hospitals, 4 daily newspapers, 17 banks, 7 theatres, golf, yacht and power boat clubs, Armoury, N.B. Automobile Ass'n., upwards of 500 acres parks and public gardens. Industries include C.P.R. and C.N.R. elevators (2,500,000 bush.), a pulp mill, 12 large saw mills, lime kilns, rolling mills, foundries, engine and boiler works, edge tool works, cotton mills, tannery, woodworking factories, corn mills, brushes and brooms, paper boxes and wooden boxes, cigars, soap, vinegar, confectionery, spice, coffee, fish curing, marble works, paint, fertilizers, boots and shoes, breweries, biscuits, machine and munition plant, large new sugar refining plant, sardine factory, hydrated lime plant, shipbuilding, elec. light (private co.), etc. Exports, 1918-19, \$149,986,167; imports, \$15,702,446; a total trade of \$165,688,613. Total valuations for assessment purposes, 1918, \$48,915,900. St. John is the only city in Canada which owns its own harbor. It was the first Canadian city to be incorporated and the first to adopt Government by a Commission. Pop. 62,520.

*These services are gradually being resumed.

NOTE.—Developments in progress—improvements of harbor and St. John Valley Ry. St. John Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. has contracted with Dom. Govt. to build dry-dock and complete Courtenay Bay developments.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mills. Exceptional facilities for collecting raw material and shipping to Europe and the United States. Factories using hardwood, brick plant, cement works. Lime stations close at hand. Steel shipbuilding. Manufacture of textiles—experts say that St. John has the finest climate in the world for the manufacture of textiles.

Boot and shoe factories—leather is manufactured in St. John and sent to all parts of the Dominion. Wholesale and distributing houses—St. John is the natural distributing centre for Maritime Provinces. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. STEPHEN (Charlotte Co.), at head of tide water on St. Croix River, 80 miles west of St. John, opposite Calais (Me.), 7,000 inhabitants, with which it is connected by a bridge. On C.P.R. and N.B. Southern Ry. Steamers to St. Andrews, St. John, and other local points. Electric railway to Calais and Milltown. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor, Queen's, Johnson's \$2. Nearest Atlantic port to Montreal. Water system from spring owned and operated by town. Hydro-elec. light and power (privately owned), and water power available. 6 churches, schools, custom house, 3 banks, Industries, 2 aerated water factories, "bug death" chemicals, ladies' skirts and wrappers, Ganong's confectionery, "Surprise" soap, bricks, box factory, fertilizer plant, edge tools, carriage factory, woodworking factory and automobile garage, shoe factory. 9-hole golf course. Good hunting and fishing. Alt. 12. Pop. 3,600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Development of fine water power and of Atlantic port. Large harbor, with good anchorage and safe approach, 6 miles distant. Manufacturers of all kinds wanted. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SHEDIAC (Westmorland Co.), on Shediac Bay, Northumberland Strait, 18 miles n.e. of Moncton, Can. Govt. Rys. S.S. connection to Prince Edward Island at Point du 2½ miles. Can. Ex. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Weldon, Royal, Terrace. 4 churches, 2 schools, bank. Town owns water system. Hydro-elec. light by private co. Industries, lumber mills, 2 saw mills, stone quarry, lobster packing. Alt. 47. Pop. 1,500. Write Mgr. Bank of Montreal.

SUSSEX (Kings Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. Am. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Depot, Spruce Lodge \$2.50. 3 banks, 6 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C., Bapt.). Agric. College, Provincial Dairy School, County Grammar School, public school, Provincial Militia Drill Grounds, Armoury and County Exhibition buildings. Town owns water and sewerage systems and park. Lighting plant owned by private co. Industries include refrigerators, wood-working machinery works, 2 butter and cheese factories, paper boxes, foundry, furniture and blacksmith, tannery, cold storage, 2 mineral water factories, weekly and monthly papers. Centre of rich mixed farming district, supplying salt, lime, plaster, coal, lumber. Fishing and hunting. Alt. 69. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sheep raising, fruit growing and dairying. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WOODSTOCK (Carleton Co.), at confluence of St. John and Meduxnekeag River on High bluff, on Can. Govt. Rys. and C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. County seat. Centre of thriving agricultural district. Port of entry. Hotels Carlisle \$2.00 to \$4.00, Aberdeen \$2.50. 3 banks, churches, grammar school, Fisher Memorial school, hospital, Agricultural College, School of Domestic Science. Library, park, municipal water and sewerage system, Hydro-elec. light and power (privately owned). Industries, creamery, 3 foundries, dairy, grist mill, 3

saw mills, pork factory, builders' factory, barrel factory, carding mill, potato products factory, planing mill, carriages, woodworking factory. Large quantities of hemlock, spruce. Fair cedar and hardwood in vicinity, also copper and iron. Good scenery, fishing and hunting nearby. 9-hole golf course. Alt. 134. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furniture plant, chemical plant, tannery, woolen mill. Inducements offered new industries including water at cost, tax exemption for a term of years, guarantee of bonds. Write Sec. Bd Trade

Nova Scotia

County Towns marked ¶ See Map, page 123.

AMHERST (Cumberland Co.) on C.G.R. midway between St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., near Head of Cumberland Basin, on Bay of Fundy. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Hotels, St. Regis \$2.50, Terrace and Amherst. 4 banks, fine hospital, four schools, with up-to-date technical school system, fine circulating public library, daily newspaper, 9 churches, 6 miles paved streets. Industries include, Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., International Engineering Works, Amherst Boot and Shoe Co., Ltd., Amherst Foundry Co., Ltd., Christie Bros. & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of caskets, wholesale dealers in all kinds of undertakers' furnishings; Amherst Woollen Mills, Ltd., Victor Woodworking Co., Ltd., Amherst Pianos, Ltd., The Eastern Tool & Specialty Co., Tingley Granite & Marble Works, The Canada Electric Co., Ltd., Fenwick Coal Co., Maple Leaf Lumber Co., Ltd., Atlantic Lumber Co., Ltd., Brooklyn Lumber Co., Ltd., Sheet Harbor Lumber Co., have their offices here. Country Club with golf course, tennis courts, fine house and grounds; Chignecto Curling Club, Amherst Quoit Club, baseball league with 6 teams, Amherst Military Band, Boy Scout Band, up-to-date fire department with motor chemical. Elec. light (private plant).

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Cheap electric power, rail and water transportation. Write the Mayor.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL (Annapolis Co.), at mouth of Annapolis River on Bay of Fundy, on Dom. Atl. Ry. Steamer to St. John, 63 miles. Dom. Ex. Hotels, Queen's Hillsdale \$2.50, Farmers \$1.50. 2 banks, 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.). County academy, high and public schools, 20-acre park. Industries, planing mills, sash and door factories, wagons, carriages, furniture, shipbuilding, fish curing. Hydro-elec. plant (municipal). Vulcanizing works. Dominion Entomological Laboratory. Exports of lumber, apples, fish and brick. Oldest European settlement north of Florida, founded 1604. First Episcopalian and R.C. churches in N.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

America established here. A famous apple district. Pop. *1,020.

NOTE. — Steel bridge in construction crossing Annapolis River to Granville ferry

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Woodworking factories, bricks, drain pipe and tiles. Write Sec. Bd Trade

ANTIGONISH (Antigonish Co., county town on George's Bay, navigable inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on Can. Govt. Rys., 130 miles from Sydney. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Merrimac \$2.50, Royal George \$2.50. 3 banks. Seat of R.C. bishop and cathedral, St. Francois Xavier College (250 students), St. Bernard's Convent, St. Martha's Hospital, public schools, Ang., Pres. and Bapt. churches. Industries include cheese factories, cold storage plant, creamery, woodworking factory, grist mill. Elec. light (private plant). In vicinity is found oil shale, sulphate of ammonia, gold, iron, plaster rock, hard and soft wood. Salmon, bass, trout and grise fishing. Partridge and geese plentiful. Good roads. Pop., largely Highland Scotch, 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Boot and shoe factory, furniture factory, dairy, woollen mills, beef and pork packing, marble works, flour mill, foundry and repair shop, sheep raising, farming, stock raising, poultry, market gardening. Write Royal Bank.

ARICHAT (Richmond Co.), county town on Isle Madame, 80 miles from Sydney. Steamer to Port Mulgrave, Halifax and Sydney. Hotels, Commercial, Silver Oaks, American \$2. 2 churches (Ang., R.C.), public school, convent, 1 bank. Govt. lobster hatchery, fish curing plant, carding mill, Summer resort. Deep sea fishing. Salmon and trout in nearby lakes. Baths, good boating. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Cranberry culture, fish curing and canning, ice and bait supplies, drug store, large hotel. Sheep raising. Good farm land obtainable at reasonable prices. Prospecting for coal. Inducements offered to new industries. Write Municipal Clerk.

BADDECK (Victoria Co.), on Bras d'Or Lake. Steamer connects with Can. Govt. Rys. at Iona Bank. Tel. Govt. and W.U. Hotels, Bras d'Or, Telegraph \$2.50. 3 churches, county academy, bank. Industries, N.S. Govt. creamery, gypsum quarry. Gold and gypsum mining in the neighborhood. Lakes are salt water without tides or currents. Good yachting, bathing and fishing (cod, trout, salmon). Headquarters Dr. Bell, McCurdy and Baldwin flying machines. Tourist centre. The salmon pools of the Margaree River, 30 miles, are reached by good roads. Trout and grilse fishing nearby. Pop. 1,250.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Plaster of Paris factory, cement factory, summer hotel. Write Town Clerk

BARRINGTON (Shelburne Co.), at head of Barrington Bay, on C.N. Ry., 94 miles from Halifax. Coasting steamers to other N.S. ports. C.N. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Victoria, Barrington House. 1 bank, 4 churches (Meth., Pres., Bapt., Epis.), wireless station. Industries, 2 woollen mills, saw mill, 3 oil clothes factories, lobster packing, fishing. Trout streams and game in season. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cranberry raising, summer hotel, saw mill, peat briquette factory, development of power from Barrington River. Write Municipal Clerk.

BEAR RIVER (Annapolis and Digby Cos.), at head of navigation on Bear River, on Dom. Atl. Ry., 9 miles from Digby. Station $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Weekly freight S.S. to St. John. Hotels, Commercial, Grand Central \$2.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Adv. Meth.), high school and academy, hydro-elec. plant, bank, 6 saw mills, 2 grist mills, 2 threshing mills, monumental and stone works, woodworking plant. Water power. Hard and soft woods abundant. Good trout fishing. Starting point for best moose hunting in the province. Pop. 1,200.

NOTE.—Clarke Bros. are erecting a sulphite mill and developing water power.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking factory, fruit growing. Write Royal Bank.

BRIDGETOWN (Annapolis Co.), at head of navigation on Annapolis River, 115 miles from Halifax, on Dom. Atl. Ry., and C.N. Ry. Steamers to St. John. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Hotel, St. James \$2.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Meth., Pres.), Academy, 2 banks. Industries, larrigan factory, woodworking, cider and vinegar, barrels, hydro-elec. power plant (private). Water power, about 1,000 h.p. available. Pure spring water supplied from North Mountain. An important lumber port. A good summer hotel on Bay of Fundy nearby. Fishing and hunting. A good apple and farming district, thickly settled. Hard and soft woods. Pop. *996.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking and other industries in many lines, good shipping facilities, central position. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

BRIDGEWATER (Lunenburg Co.), at head of navigation on La Have River, on C.N. Ry., 80 miles w. of Halifax. C.N. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Clark's \$2.50, Fairview \$2, Belmont, Eureka \$1.50. 3 banks, 5 churches, high and public schools, general offices and machine shops of the H. & S.W. Ry., 3 saw mills, shipbuilding, roasting mill, 2 planing and 3 shingle mills, carding mills, foundry and tannery, woodworking factory, aerated water, creamery, fruit packing, gasoline engines, granite and marble works. Curling and skating rinks, tennis club, theatre, county agric. exhibition grounds. Town owns elec. light, water and sewerage systems. Annual shipments of lumber, 50 million ft. Large export trade with the U.S., S. America, W. Indies, Gt. Britain, in lumber, pulpwood, bark, etc. Central point for salmon and trout fishing, and woodcock, grouse, duck and moose hunting. Fine canoeing, boating and scenery. Apple growing in surrounding district on the increase. Gold found in district. Pop. 2,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry and machine shop, boots and shoes, garage, tannery, fruit canning, pickles, etc., larrigans, boat building, fertilizers, furniture and specialized woodworking factories. No unions. Considerable water powers nearby. Town offers concessions to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CALEDONIA (Queen's Co.), on C.N. Ry., 36 miles from Bridgewater. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Alton \$2, Freeman \$2. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Meth.), graded school. Industries, gold mining, pulp mill, lumbering, farming, apple culture. An important lumbering point and gateway to a fine hunting and fishing district, including Lake Rossignol, the Medway, Mersey and Kejimikujik Rivers and numerous lakes. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Any form of wood working, abundant raw material and water powers. Write Sec. N. Queens Bd. Trade, Caledonia.

CANNING (Kings Co.), on the Habitant River, 2 miles from its mouth, in the Basin of Minas. On Dom. Atl. Ry., 70 miles from Halifax. Steamer to St. John and Minas Basin points. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotel, Waverly \$2. Bank, 3 churches (Ang., Bapt., Meth.), school, 2 saw mills, edge tool factory, barrel factory, sash and door factory, 6 fruit warehouses, shipbuilding, water system with gravity pressure. A favorite seaside and residential resort on the Minas Basin; 12 miles by water from Cape Blomidon, famous for its amethysts, the gateway from the Bay of Fundy into Minas Basin. Pop. of town 690; of Cornwallis Valley, 15,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Tourist hotel, tannery, factories in various lines, dry

goods, shoemaker, tailor, fruit growing, mixed farming, good bargains in purchase of farm lands. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CANSO (Guysboro Co.), on Chedabucto Bay, 25 miles from Can. Govt. Rys. at Mulgrave, to which steamers run daily except Sundays. 2 hotels, 4 churches, school, bank. Headquarters of the Commercial Cable Co. 18 ocean cables are landed in this vicinity. Industries include fishing, lobster canning, drying and smoking fish, fish oil, cold storage, fertilizer works, fish glue factory, 1 wholesale store, 16 retail. Municipal elec. plant. Pop. *1,617. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CHESTER (Lunenburg Co.), on Chester Bay, at head of Mahone Bay, which is studded with islands, on C.N. Ry., 45 miles s.w. of Halifax. C.N. Ex. Hotels. Hackmatack Inn, Lovett, Columbia, Mitchell. Bank, 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Bapt., Luth.), grammar school, lobster packing, marine engine factory. A charming summer resort, good yachting, motor boating, tuna fishing in the bay, good trout and fair salmon fishing, golf and tennis, lovely scenery. Pop. 800 in winter, 1,200 in summer.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shipbuilding. Write Municipal Clerk.

CLARKE'S HARBOR (Shelburne Co.), on Cape Sable Island. Ferry from Barrington Passage, 1 mile. Steamboat connections with Yarmouth. Hotel, Sea View. 2 churches, school. Industries, fishing and lobster packing. Pop. 1,500. Write Royal Bank.

DARTMOUTH (Halifax Co.), on Halifax Harbor. 15-minute ferry service to Halifax (1 mile). On C.G.R. for Windsor Junction and Musquodoboit. 2 hotels, 7 churches, 2 banks, fine modern brick public schools, park, golf course. Industries include Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., refinery, sugar refinery, cordage works, spice, chocolate, and soap factory, lumber mills, rolling mills, skate and bolt factory, cornmeal mills, boiler works marine railway, foundries, carbonic acid gas plant, 2 wooden shipbuilding yards, fish company, several garages, weekly paper. Hydro-elec. plant (municipal and private). Beautiful lake scenery within town limits. Fine beach with good boating and bathing nearby. Pop. 8,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Ideal sites for wooden and steel shipbuilding. Many manufacturing sites available. Splendid opening for hotel or up-to-date boarding house. It is understood that the Imperial Oil Ltd., will largely increase their refinery output, and that the C.G.R., will effect improvements in present line. Write Royal Bank.

DIGBY (Digby Co.), on Digby Basin, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, and on Dom. Atl. Ry., 150 miles w. of Halifax. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Daily steamer to and from St. John, N.B. Hotels, Winchesters, Waverly, McKinnon Cafe; sum-

mer hotels, The Pines, Lour Lodge, and 5 others \$2.50 up. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), county academy, 2 banks. Industries include woodworking factory, box factory, branch of Maritime Fish Corp'n, 4 fish-curing establishments. Elec. light (private co.). Fine sheep-raising country. Good fishing and shooting. A charming summer resort. 9-hole golf course. Good water supply. Standing pop., 1,500; summer pop., 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Barrel factory, brick making, woodworking factory, boot and shoe factory, knitting factory, kitchen gardening and chicken raising for tourist trade. Excellent shipping facilities and an open port at all seasons. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

DOMINION (Cape Breton Co.), 137 miles from Sydney, on Sydney & Louisburg Ry., electric railway to Sydney. Bridgeport, Glace Bay. Can. Ex. Hotel, McNeil \$1. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth.), 3 schools, nurseries, theatre, collieries of Dom Coal & Steel Co., electric light plant, water system. A summer resort with good fishing. Pop. *2,589.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Market gardening. Write Town Clerk.

GABAROUSE (Cape Breton Co.). Tel., Ex. and Ry. connection at Louisburg. Small steamer in summer to Louisburg. Industries, fishing, lobster packing. Pop. 1,700.

GLACE BAY (Cape Breton Co.), on Glace Bay, on Sydney and Louisburg Ry., Electric Ry. to Sydney, 14 miles. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Marconi wireless station. Freight steamer to Halifax. 2 hotels, 2 hospitals, 12 churches, synagogue, 12 schools, 1 high school, mining school, municipal electric light and water systems, 4 banks. Centre of Dominion Coal Co.'s properties, which pay average wages of \$500,000 a month. 10,000 miners employed, output 5,000,000 tons. Industries include mining, fishing, machine works, woodworking factory, and railway offices of S. & L. Ry., newspaper. A coal shipping harbor. Surrounded by rich farming district. Pop. 18,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cold storage plants, wholesale grocery house. Write Royal Bank.

GRAND PRÉ (King's Co.), on Dom. Atl. Ry., 15 miles from Windsor, separated from Minas Basin by the Grand Pré Dyke and Long Island. Famous as the scene of Longfellow's Evangeline. In 1775 several hundred Acadians were gathered here to be transported. Two churches, a few stores. There are many interesting relics. Pop. about 400, mostly farmers.

GUYSBORO (Guysboro Co.), at the head of Chedabucto Bay, 120 miles from Halifax. Daily steamer to Mulgrave, connecting with Can. Govt. Rys., weekly steamer to Halifax. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Grant's, McDonald's \$2.50. 4 churches

(Meth., Epis., R.C., Bapt.), bank. Fishing and lumber industries, large quantities of hardwood and spruce in surrounding district. Good farming country. 100 h.p. water power available. Gateway to good moose and bear hunting district. Fine scenery, good bathing, boating, fishing and hunting. Pop. 1,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Barrel and box factory, furniture factory. Good hotel badly needed. Write Royal Bank.

HALIFAX (Halifax Co.), capital of Nova Scotia, founded in 1749. Terminus of Can. Govt. Rys., C.N.R., C.P.R., Dom. Atl. Ry., Halifax & Eastern Ry. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., & Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Halifax, Queen, King Edward, Waverly. Seat of Prov. Parliament buildings and Govt. house, Dalhousie College, over 400 students, 2 convents, Theological College, Halifax Medical College, N.S. Free Government Technical College 42 churches, fine public gardens. A magnificent harbor. Important naval station and winter port. Industries, about 80 factories, including steel shipbuilding, iron foundries, breweries, distilleries, sugar refining, machinery, agricultural implements, cotton and woollen goods, paper, musical instruments, gunpowder, tobacco, soap, candles, paints, chocolates, spices. Sugar refinery (4,200 bbls. daily, the largest in Canada). Elec. plant (private co.). Exports, 1917, \$141,582,170—apples, hay, potatoes, lumber, etc. Bank clearings in 1917, \$151,872,752. Value of manufactured products in 1914, including fish, fish products, etc., \$21,730,000. An attractive tourist centre. Fine scenery, 2 golf clubs, fishing, bathing, boating, etc. Pop. 58,000 (local directory).

NOTE.—The Dominion Government is expending over 30 million dollars in the construction of new terminals, which will make Halifax one of the best equipped ports in the world. The total area used will be 250½ acres. Halifax is 616 miles nearer Liverpool than New York, and only 599 miles from New York. Ocean vessels from Liverpool to New York could make Halifax a port of call and lose only a few hours.

NOTE.—The French Cable Co. is building warehouses and piers to cost \$200,000. At Eastern Passage the Imperial Oil Co. is building a \$2,000,000 refinery and plant. Halifax Shipbuilders, Ltd., erecting a \$6,000,000 plant. On December 6, 1917, by explosion of munition ship "Mont Blanc," 2,000 persons were killed, 1,000 dwellings destroyed, 800 partly demolished. \$21,000,000 subscribed is being spent in rebuilding.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Woodworking plant, brush factory, furniture factory, shirt and collar factory, tobacco factory, 4,000 h.p. electric power to be developed within 20 miles. Inducements offered on application. Market gardening and many occupations for a man with small capital. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HANTSPORT (Hants Co.), on Dom. Atl. Ry., 52 miles from Halifax, on Avon River, flowing into Basin of Minas. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Hantsport \$2.00, Evangeline \$2.00, American \$1.00. 4 churches, high school, bank. Industries include graving blocks, fruit boxes, baskets, barrels, farming implements, candy, shipbuilding, municipal elec. plant, water and sewerage systems. Elec. light. Large gypsum deposits. A great hay district. Pop. *686. Write Town Clerk.

INVERNESS (Inverness Co., C.B.), on Big River and on Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. line, 150 miles from Sydney, 61 miles from Point Tupper. Can. Ex. Hotels, Imperial, Grand Central, Inverness. 2 churches, (Pres., R.C.), 4 public schools, race track and exhibition grounds, bank, colliery of Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. Elec. light (private co.). A fine bathing beach. Deep sea fishing. Picturesque scenery, salmon and trout fishing in the Margaree District, 18 miles. Gypsum and fire clay found in vicinity. Pop. 3,500.

NOTE.—Harbour being improved by Dominion Govt.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fishing business. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

KENTVILLE (King's Co.) county town. Headquarters of Dom. Atl. Ry. Business centre of Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Aberdeen \$3, American, Lyons. 5 churches, public schools and county academy, 2 banks, Government Experimental Farm, militia camp, Provincial Sanitarium. Town owns water, sewerage system, elec. light and power. Industries, carriages, gasoline engines, foundry milling machinery, 2 saw mills, woodworking and barrel factory, 2 newspapers, 2 wholesale houses, 35 retail stores, salmon fishing. Pop. *2,304.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures of supplies for fruit growers and dairy utensils, fruit canneries, building houses to rent. Dairying, fruit growing, cold storage, cider factory. Electric power being developed on Gasperaux River, 4 miles distant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LIVERPOOL (Queen's Co.), county town, at mouth of the River Mersey, 80 miles s.w. of Halifax, on Halifax & S.W. Ry. C.N. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Mersey \$3.00, Elmwood, Daniels, Manchester. 5 churches, county academy, 2 banks. Elec. light and power controlled by town. Industries, 2 iron foundries, machine shop, gasoline engines, granite works, shipbuilding, grist mill, pulp mill, paper mill, saw mill, woodworking plant, carriage factory, marine railway, large fish cold storage plant. A trade in lumber and fish. A good harbor. Centre of good fishing and hunting district. Pop. *2,109.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cold storage, tannery, timber lands. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

* Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

LOCKEPORT (Shelburne Co.), on Locke's Island, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 40 miles from Liverpool, N.S., on C.N. Ry. C.N. Ex. Town owns steam ferry, connecting town with station. Hotels, New Hillcrest, Sea View \$1.50. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), 2 schools, bank. Lobster factory, boneless fish factory, cold storage, glue factory, fish cannery, shipbuilding, fertilizer factory. Large fish trade with West Indies. Swordfish caught here with harpoon. Good tuna fishing. A fine beach. Pop. *850.

NOTE.—Concrete smoke house for curing, large fish cannery.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boat building, cooperage, summer hotel, manufacture of oil clothing. Write the Mayor.

LOUISBURG (Cape Breton Co.), delightfully situated on a magnificent harbor. Terminus of the S. & L. Ry., 25 miles from Sydney. Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Marconi wireless station. Hotels, Crowdis, Townsend, Louisburg. Bank, 5 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth., Bapt.). Industries, water, and electric power co., lobster packing, fish curing, deep sea fishing, lumbering, etc. The harbor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, is open all the year. Winter port for Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and other industries at Sydney. Many lakes and streams afford trout fishing, fine yachting. Hundreds annually visit the old fortifications. Pop. *1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fishing and fish curing, shipbuilding and iron manufactures of all kinds. Pulp and lumber mills, sash and door factory. Fine site for high explosives, 1 mile distant, with 1,000 acres. Cheap power and coal. Good facilities for water transportation. 4 miles water frontage for docks. Nearest port on the continent to the outside world. Inducements on application. Write the Mayor.

LUNenburg (Lunenburg Co.), on C.N.R., 70 miles from Halifax. C.N. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Queen's \$2.25, King's \$2. 2 banks, 6 churches (Ang., Pres., Bapt., R.C., Meth., S.A.), county academy and public school, park, shipbuilding, cooperages, iron foundry, stove foundry, 2 machine shops, gasoline engines, sail making, block making, blacksmith shops. Water and sewerage systems owned by town. Hydro-elec. plant (private co.). Beautiful scenery, boating, fishing and shooting. A fishing fleet of one hundred and fifty vessels employs about 2,700 men. Average annual catch about 500,000 quintals. A large established trade with U.S. and West Indies, and growing trade with Western Canada. A good harbor with 22 ft. at low water. Pop. about 2,681.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking plant, shipbuilding, sailors, deep sea, coast and bank fishermen, common laborers domestics. Factory sites available. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MAHONE BAY (Lunenburg Co.), on Halifax & S.W. Ry., 7 miles from Lunenburg. Steamer to Halifax, 45 miles. C.N. Ex. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Royal \$2, Aberdeen \$2.00. Bank, 5 churches (Ang., Pres., Luth., Bapt., Meth.), high school. Industries, block and oar factory, carriages, tannery, sprayers, sash and door factory, cement pipes, Hydro-elec. plant (municipal), shipbuilding, yachts and small boats. Hard and soft woods, gold, tin and manganese found in neighborhood. Fine scenery. Moose, partridge and woodcock hunting, salmon, trout and deep-sea fishing. Pop. 1,600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture and woodworking factories. Fish packing, brick yards, gold mining, shipbuilding. Write Town Clerk.

MIDDLETON (Annapolis Co.), at junction of Dom. Atl. Ry., C.N.R., in the Annapolis Valley. C.N. Ex. Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, American, Central. 2 banks, Macdonald school. 4 churches, a fine water system, continuous telephone, light and power service. Industries, concrete products, stone works, medicine factory, apple evaporator, wood-working factory. Good fishing and hunting. Hydro-elec. plant (municipal). Granite quarries and Spa medicinal springs, iron mines and fine orchards nearby. Pop. 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Orchard dairy and poultry farming, creamery, vegetable evaporator, factory using hard woods, hotel, bottling local medicinal waters. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NEW GLASGOW (Pictou Co.), on the East River and Can. Govt. Rys. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Branch of C.G.R.'s for shipping coal runs to Pictou Landing. Trams to Stellarton, Westville and Trenton. Hotels, Norfolk, Vendome \$3, Parker \$1.25 to \$2. 3 banks, daily newspaper, Aberdeen Hospital. Site of head offices, shipbuilding yards, rolling mills, forges and finishing department of the N.S. Steel and Coal Co. and the Eastern Car Co., building all types of steel and wooden freight cars (3,500 hands). Eastern Steel Co., The Maritime Bridge Co., I. Matheson & Co., McNeil Machine & Motor Co., and Canada Tool & Specialty Co., Standard Clay Products. Other industries: Wooden ships, mining tools, glass, harrows, tools, bricks, mineral waters, saw mills, planing mill, foundry, steel and wire fencing, electric works, woodworking factory, drain pipes, clay products, meal and chopped feed mill. Neighborhood supplies coal, limestone, iron ore, hardwood and spruce. Pop. 9,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shipbuilding, steel and iron industries, furniture factory. Cheap water and tax exemption to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NORTH SYDNEY (Cape Breton Co.) on Can. Nat. Ry. at the entrance of Sydney Harbor, 15 miles from Sydney. Cable

offices of the W. Union. Tel. W.U. and C.P.R. Dom. and Can. Ex. Steamers to Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Miq. Local boats to Bras d'Or Lakes and North Victoria shore points. Elec. light, elec. trams, 5 churches, gen. hospital, 2 banks. Industries, coal mining, French and British deep sea fishing and trawlers headquarters, granite and marble works, heavy machine and boiler works, stove foundry, fish drying and smoking plant, marine slip for ship repairing, wireless station, seaplane station, seal and cod oil refining plant, coal shipping piers of N.S. Steel & Coal Co. Fine harbour. Pop. 6,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturing of boots and shoes, mining tools, furniture, shipbuilding (steel and wood), cold storage for fish, fish reduction plant, lime stone fertilizer, ship repairing on large scale, general merchants. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, North Sydney, N.S.

OXFORD (Cumberland Co.), on River Philip and Can. Govt. Rys. Hotel, Dufferin \$2.00. 4 churches, 1 primary school, 1 academy, 1 bank. Industries include woollen mills, furniture factory, foundry and machine shops, builders' supplies grist mill, excelsior plant, tripoli works. Hydro-elec. light and water systems privately owned. Annual lumber shipment, 10,000,000 ft. Salmon and trout fishing. Moose and bear hunting. Fine scenery. Pop. *1,449.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Tannery, boot factory, pork-packing factory. Elec. power, \$25 per h.p. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PARRSBORO (Cumberland Co.), on Basin of Minas, on Cumberland R. & Coal Co. Ry. Steamer connects at Wolfville and Kingsport with D.A. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Am. Ex. Tel. W.U. 2 banks. Hotels, Evangeline, Grand Central, Cumberland \$2. 5 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Bapt., Meth.), graded school and high school. A coal shipping point. Town owns elec. light and waterworks. Industries include larrigans, woodworking factories, blocks for repairing vessels, shipbuilding yards. Large exports of lumber and coal. A sportsman's resort. Fine fishing, big and small game hunting. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking plant, foundry and furniture factory, tool handle factory, tannery. Development of coal areas. Write Town Clerk.

PICTOU (Pictou Co.), on Pictou Harbor, Northumberland Strait, on Can. Govt. Rys., 113 miles from Halifax. Steamers daily to Charlottetown, tri-weekly to Murray Harbor, Georgetown and Souris, P.E.I.; weekly to northern Cape Breton ports; bi-weekly to Magdalen Islands and Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Wallace, Stanley, Aberdeen. 2 banks, 8 churches, seat of Pictou Academy (founded 1816). Industries include flour and feed mill, woodworking, biscuits and candy, foundry, marine railway, municipal elec. plant. A

seaside resort, good fishing, fair hunting. Neighborhood supplies coal, freestone lumber, farm and orchard products. Pop. *3,179.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick works (local supply is insufficient for coal mines nearby), barrel and shook factory to supply local fisheries and factories. Write Royal Bank.

PORT HAWKESBURY (Inverness Co.), 90 miles from Sydney, on Can. Govt. Rys. and Inverness R. & Coal Co. Ry. Steamship connections with Arichat, Canso, Guysboro and Inverness. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotel, Farquhar, \$2 to \$2.50. 4 churches (R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), public school, bank, boat building, fish freezing, smoking and canning. Fine scenery. Duck and goose shooting. Pop. *684.

NOTE.—In construction, 2 lobster factories, fertilizer plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shoe factory, broom and brush factory, door and sash factory, candy factory. Write Royal Bank.

PORT HOOD (Inverness Co.), county town, on w. coast of Cape Breton I., 130 miles from Sydney, on Inv. Ry. & Coal Co., connecting with Can. Govt. Rys. at Mulgrave. Steamers to P.E.I., Halifax, Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Eastern Harbour. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotel, MacDonnell. Bank, 3 churches (R.C., Pres., Meth.), public school, county academy, convent, court house, 1 newspaper ("Port Hood Greetings"). Fine scenery. Sea and inland fishing. Deposits of iron ore, coal. Port Hood Collieries, Ltd., employ about 70 men. Pop. about 1,000. Write Bank of Montreal.

PUGWASH (Cumberland Co.), on the Northumberland Straits and Can. Govt. Rys. br. line, 38 miles from Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 3 hotels, 5 churches, high and public schools, 2 woodworking factories, tannery, flour and lath mill, brick plant, can factory, several lobster plants, smoked fish plants, large lumber export trade. Fine boating and bathing. A favorite summer resort, good agricultural district. Pop. 700. Write the Postmaster.

SHEET HARBOR (Halifax Co.), an inlet of Atlantic. Station on Can. Govt. Rys. at Stewart, 30 miles, end of rail from Dartmouth. Steamers to Halifax, 40 miles. Hotels, McPhee's \$1.50, Conrad's \$1.00. Industries, lumber mills, gold mining, wooden shipbuilding. Salmon trout and moose abundant. Pop. 900.

NOTE.—Two large lumber properties for sale.

SHELBURNE (Shelburne Co.), county town, on Roseway River and Shelburne Harbor, 162 miles from Halifax, 165 miles from St. John, N.B., on C.N.R. C.N. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Atlantic, Shelburne \$2.50. Bank, 7 churches, county academy, 4 ship yards, 7 boat building establishments, 2 monument works, lath and stave

mill, planing mill, granite quarry, canning factory, carding mill, cooper, Municipal hydro-elec. light plant. A fine land-locked harbor with \$40,000 wharf and warehouse. 5 other private wharves. Lake and stream fishing, bear and moose shooting nearby. Pop. 1,550.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Bank fishing, fish and lobster packing, fruit growing, pulp mill, paper mill, bait freezer, summer hotel, woodworking factory, spts., furniture, boxes, all kinds of hardwood products. Neighborhood supplies spruce, pine, hemlock, oak and birch. Elec. power at \$20 per h.p. per ann. Water power, 1,000 h.p. available. Town offers new industries free light, water and tax exemption. Write the Mayor.

SPRINGHILL (Cumberland Co.), on Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. Ry. 5 miles from Springhill Jct., on C.G.R. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Royal and Carlton. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), 3 schools, 2 banks, hospital, aerated waters, electric light co., 2 coal mines, annual output 400,000 tons, good water, cheap coal. Pop. 3,000. Write Manager Royal Bank.

STELLARTON (Pictou Co.), on East River 2 miles from New Glasgow. Can. Govt. Rys. Junction. Electric tram to growing towns on each side. Can. Ex. Tel. W.U., Hotel, Ora. Bank, 5 churches (Ang., R.C., 2 Pres., Meth.), 2 parks, athletic grounds. Town has water and sewerage systems. Industries, coal mining, carriage factory, creamery (output 7,000 lbs. per week), C.G.R. repair shops and works, 2 wood-working factories, distributing point for the International Harvester Co., N.S. Carriage Co., 2 electric light and power plants, baking factory. Centre of a coal mining and industrial district. Here is situated the thickest known seam of coal in the world, 37 ft. Pop. 4,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturing or industrial plants, etc., etc. Any quantity of coal is at hand, and N.S. Steel Co. Works about 3 miles distant, where stock can be procured at short notice. Unexcelled facilities for shipping. Iron ore areas and timber lands (chiefly spruce and hemlock) in adjacent territory. Clay for brick making. Good hotel wanted. Write Town Clerk.

SYDNEY (Cape Breton Co.), on Sydney Harbor, 2,240 miles from Liverpool, 728 from Montreal, 276 miles from Halifax. Terminus E. division Can. Govt. Rys. Terminus Sydney and Louisburg Ry. Elec. Ry., 35 miles long, to Glace Bay, Bridgeport and Reserve, and other mining towns. Steamer connection with Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Bras d'Or Lakes and Cape Breton ports. Bunker port for many ocean lines. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U., and Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. Hotels, Sydney \$3.00, Fowler House \$2.50, Vidal \$2.00. 18 churches, 11 common schools, high

school and school of science. Elec. light by private co. Water and sewerage system, costing \$650,000, owned by city. Coal cheap. Electric power sold by Light Co. at 4c. to 11c. per k.w.h. 5 banks. Chief industry Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., plant costing \$35,000,000, employing 4,000 men. Other industries, tar and by-products, roofing materials, slag cement, pressed bricks, slag fertilizer, iron castings, sheet metal goods, structural steel, woodworking mills, boat builders, bread, grist and carding mill, bottling works, cigars, marble works, 19 wholesale houses selling groceries, meats and produce, 300 retail stores. Centre of large coal field. Other minerals, iron, gypsum, fire clay, marble, limestone, dolomite, and silica. Forests contain spruce, fir, hemlock, beech, maple and birch of medium size. Special demand for garden truck and dairy produce. Beautiful lake and river scenery, golf, excellent fishing and shooting. Pop. 25,000.

NOTE.—Large additions being made to steel plant, including by-product coke ovens, capacity 1,600 tons coke daily, also plate rolling mills, capacity 150,000 tons per annum. Large milling plant being established.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Any industry manufacturing from iron and steel, steel shipbuilding, steel cars, flour mills, tannery, shoe factory, soap factory, glass works, woollen mills, clothing factory, hat manufacturing, building houses. City offers liberal inducements to new industries. Write Sec. Sydney Bd. Trade.

SYDNEY MINES (Cape Breton Co.), on Sydney Harbor. On Can. Govt. Rys., and N.S. Steel and Coal Co. Ry. to M. Sydney, 3 miles. Hotel, King Edward \$2.00. 2 banks, Royal and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. employ 4,300 men to operate collieries and brick yard. Blast furnace, 5 open hearth furnaces, steel compression plant, foundries and machine shops. Yearly output of coal, 900,000 tons. Pop. (local census 1916) 9,054.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, brick yard, tanneries, woollen mills, industries subsidiary to iron and steel, market gardening. Hydro-elec. plant (private co.). Town offers exemption from taxes. Water free, or at special rates. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TATAMAGOUCHE (Colchester Co.), on Northumberland Strait, on Can. Govt. Rys., 34 miles s.w. of Pictou. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Hotel, Stirling \$2.00. Bank, 1 church (Pres.). Sash and door factory. Pop. (village and dist.) 1,500. Write Mgr. Bank of Nova Scotia.

THORBURN (Pictou Co.), on C.G. Rys. branch from Newcastle. Hotel, Thorburn. Collieries of Acadia Coal Co. Pop. 1,750.

TRURO (Colchester Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. and Dom. Atlantic. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. On Salmon River,

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

61 miles from Halifax and about 2 miles from head of Cobequid Bay, on Bay of Fundy. Founded in 1761. 3 banks, 8 schools, 9 churches. Hotels, Stanley House, Learmont \$3.00, Carvell Hall and Royal \$2.50. A railway centre. Seat of Colchester County Academy, Provincial Normal College, and Nova Scotia College of Agriculture. Industries include knitting mills, condensed milk and coffee, shirts, explosive shells, hats and caps, feed mill, mattresses, woodworking, aerated waters. City owns water, sewerage and lighting systems. Fire protection. Athletic and golf grounds. 1,000-acre park nearby. A fine agricultural district. The neighborhood supplies lumber, iron and coal. Pop. 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Glove, overall, furniture, foundry, machine shop, boot and shoe factory. Liberal concessions to new industries. Write H. McDougall, Town Clerk.

WESTVILLE (Pictou Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys., 5 miles from New Glasgow. Trains to New Glasgow, Stellarton and Trenton. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Arlington, Westville. Bank, 5 churches, 3 schools. Industries include coal mining, bricks, terra cotta bricks, woodworking, saw mills. Neighborhood supplies coal, fire clay, lumber, farm products. Fishing and hunting. Pop. 4,417.

WINDSOR (Lants Co.), at confluence of Avon and St. Croix, 46 miles from Halifax. Jct. pt. on Midland and Dom. Atl. Ry. Freight steamship service to St. John, N.B. Maritime Ex. Tel. W.U., C.P.R. Hotels, Victoria \$2.50, Somerset \$2. Seat of King's College. Church School for Girls, Boys' College School, public school. 3 banks, 5 churches, hospital. Water & sewerage system owned by town. Elec. plant operated by private co. Industries include saw mill, builders' factory, apple evaporating factory, slack barrel cooperage, glue and fertilizer mill, rattan chairs, sash and door factory, furniture, gypsum mines, plaster mills, foundry, underwear factory, lime quarry. Third among N.S. ports shipping lumber. Vast deposits of hard and soft gypsum. The exports are 200,000 tons per annum. Gold, manganese and antimony are found in neighborhood. Lake and deep sea fisheries. Apple orchards and good agricultural district surrounds town. Pop. 3,452.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Canning factory, chairs. Concessions offered to new industries. Write Sec. Bd Trade.

WOLFVILLE (Kings Co.), near mouth of Cornwallis River, flowing into Minas Basin. On Dom. Atl. Ry., daily boat to Parrsboro and Kingsport, weekly to St. John. Dom. ex. Tel. W.U. Hotels, Acadia Villa, Kent Lodge, Royal \$3 to \$4.00. A number of private houses at lesser rates. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), seat of Acadia University, Horton Academy, and Acadia Seminary, over 500 students in residence. Town has water and sewerage. Electric light plant (private co.). Shaded, well-kept streets, customs house. Societies: Masonic, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance. Tennis club, large rink, opera house, 2 banks. Industries, farming, creamery, corn mill, sash factory, garage. Beautiful scenery. Pop. 1,455.

NOTE.—A special appeal is made to outsiders as a residential town. Write Royal Bank.

YARMOUTH (Yarmouth Co.), a seaport at the s.w. extremity of Nova Scotia. Regular steamboat service in summer and winter from Boston, St. John and Halifax. Terminus C.P.R. and on C.N.R. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. W.U. Electric Street Ry. Hotel. Grand \$3.50, boarding houses \$6 to \$15 a week. 4 banks. Fourth Canadian ship-owning town. Favorite summer resort. Industries include cotton mill, wood-working factory, shoe factory, foundry, engine and machine shops, wood and steel shipbuilding plants, boiler plant, soda water, Minard's liniment, boneless fish; lobster canning, large fresh fish trade, candy factory, creamery, hydro-elec. plant (private co.). Second largest lumber exporting port in N.S. Strawberry growing and fur farming carried on. Excellent roads make this an automobile centre. 200 in use. Yacht club and golf links. Deep sea fishing, trout and salmon fishing. Moose and other game plentiful. Pop. 7,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture factory, canning factory, motor boat and dory building, manufacture of gasoline engines, railway car building. Town gives liberal treatment to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

Ontario

County Towns marked ¶

ACTON (Halton Co.), 35 miles w. of Toronto, on G.T.R. and Toronto suburban ry. (elec.). Hotel, Station. 5 churches, public and high schools, park, 2 banks. Industries, 2 large tanneries, belting, 2 gloves, 1 boot and shoe factory. Niagara electric power. Alt. 1,198. Pop. 1,720.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap elec. power. Good sites with railway trackage. Liberal inducements on application. Write Merchants Bank.

ALEXANDRIA (Glengarry Co.), on G.T.R. Ottawa 52 miles w., (C.P.R. at Green Valley Station, 3 miles). Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Ottawa, Grand Union \$2. County Registry Office, 2 banks. 3 churches (2 R.C. and Pres.). Waterworks and electric light and sewerage systems owned by town. Carriage factory, office furniture factory, coupling

factory. Neighborhood supplies hard wood. Centre of fine dairy district. Alt. 250. Pop. 2,318.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures requiring hardwoods, foundry, land surveyor, feed store, baker and confectioner. First-class hotel. 2 well-equipped vacant buildings, suitable for manufacture of machinery, for purchase or rent. Exemption from taxes and other privileges to new industries, according to payroll. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ALLISTON (Simcoe Co.), on G.T.R., C.P.R., 45 miles n.w. of Toronto. Hotels, Windsor, Dominion. Churches (Ang., Meth., Pres., R.C.), public and high school, park, 2 chartered banks, 1 private. Industries, woollen mill, 2 flour mills, lumber yard, brick yard, waterworks, 3 sash and door factories, Vat Specialty Co., Hydro light and power. Alt. 723. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Nursery garden. To manufacturers town offers free sites, free water and fixed assessments. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

ALMONTE (Lanark Co.), on Mississippi River, 30 miles w. of Ottawa, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Davis, Belmont. 5 churches, town hall, 3 banks, park. Town owns elec. light system. Water power, 3,500 h.p. available. Industries include woollen, shoddy and knitting mills, soap works, iron works. Alt. 399. Pop. 2,700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steam laundry, shoe repairing shop, textile factory, stove and furnace foundry. Town will give free site to factories along C.P.R. line and arrange for cheap power. Write Chairman of Publicity Committee Peter McCallum.

AMHERSTBURG (Essex Co.), on M.C.R., at head of Lake Erie, on Detroit River, D.B.I. ferries to Detroit, 18 miles. Essex Terminal Ry. from Brunner-Mond plant (1 m.) to Sandwich. Am. Ex. Hotels, Amherst, Lakeview, Union. 2 banks. Auto factory, knitting factory, soda ash factory. Limestone quarries and soda ash plant nearby. Neighborhood supplies limestone, salt, white glass sand. Alt. 533. Pop. *2,560.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumber and planing mill, dentist, manufactures of all kinds. Reasonable encouragement offered to new industries. Write Town Clerk.

ARNPRIOR (Renfrew Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.R., 32 miles w. of Ottawa, at confluence of the Madawaska and Ottawa Rivers. Hotels, Campbell, McPhee. 3 banks. Industries, 2 cheese factories, bricks and tiles, woollen mill, 2 lumber mills, builders' factory, 2 planing mills, mineral water factory, felt mill, Arnprior Cabinet Co. Electric power. Lead mines operating at Galetta, 5 m. Good bass fishing on river known as Lac des Chats. Alt. 301. Pop. 4,450.

AURORA (York Co.), 25 miles n. of Toronto, on G.T.R. and Toronto & York Radial Ry., connecting with C.N.R. Hotels, Queen's \$2, Royal, Wellington. 5 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Power from Niagara. Industries, planing mill, flour mill, tannery, boots and shoes (2), pulleys and clutches, agricultural implements, office furniture. Alt. 886. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap power, Good labor conditions. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

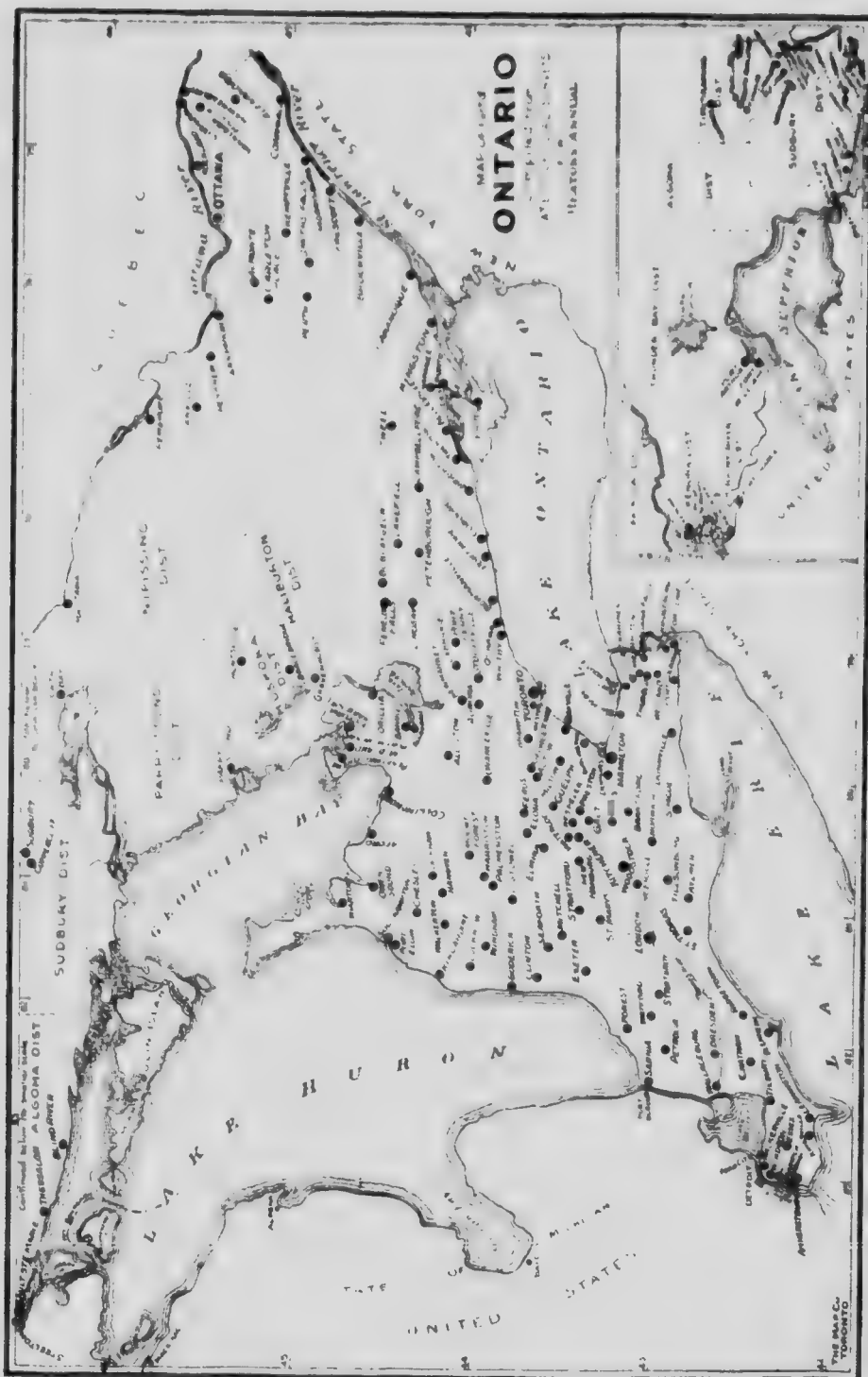
AYLMER (Elgin Co.), 25 miles from London, on G.T.R., Wabash, M.C.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., Am. Ex. Hotels, Brown, Mansion, Central. 6 churches, public school, collegiate institute. Good dairy country. 2 banks. Hydro-elec. power. Industries include cannery, factory, foundry, saw mills, bricks and tiles, butter and cheese, 3 builders' factories, condensed milk, shoes, pumps, and scales, machine shops. Elec. light, domestic water and fire plant owned by town. Surrounded by rich farming and fruit country. Alt. 700. Pop. 2,350.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shoe factories, pork factories, creameries, woodenware, canning and evaporating plants. Liberal inducements offered in taxation, water, light, etc. Natural gas, 15c. to factories, 30c. to consumers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BARRIE (Simcoe Co.), on n. side of Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, county town, on G.T.R. Camp Borden 10 miles. Steamboats to Orillia, Jackson's Point and Peninsular Park, etc. Hotels, Barrie, Simcoe and 6 others. 11 churches, 4 public schools, 1 separate school and Collegiate Institute, Carnegie library, 3 parks, armouries, hospital, 1 loan and savings co., 4 chartered banks, 1 private bank. Industries, 2 builders' factories, tannery, 3 machine shops and boiler works, icks, carriage factory, flour mill, gas producers and gas engines, wicker works, shingle mill, boots and shoes, excelsior, creamery. Cheap hydro power from Severn River. Surrounded by rich mixed farming and dairying district. Splendid summer resort. Sailing, boating, canoeing, bathing, etc. Alt. 726. Pop. 7,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good opening for first-class summer hotel, clothing, white-wear, furniture, woodenware, woollen mill. To bona-fide industries town offers free sites, free water and fixed assessments and other liberal inducements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BELLEVILLE (Hastings Co.), on Moira River, on n. shore of Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, on G.T.R., C.N.R. and C.P.R., on line of R. & O., Lake Ontario Nav. Co. and other lake S.S. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Quinte \$2.50 up, and others. 10 churches, high school and 6 others; Albert College, Ontario Business College, St. Agnes' School, large Y.M.C.A.



Area—land 365,888, water 41,382—Total, 407,270 sq. miles. Nearly as large as Germany and France combined. Highest altitude, Tip-Top Hill, in Thunder Bay District, 2,120 ft. Population (census 1911), 2,523,274.

building with baths, Club, Prov. School for Deaf. Public library, armories, 2 parks & banks. City owns gas and water works. Hydro elec. light and power. Industries 40, include cement works, locks and hardware specialties (2), nuts, bolts and horseshoes, canning, mining and hoisting machinery, foundry and boiler works (2), flour mills, stoneware, pottery, corsets, distillery shingle machines, soda water, shirts, furniture, paper, vinegar and jams, creameries, evaporator, limestone quarries, fruit machinery, cold storage (2). Cheese Board. Ferro-Molybdenum. Electric furnace. Tale and fluor spar mines nearby. Alt. 251. Pop. 12,620.

NOTE.—In construction, new Albert College, Catholic hospital, bridge over Bay of Quinte. Rubber company being organized.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Smelter, concentrated milk products, textile manufacture, canning, bricks, road materials, radial railways. City offers to manufacturers free site and fixed assessment for ten years, and water at cost. Cheap power. Good labor conditions. Clean health record. Write Sec. Bd. Trade

BERLIN. See under "Kitchener." The name of city was changed in 1916.

BLENHEIM (Kent Co.), junction pt. of Père Marquette Ry. Coal distributing point for Rondeau Harbor on Lake Erie, 5 m. U.S. and Dom. Ex. Hotel Sheldon \$2. 2 banks. Elevators, bricks and tile. Nat. gas 25c. per M. Hydro-elec. power. Good boating, fishing and bathing at Rondeau Provincial Park. 10 m. Surrounded by fine agricultural country, producing tobacco, beans, seed corn, peaches, etc. Alt. 681. Pop. 1,600.

BLIND RIVER (Algoma Dist.), on Lake Huron and Blind River, 80 miles w. of Sudbury, 70 miles e. of Sault Ste. Marie on C.P.R., Dom. Transportation steamers. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, American, Harmonic. 3 churches (Ang., Bapt., R.C.), public and separate schools. Elec. light, elec. power, 1,000 h.p. available. Abundant water power. Bank, 2 saw mills, machine shop, box factory. Deposits of copper, silver, gold and iron. Neighborhood supplies various kinds of lumber. Good scenery, fishing and big game hunting. Alt. 603. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Any kind of hardwood industry, tannery, furniture factory. To new industries town offers free site and fixed assessment. Write Royal Bank.

BOBCAYGEON (on 2 islands, between Pigeon Lake and Sturgeon Lake, in Victoria Co.), on C.P.R. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Rockland. 5 churches, 2 public schools, bank. Town owns elec. light system. Seat of Hillcroft School for small boys, Principal, W. T. Comber, B.A., Wadham College, Oxon. 2 trains daily and week-end special to and from Toronto, 85 miles. Industries, large flour mill, lumber mill. Centre of

summer tourist district. Alt. 854 (250 ft. higher than Georgian Bay). Pop. 951.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Power, 500 h.p. available. First-class summer hotel. Good fishing and boating. Write Town Clerk.

BOWMANVILLE (Durham Co.), on Lake Ontario, 42 miles e. of Toronto. On main lines of G.T.R., C.P.R., C.N.R. Terminus of Toronto and Eastern Elec. Ry. Hotels, Bowman, Goodyear \$2. 5 churches, 2 public schools, 1 high school, hospital, 3 banks. Gravity system supplies pure spring water. Sewerage plant. Industries include Good year Tire and Rubber Co. (750 hands), Dominion Piano and Organ Co. (200 hands), Bowmanville Foundry Co. (100 hands), glove factory, canning works, containers, scales, and meat slicers, barley mill, flour mill, 2 cooperages. Fine natural harbor capable of accommodating largest lake vessels. The centre of a very rich apple growing, mixed farming and dairying district. Splendid summer resort. Good boating of all kinds on lake and in harbor and lagoon, extending ¼-mile inland. Good bathing. Safe, sandy beach. Many fishing streams in vicinity. Alt. 150. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, saw mill, canning. Abundant elec. power available at \$12 to \$25 per h.p. Labor conditions excellent, low cost of living, cheap rents. Town offers liberal concessions to new industries. Write C. E. Rehder, Chairman, Industrial Committee.

BRACEBRIDGE (Muskoka District), on Muskoka River, 120 miles n. of Toronto on G.T.R., daily boats from Gravenhurst and all lake points in summer. Hotels, Queen's, Albion, British Lion. Court house, library, 2 parks, 2 banks. Town owns light and water systems. Industries include tanneries (2), woollen mills, launches, sashes and doors (2), foundry, lumber mills (3). District supplies tanbark and all kinds of wood. Alt. 817. Pop. 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap elec. power, and raw material at door for wood working factories. Town offers tax exemptions, and in some cases free sites. Write Town Clerk.

BRAMPTON (Peel Co.), 21 miles w. of Toronto, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Hotels, Royal, Victoria, Queen's. 6 churches, high and public schools, public library, park, 3 banks. Town owns electric light, water-works and sewerage. Niagara elec. power. All main streets paved with asphalt block. Industries include 5 cut-flower growing concerns—one covering 24 acres and employing 250 hands, boot and shoes (3), paper boxes, hosiery, loose-leaf factory (largest in Canada), knitted goods, Pease Foundry Co. (furnaces), 2 planing mills, 2 flour mills, gummed paper, pressed brick, jam factory, dextrine products. Neighborhood supplies brick clay and sand. The centre of a rich dairying and apple growing district. Large horse, cattle and hog centre. Alt. 712. Pop. 4,000.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

NOTE.—\$70,000 high school being erected. Factory being erected by Hercules Rubber Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steel storefront foundry, automobiles, automobile tops and tires, bricks and tiles, boots and shoes, chairs, carriages, leather and wood-working industries, textiles, cigars. To manufacturers excellent shipping facilities. Town offers cheap water and power, tax exemptions and other liberal inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BRANTFORD (Brant Co.), on Grand River, 60 miles s.w. of Toronto, 80 miles w. of Buffalo, N.Y. On G.T.R. main line and 3 branches; T.H. & B.R., connecting with C.P.R. and Mich. Cent. Ry.; L. Erie & N.R., connecting with C.P.R. at Galt, Lakeport at Pt. Dover, on Lake Erie, 25 miles s. Elec. rys. to Hamilton (20 miles), Paris and Galt. Hotels, Kerby, Bodega, Belmont and 4 others. County seat. 26 churches, 7 public schools, 2 separate, collegiate institute, Provincial School for the Blind, Indian Institute, \$160,000 Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. bldgs., Soldiers' home, public library, large parks (115 acres), 11 banks. City owns elec. system (power developed at Niagara Falls), water and sewerage works, street railway. 20,000 h.p. elec. power available at \$15 to \$28 per h.p. Nat. gas by private co. Industries, over 80 factories, including large agric. implement factories, iron and wooden industries, clothing, clay and cement products, automobiles, electrical fittings, silk mills, steel plant, automatic scales, motor truck factory, 22 wholesale houses. Centre of a mixed farming district. Neighborhood supplies shale, brick clay and sand. Social, golf and country clubs. Alt. 691. Pop., including immediate suburbs, 32,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries making goods to sell direct to consumer. Steady demand for mechanics, expert machinists, builders, domestic servants and laborers. Cheap elec. power. Special industrial water rate. Fixed tax rate for 10 years. Some free sites available. No labor troubles. Write Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

BRIDGEBURG (Welland Co.), on Niagara River, opposite Buffalo, N.Y., on C.P.R., G.T.R., Mich. Cent. Ry. (N.Y. Central Lines), Wabash, T.H. & B., Pere Marquette. On route of all S.S. lines on Niagara River. Can. Ex., Am. Ex. International Bridge car service to Buffalo every 40 min. Hotel's, Spain's, Barnea, Royal, and 2 others. 5 churches (Epis., Meth., Pres., R.C.), park, library. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Niag. elec. power, Gas Co. Nat. gas at 40c. per M. cub. ft. Fire dept., bank. Industries include foundry, steel works, telephone construction co., display fixtures, skirt supporters, account registers, stoves, varnish, shaving powder, hot-air registers, patent medicines, typewriters, caskets, shipbuilding. Many

U.S. firms have established branches here. Good scenery and fishing. Alt. 587. Pop. 2,500.

NOTE.—In construction, C.P.R. bridge to Buffalo, T.H. & B. Ry. yards.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—To new industries town offers tax exemptions. Cheap labor. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BRIGHTON (Northumberland Co.), on Presque Isle Bay, on Lake Ontario, 24 miles e. of Cobourg, 20 miles w. of Belleville; on C.N.R., G.T.R., C.P.R. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Steamers of R. & O. Nav. Co. and Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte S.S. Co. to Toronto, Montreal, Rochester and principal U.S. and Canadian ports. Fine natural harbor, with 18 ft. of water. Hotels, Clarendon \$2, Presque Isle (summer only) \$1.50. 5 churches, high and public schools, town hall, elec. light. Town owns gravity waterworks system. Abundant electric power, \$15 to \$20 per h.p., bank. Industries include boats, canneries (3), sprays, foundry, machinery, evaporators (2), flour and feed mills (2), cooperage. Centre of an agricultural and fruit district. Neighborhood supplies pine, hemlock and spruce. Popular summer resort at Presque Isle Point, 3 miles across the bay, with good fishing, boating and bathing. Duck shooting in season. Alt. 303. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—All industries, especially iron. Good shipping facilities. Cheap electric power. Town offers free factory sites on lines of three competitive railroads, tax exemption and other liberal inducements. Good living conditions. Steady supply of labor. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BROCKVILLE (Leeds County), county town, port on St. Lawrence River, at foot of Thousand Islands; div. point on the G.T.R., C.P.R., and Can. Gvt. Ry. 73 m. from Ottawa, 126 m. from Montreal, 208 m. from Toronto, and 362 m. from New York. Direct connection with New York and all New England points. 2 public wharfs, capable of accommodating the largest river and lake steamers. All steamship lines east and west call. Water transportation from Quebec to Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth. All river steamers call twice daily to and from summer resorts among the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence River. Hotels, Revere, Central and others. 10 churches, court house, 3 hospitals, 2 theatres, public library, 5 public schools, 1 sep. school, 1 manual training school, 1 domestic science school, 1 collegiate institute, St. Alban's boys school, modern technical school to be erected this year, athletic grounds, headquarters of the Eastern Ontario Dairy Association, 6 banks. Manufactured articles include stoves, furnaces, hammers, shelf hardware, lawn mowers, carriages, auto cars, auto trucks, office furniture, gloves, caps, hats, biscuits and confectionery, engines, motor boats, condensed milk, also 2 gray iron foundries.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap coal, tax exemption, free factory sites with railway siding to the three transcontinental railways and the public wharfs, 5,000 h.p. electric power available. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BURLINGTON (Halton Co.), at head of Lake Ontario, 30 miles w. of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. (freight only), electric ry. to Hamilton, 10 miles w.; Oakville, 12 miles e.; connection with Hamilton and Toronto Steamboat Co. at canal piers. On line of Toronto-Hamilton Cement Highway. Tel. G.N.W. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Queen's, Raymond. 5 churches, high and public schools, park, military hospital. Elec. light and power. Town owns waterworks and sewerage system. 2 banks, 2 garages. Industries include cannery, basket factory, chemical works, 2 planing mills, evaporator. A rich fruit-growing district. Alt. 281. Pop. 2,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries of all kinds. Abundant elec. power. Inducements on application. Write Clerk of the Municipality.

CAMPBELLFORD (Northumberland Co.), 30 miles w. of Belleville, on G.T.R., Trent Valley Canal and French River. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., W.U. Hotels, Windsor \$2.50, Gibson, Green's \$1.50, St. Lawrence. 5 churches, public and high schools, library, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light and power, water and sewerage systems. Industries include bridge and shell works, woollen mills, shoes, pulp and paper mills, flour mills, elec. power co. Surrounded by rich fruit and mixed farming district. Good boating and fishing nearby. Alt. 596. Pop. 3,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Iron and wood industries. Abundant elec. power and water power available. Liberal inducements on application. Write F. E. Gaudrie, Publicity Commr. and Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARLETON PLACE (Lanark Co.), on Mississippi river and C.P.R. main line Winnipeg to Montreal, 27 m. from Ottawa. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel, Mississippi \$2.50. 2 banks. 6 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Bapt., Meth.). Heat elec. light and power co. Municipal water works. Industries include saw and planing mills, stoves, knitted goods, flour mills. Good fishing at Mississippi Lake, 1 mile. Alt. 447. Pop. 3,900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—For manufacturing. Food shipping facilities. Low fixed taxation offered to new industries. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

CHARLTON (Temiskaming District), on T. & N.O. Ry., 7 miles from Englehart. Small boat line on Long Lake. 4 churches (Ang., Meth., Bapt., R.C.). Hotel, \$2.00. 3 saw mills, lath mill, 3 livery stables, public schools (Prot. and R.C.), jail, elec. power, 600 h.p. Pop. 650.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop with small foundry, pressed brick and tile (abundance of good clay in neighborhood), planing mill. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

CHATHAM (Kent Co.), on Thames River 45 miles e. of Detroit, Mich., on G.T.R., C.P.R., Wabash, Pere Marquette and Mich. Central Rys. Elec. ry. to Wallaceburg, 18 miles, and Lake Erie, 14 miles. Deep water navigation gives communication with Great Lakes. Hotels, Garner, Sanita (mineral baths), Rankin, and others. Churches of all denominations. 4 large public schools, collegiate institute, Ursuline College boarding school, business college. City and county buildings, market hall, armories, 2 large parks. Niagara elec. light and power, unlimited quantity. Water and sewerage systems. Natural gas. 2 daily papers, 3 theatres, 6 banks. Industries, about 40 factories, including, International Harvester Co., automobiles, pumping and well machinery, pad and textile works, bricks and tiles, wheels, malleable steel, machine shops, carriages, flour mills, woollen mills, lumber mills, reinforced concrete, springs and axles, motor trucks, food products, etc. Centre of very rich mixed farming and fruit district (peaches, grapes, apples, etc.). Numerous summer resorts with fine shooting, fishing, etc., easily reached by boat or elec. ry. Moderate climate. Pop. 16,000.

NOTE.—In construction, automobile axle plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap power. To new industries city offers free sites with railway siding connections. Good labor conditions. No unions or strikes. Other inducements on application. Good opening for automobile accessories. Write Chairman Industrial Committee, or Pres. Bd. Trade.

CHESLEY (Bruce Co.), on north branch of Saugeen River, 122 miles n.w. from Toronto, on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, McDonald. 8 churches, public and high school, 2 banks, waterworks, Hydro-Elec. light and power. Industries include saw mill, 2 flour mills, woollen mill, knitting factory, 2 furniture factories, iron and brass bedsteads, chairs, mattresses, church furniture, suspenders, machine shop, butter factory, 2 garages. Alt. 980. Pop. 1,835.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Special lines of furniture, starch factory, shirt factory. Town offers tax exemptions, free sites, free water. Write Town Clerk.

CLINTON (Huron Co.), 130 miles w. of Toronto, 50 miles n. of London, on G.T.R. Hotels, Rattenbury, Normandie. 8 churches, public and model schools, collegiate institute, town hall, library, park, 2 banks. Town owns light and water systems. Niagara elec. power, 600 h.p. available, rate \$40. Industries, planing, flour and knitting mills, automobiles, pianos and

organs, boys' clothing, salt. Good fishing and scenery. Alt. 582. P. p. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking plant, creamery or cheese factory. Special inducements on application. Good labor conditions. Write Town Clerk or Sec. Bd. Trade.

COBALT, on Cobalt Lake, 330 miles n. of Toronto, on T. & N.O. Ry. Electric ry. to Haileybury, 5 miles; to New Liskeard, 10 miles, and to Kerr Lake, 5 miles. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. A mining camp. The richest silver district in the world. 6 churches, public and separate schools, 4 banks. Water and sewerage systems owned by town. Elec. light plant. Industries, machine shop and foundry, sampling plant, saw and planing mill, 13 concentrators. Available water power, 20,000 h.p.; 12,000 h.p. now developed. (See under Mining.) Pop. 5,630 (See North Cobalt.)

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good opening for hotel. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

COBOURG (Northumberland Co.), on Lake Ontario, 70 miles e. of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.N.R. and C.P.R. Fine deep-water harbor, open all year. S.S. connections with Rochester, 55 miles; Toronto, 60 miles; Montreal, and principal U.S. and Canadian ports. 2 Car ferries provide daily all-year service to Rochester, carrying 28 loaded cars. Hotels, Dunham, British, Balmoral and 3 others; Arlington, Columbian, Cedarmere and Lakehurst (summer only). 6 churches, public and separate schools, magnificent town hall (containing opera house), jail, house of refuge, military hospital, 2 large parks, horse show grounds, 4 banks. Elec. power (Government Hydro). Elec. light, water and sewerage systems. Industries include felt, matting (2), dyeing, packing, milk products, patent medicine, wheels, lumber mills, canning. Neighborhood supplies various kinds of lumber. Surrounded by very rich mixed farming, dairying and apple-growing district. Popular summer resort, frequented by families from U.S.A. and Canadian cities. Good fishing and shooting at Rice Lake, 12 miles north. Good boating and golf links. Alt. 295. Pop. 5,300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good shipping facilities. Open harbor winter and summer. Cheap electric power. Low freight rates on coal. Good factory sites on 3 transcontinental railways. Special inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

COCHRANE (Temiskaming District), 776 miles S.E. of Winnipeg, 573 miles W. of Quebec, 480 miles N. of Toronto. Division point on Canadian Government Railways, and present terminus of T. & N. O. Railway. Electric light and power, water and sewerage system, Local and Long Distance Telephones, two Newspapers, two Banks, Machine Shops and Roundhouses for both Railways. General Hospital, Public and Separate Schools.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

Commercial centre for Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec. Tributary district includes Porcupine gold fields, nickel and iron mines, several large pulp and lumber mills. A rich agricultural country being rapidly opened by Govt. roads. Outfitting point for prospecting, hunting and fishing parties. Local guides obtainable. Population 2000.

NOTE.—Business section completely wiped out by the 1916 fire is being rebuilt rapidly of solid construction throughout. Indifferent accommodation is provided by Hager's boarding house.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking factories, brick plant, foundry and machine shop, wholesale grocery, departmental store. Write James Stewart, Sec. Bd. Trade.

COLLINGWOOD (Simcoe Co.), port on Georgian Bay, on G.T.R. Direct S.S. communication with all Canadian and U.S. ports. 20 feet of water in harbor, one of the best protected in chain of lakes. Hotels, Globe, Arlington and 3 others. Town owns waterworks, electric light, sewerage and hydro-electric power. 4 public schools and 1 separate school, collegiate institute, free public library, Historical Soc. and Museum, Y.M.C.A., 2 parks, armory, 2 skating and curling rinks, Govt. Rifle Range, Govt. Fish Hatchery, 5 banks, fine post office, 2 newspapers. Largest steel shipbuilding yards and dry docks in Canada—largest freight vessels in British Empire have been built here; wire nail and fencing works, 1 planing mill, large steel billet plant, foundry and machine shops, brooms, printing, fruit and vegetable cannery, tannery, bricks, small wooden and metal boats, flour mill, grain elevator, cold storage and grocery warehouses, and the largest fruit and vegetable farm in Canada. Alt. 587. Pop. 7,700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—There is a very large local trade in rivets, rods, plates, angle iron, etc. Any industry, particularly those working in steel and wood. Grain elevator for distribution of grain to milling centres. To bona-fide industries town offers free site, fixed assessments and other liberal inducements. Cheap hydro power. Good openings for mechanics and their families. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

COPPER CLIFF (District of Sudbury), on C.P.R. Soo Section, 4 miles w. of Sudbury. Elec. ry. to Sudbury. 9 churches, graded public school, bank. The Canadian Copper Co. Mining and Smelting. Neighborhood supplies copper and nickel. Good fishing and hunting. Pop. 4,060. Write Town Clerk.

CORNWALL (Stormont Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 67 miles w. of Montreal, 55 miles e. of Ottawa. On G.T.R. and Ottawa and N.Y. Ry. (operated by N.Y.C.Ry.). Glengarry and Stormont Ry. (C.P.R.) connects with C.P.R. at St. Polycarpe Junction. Terminus of Cornwall Canal. S.S. connection with principal ports. Hotels,

King George \$2.50, New Windsor, and 2 others. 9 churches, public, separate and high schools, commercial college. Town hall, 3 parks. Elec. light and gas. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Cedar Rapid Power Line now completed, offering unlimited power. Water power, about 200 h.p., 4 banks. Industries, furniture, cotton, bedsteads, lacrosse, chairs, paper, pulp and paper mill. A mixed farming and dairying district. Good supply of lumber. Fishing and hunting. Summer resort at Stanley Islands, 8 miles distant. Pop., with suburbs, 9,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steady supply of labor, no unions. Street ry. delivers freight from ry. stations to industrial plants. Liberal inducements to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

DESERONTO (Hastings Co.), on Bay of Quinte (Lake Ontario), 139 miles e. of Toronto, 200 miles w. of Montreal. On main line C.N.R. midway between Toronto and Ottawa, connecting with G.T.R. and C.P.R. Steamship connection with all Canadian and U.S. ports on St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes. C.N. Ex. Hotels, Arlington, Stewart \$1.50 to \$2.50. 4 churches, high and public schools. Public library, recreation park. Town owns gas, sewerage, and water systems. Fire department, elec. light. Abundant elec. power; cheap rates on sliding scale, 2 banks. Industries include blast furnace (making charcoal pig iron), cannery, broom and other handles, domestic glass-cutting and engraving, boxes, 2 match factories, cheese factory, 2 coal yards, 2 powder and explosive plants, 2 grain cracking mills, Govt. fish storage plant for Bay of Quinte district. Hydro elec. Com. light and power. Safe, deep-water harbor (full depth of new Welland Canal). Extensive water front. Centre of a rich grain, cattle and fruit-growing district. Neighborhood supplies abundant lumber. An attractive summer resort. Good bathing, boating and fishing, and shooting. Alt. 252. Pop. 2,500.

NOTE.—The national highway between Toronto and Montreal has been located to pass through Deseronto. Gold, iron and other ores, abundant in Hastings County are about to be developed with Govt. assistance.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—All industries, especially those requiring large supplies of raw material in bulk. Machine shops, foundry, shipbuilding, cement works, textiles, smallwares of all kinds. Cheap coal and elec. power. No labor troubles. Cheap labor, male and female. Cheap sites and other liberal inducements on application. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

DRESDEN (Kent Co.), on Sydenham River, navigable, and Pere Marquette Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Westcott, Queen's. Public and high schools, library, 2 banks. Industries, grist mill, foundry, builders' factory, bentwood, 2 flour mills, cannery, flax mill, bricks and tiles, plan-

ing mill, 2 elevators. Niagara electric power. High pressure system for fire protection. Nat. gas. Good farming country, producing corn, tomatoes, potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco. Alt. 604. Pop. *1,551.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturers large brick warehouse, office and machine shop vacant, could be purchased at very low figure. Fruit and dairy business, creamery, farm laborers. Inducements offered on application. Write Town Clerk.

DUNDAS (Wentworth Co.), on G.T.R., T.H. & B. Ry., Elec. ry. from Hamilton, 5 miles, hourly service; Desjardines Canal connecting with Lake Ontario. Hotels, Collins, Melbourne, Osborne and others. 5 churches, public, separate and high schools, armory, public library, 25-acre park. Cataract Power Co. and Govt. Hydro power, natural gas at 35c. per M. ft., water system, 3 banks. Industries include quarry, tanneries, small tools, baskets, gloves, malt, clothing, hosiery, doors, yarns, machine tools, builders' factory, knitting factory, flour mill, cement brick, barber supplies, church and school furniture, willow furniture, gasoline engines. Alt. 306. Pop. 5,020.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap manufacturing sites, with assessment fixed at cost of land. Write Chairman Industrial Committee.

DUNNVILLE (Haldimand Co.), on Grand River, 40 miles w. of Buffalo, N.Y.; 34 miles s.w. of Hamilton. On G.T.R., and T.H. & B. branch railway to Smithville, 15 miles on main line, connecting with Lake Erie (5 miles) by Grand River, navigable to Dunnville. Hotels, Victoria, Savoy and Price's. 5 churches, park, town hall. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Hydro-elec. light. Elec. power at \$25. Nat. gas. 3 banks. Industries, knitting mills, hammocks, engines, foundry, bricks, woollen mill, cannery, evaporator, planing mills (2) flour mills (2), machine shops (2), cement blocks and bricks, boats. Neighborhood supplies lumber and stone. Good scenery, boating, fishing and shooting. Gun club, lawn bowling, skating arena, tennis, etc. Pop. 3,500.

NOTE.—T. H. & B. Ry. run car ferry from Dunnville to Ashtabula, O. Dom. Govt. have dredged Grand River to Dunnville to permit large lake boats to enter here. Hydro-Elec. Ry. system will include Dunnville in circuit.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good sites available for shipbuilding, steel works, etc. Manufacturers can develop power from nat. gas for \$7 per h.p. Liberal inducements to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

DURHAM (Grey Co.), on Saugeen River, C.P.R. and G.T.R., 28 miles s. of Owen Sound. Hotels, Hahn, Middaugh, Central 5 churches, high and public schools, Carnegie library, 2 banks. Industries include grist mill, planing mill, oatmeal mill, furni-

ture factory, Portland cement works, saw mills. Pop. *1,579.

NOTE.—Hydro-Elec. power from Eugenia Falls (25 miles).

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door, iron bedstead, mattress and bed spring factories, wagon builder and wood-worker. Tax exemptions, free sites, loans without interest and other inducements offered. Developed and undeveloped water power available, and some electricity. Low tax rate, cheap living. Write the Mayor.

EGANVILLE (Renfrew Co.), on Bonnechere River, 72 miles w. of Ottawa, on C.P.R. and G.T.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Ottawa, Central, Foy \$1.50. 6 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth., Luth.). Bank, town hall, elec. light. Flour mill, woollen mill, planing mill, saw mill, 15 stores. 600 h.p. water power in centre of village undeveloped. Alt. 549. Pop. about 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Factories using wood. Write Mgr. Merchants Bnk. Eganville.

ELK LAKE (Temiskaming District), on Elk Lake, an extension of the Montreal River, about 350 miles n. of Toronto, on T. & N.O. Ry. branch from Earleton. Local tel. and 'phone to principal mines and to Gowganda and Charlton. Hotels, King George, King Edward, Vendome, 1 restaurant, 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.), school, electric light and power, 1 saw mill, planing mill, 12 stores, 2 liverys. Centre of silver mining district. Permanent pop. about 400. 50 men employed in neighboring mines.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Mining, building, freight teaming to mines. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ELMIRA (Waterloo Co.), on C.P.R. and G.T.R.; 12 miles n. of Kitchener. Hotels, Ziliax House and 1 other. 7 churches, high and public schools, 1 free public library. Municipality owns electric light and waterworks. Niagara elec. power, 2 banks. Industries include creamery, talking machines, rubber shoes, furniture factory, foundry and machine shops, felt boot and leather boot and shoe factories, transmission supplies (wood split pulleys, hangers, etc.), saw and planing mills, brick yard, 2 grain elevators (cap. 125,000 bush.). Surrounded by very rich general mixed farming district. Alt. 1,142. Pop. 2,250.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Factory for skirts, whitewear, cuffs and collars. Any industry using dairy products—woodworking machinery factories, carriage works, any leather industry, saw mill, grist and flour mill. Factory sites on C.P.R. and G.T.R. Town offers free sites, tax exemptions, free water and other inducements. Write Chairman Transportation Committee, Elmira.

ELORA (Wellington Co.), at confluence of Grand and Irvine Rivers, on C.P.R. and

G.T.R., 13 miles n.w. of Guelph. Hotels, Commercial, Iroquois. 4 churches, high and public schools, Carnegie library, armory, 2 banks, Niagara elec. power and light. Industries include cabinet, sash and door, and agricultural implement factories, saw mill, 2 furniture factories, tannery, hydrate lime, white lime factory. Beautiful surrounding scenery. Alt. 1,270. Pop. 1,197.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Novelties, whitewear, overalls, knitting mill, machine shop, furniture factories. Large factory with good water power for sale, suitable for furniture or pianos, white lime (there is much limestone of high quality nearby). Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

ENGLEHART (Temiskaming Dist.), 400 miles n. of Toronto, div. point on T. & N.O. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. 3 churches (Union, Meth., Pres.), synagogue, public school, jail, greenhouses and parks. Bank, saw mill, elec. power, 1,200 h.p. available. Elec. light co., water and sewerage systems. Gold deposits to north. Centre of pulpwood industry and timber plentiful. Pop. 700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulpwood peeling mill. Town offers tax exemptions to new industries. Write Union Bk.

ESSEX (Essex Co.), on M.C.R., Elec. Ry. to Kingsville, 12 miles; Windsor, 16 miles, and Leamington, 17 miles. Hotels, Grand Central, Aberdeen. 5 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, 2 garages, library. Industries, canning and preserving co., bricks and tiles, grist and flour mill, lumber co., soft drinks, foundry, 2 elevators, farm tractors, baskets. Natural gas 32c. per M ft. Alt. 643. Pop. 1,398.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boring for oil, gas or petroleum, farm implements, tiles, automobile top factory. Town offers tax exemptions to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

EXETER (Huron Co.), on G.T.R. Hotels, Central, Metropolitan. 4 churches, 2 parks, 2 banks, Carnegie library. Town owns waterworks. Hydro-elec. light. Industries, flour mill, creamery, flax mill, gasoline engines, planing and wood-turning factories, builders' supplies, salt wells, canning, clothing, wholesale stationery. Alt. 872. Pop. 1,608.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fixed assessments and loans offered to new industries. Write Village Clerk.

FENELON FALLS (Victoria Co.), on G.T.R. Steamboats to Lindsay, Cobocok and Rosedale. Hotels, Mansion, Brooks, McArthur, Kawartha (summer). Churches of all denominations, public and high schools. Town owns elec. light and power plants. Water power close to timber supplies. 2 banks. Industries, 1 flour mill, saw and shingle mills, wood turning, 2 planing mills. Summer resort. Alt. 845. Pop. 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boat livery, good restaurant in summer, flour mill building with water power available. Cheap power. Free sites. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

FERGUS (Wellington Co.), on Grand River, 13 miles n.w. of Guelph, on G.T.R., and C.P.R. Hotels, Commercial and 2 others. 5 churches, high and public schools, opera house, library. Town owns water system. Niagara elec. power, 2 banks. Industries, 3 farm accessories, cereal mill, lime and building stone, marble works. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—New drug store. Write the Mayor.

FOREST (Lambton Co.), on G.T.R. 3 banks, 2 hotels, library, public and high schools, loan co., hydro-elec. power. Industries include saw mill, flax mill, builders' factory, canning factory, stave mill, basket factory, flour mill, foundry, machine shop. Alt. 711. Pop. 1,500. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

FORT ERIE (Welland Co.), on Niagara River, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Buffalo, N.Y., 100 m. s. of Toronto (by rail). On G.T.R. and Mich. Central Ry. Hotels, King Edward \$2, Anglo-American, Queen's. 5 churches, public school, city hall, public library. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Abundant elec. power. Nat. gas at 40c. per M. cub. ft. Bank, 5 stores. An agricultural and fruit-growing district. Summer resorts nearby, with fishing, bathing, etc. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Building houses to rent. To new industries town offers exemptions in tax and water rates. Write Town Clerk.

FORT FRANCES, on Rainy River, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Rainy Lake. On C.N.R., D.W. & P. and M. & I. Direct connection with Winnipeg, 208 miles; Port Arthur, 231 miles; Duluth, 172 miles. Hotels, Fort Frances and Monarch. \$20,000 city hall, court house, armories. Churches of all denominations, public schools, library. Elec. power, 35,500 h.p. developed. 2 banks. Industries, pulp and paper mill (500 hands), across the river (1,000 hands); 2 lumber mills (600 to 800 hands), lath mill (output 1 million daily), lumber preserving plant, brick yard, planing mills, mineral water, bottling works, cement block plant, machine shop, fisheries. Resort for tourists and sportsmen. Alt. 1,102. Pop. 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Box factory, excelsior factory, creamery, flour mills, boat factory, furniture and other wood-working, plant for utilization of fish and fish waste, tourist hotel, tanneries, all industries utilizing wood pulp. Market gardens. Flat rate of assessment for ten years to new industries. Write the Mayor.

FORT WILLIAM (Thunder Bay Dist.), at head of lake navigation on Lake Superior on Kaministiquia River, site of the Can. Grain Sample Market, bulk-breaking point

for all incoming and outgoing freight of Western Canada, lake terminus of C.P.R., C.G.R., C.N.R. and Mt. McKay and Kakebeka Falls Ry. Assessment, \$35,000,000. Inter-city Elec. Ry. to Port Arthur, 3 m. All lines of passenger and freight boats on upper lakes converge here. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Avenue \$3.50 up, St. Louis \$3 up, Victoria \$2.50 up, and several others. 15 churches, 10 schools, collegiate institute, Y.M.C.A., 3 fire halls, court house, registry office, public library, hospital, grain exchange, city hall, 13 parks. Municipality owns 31 miles of street railway, telephone, light, water and sewerage systems. Total value of utilities over \$4,000,000. Hydro-elec. power, 45,000 h.p. developed, 100,000 h.p. still available, rate for 24-hour service \$22 per h.p. per annum. Loch Lomond, area 10 sq. miles, 358 ft. above city level (960 feet above sea level), affords gravity water supply. 10 chartered banks. Total elevators including Port Arthur—32, (23 in Fort William); combined storage capacity, 52,370,000 bush. Industries include Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Canadian Car & Foundry Co., stove works, brick plants, sashes and doors, hardwood flooring and interior finish, brooms, machine shops, stock feed manufacturing, starch and syrup-making, Canada Iron Foundries, pipe and wheel works, Seaman-Kent Co. wooden utensils and novelties, National Tube Co., tube mills, Canada Starch Co., Steel Company of Canada, Great Lakes Dredging Co., wooden ships. Headquarters of Kaministiquia Power Co., headquarters of Board of Grain Commissioners. Greatest coal-handling centre in Canada. Fort William collects the greatest in-turn of freight of any city in Canada (C.P.R. official statement). Minerals in district include iron, copper, silver, gold, pyrites. Pulpwood is abundant, also pine, tamarack, poplar, birch and jack pine. Fine moose and deer hunting, caribou, black and brown bear. Brook and lake trout, whitefish, herring, pickerel and sturgeon plentiful. District has great agricultural possibilities, particularly adapted for growing roots and small fruit. Beautiful summer resorts on Lake shore, atmosphere always cool. Pop. 25,000.

NOTE.—Negotiations are pending for building large pulp and paper mills.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Heavy iron and steel industries of all kinds, stave and barrel making, vitrified brick, box factory, radiators and furnaces, pyrites, chemical works, elevator machinery plant, brass foundry, tile works, agricultural implements and machinery, automobile factory, sashes and doors, interior finish plant. City offers liberal inducements. Write Secretary Bd. Trade or City Clerk.

GALT (Waterloo Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.R., 25 m. from Hamilton, 60 m. from Toronto. Electric rys. to Preston, 3 m.; Hespeler, 5 m.; Paris, 12 m.; Kitchener, 13 m.; Waterloo, 14 m.; Brantford, 21 m., and to Port Dover on Lake Erie, 51 m. Hotels,

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

Iroquois, Royal. 9 churches, public library, Y.M.C.A., 4 large parks, 7 banks. 60 factories, including boilers, boots, boxes, brass goods, builders' supplies, edge tools, engines, farm implements, leather, lime, lumber, malt, pumps, safes, machine tools, soap and oils, stoves, nails, silk yarns, hammocks, towels, taps, underwear, wheels, silk and cotton labels, cement machinery, hats, sweaters, metal goods, silk mills. Rich agricultural district. Neighborhood supplies limestone, sand and lime. Alt. 927. Pop. 12,800.

NOTE.—To be built in 1919, \$30,000 nurses' home, new isolation hospital, maternity hospital, assembly hall for Great War Veterans.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Manufactures of all kinds. Sites with railway inter-switching sidings obtainable. Tax exemption, loans and free sites. Natural gas 50c. per M. ft. Niagara elec. power at 4c per k.w., stable labor conditions. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GANANOQUE (Leeds Co.), at junction of Gananoque and St. Lawrence Rivers, on G.T.R. Direct S.S. communication with Toronto, Montreal, Rochester and principal Canadian and U.S. ports. Hotels, Gananoque Inn, Provincial, International. 7 churches, 1 high and 3 public schools, yacht and canoe clubs, park, 3 banks. Town owns water, sewerage and fire protection systems, public library. Industries, 20, include elec. light and power plant, cheese factory, nails, hammers, gasoline engines, carriage mountings, hardware, steel and wood hames, springs and axles, shovels, grist mill, carriage wheels, rivets, corset steels, bolt and carriage forgings, builders' factory, electric meters, 2 boat builders, 2 paving block granite quarries, iron and brass foundries, harness factory, automobile springs. A popular summer resort. Alt. 300. Pop. *3,764.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheese box factory, malleable iron works, a good \$1 a day boarding-house, planing mill, brick yard. Water power from Gananoque River. Elec. power from Kingston Mills (1,000 h.p. at low rates), site for iron-working plant available. Inducements offered on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GEORGETOWN (Kings Co.), 30 m. from Charlottetown, on Can. Govt. Ry. Steamers to Lower Montague, Pictou and Halifax, Montague and Newport. Fine natural harbor. Can. Ex. and Dom. Ex., 2 banks, opera house. Industries, foundry, lobster packing, etc. Ideal summer resort, good fishing, shooting and bathing. Pop. *1,000.

NOTE.—Proposed aerial service with N. Scotia. Shipbuilding being promoted.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good hotel for summer tourists. Fish plant, dryer, freezer, starch factory, sugar beet industry, boot and shoe factory, glue factory. Write Town Clerk.

GODERICH (Huron Co.), county town, at mouth of Maitland River, on Lake Huron, 133 miles n.w. of Toronto, on C.P.R., G.T.R.; S.S. connection with Detroit, Sarnia, and south and Upper Lake Ports. Hotels, Bedford, British and 4 others; Sunset hotel (summer only). Fine schools and churches, Canoe and Social Club. Niagara elec. power. 4 banks. Industries, flour mill, foundry and machine shop, 2 modern concrete elevators (cap. 2 million bushels), knitting factory, lumber mill, organ and bath fixtures, furniture, builders' factory, salt works, clothing, apple evaporator, canning factory, road machines, steam boilers. National Shipbuilding Co. The neighborhood supplies limestone, salt, lumber, sand suitable for glass or cement brick, clay suitable for tile and red or white brick, gravel and flax. A favorite summer resort, with a wonderful climate. Alt. 729. Pop. 5,000. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Modern steel plant, glass factory, tile factory, chemical salts factory, cement shipbuilding, wood industries and manufactures for Western Canada markets. Goderich offers to manufacturers electric power. 2 competing railways; lake transportation with cheap return rates to West; a home market in one of the richest farming districts in Canada; a beautiful residential town, with attractive social conditions and a climate that is absolutely unique; a very active Board of Trade. There is an unique opening for a large Sanitarium using salt and mineral springs. For special reports on specific openings, write the Secretary, Bd. Trade.

GOWGANDA (Temiskaming Dist.), on Lake Gowganda, about 350 miles n. of Toronto. By stage from Elk Lake City, on T. & N.O. Ry. (27 m.). Hotels, Queen's King Edward and others. 4 general stores, 2 druggists. Most promising silver field outside of Cobalt. (See Silver—Ontario, under Mining). Permanent pop., 500. Write G. W. Lee, Commissioner, T. & N.O. Ry., North Bay.

GRAVENHURST (Muskoka Dist.), at foot of Muskoka Lake, on G.T.R., base of Muskoka Navigation Co. Hotels, Albion, Station. For summer boarders and tourists only, Fern Glen, Sunset Point, Gull Lake, Pine Dale, besides many other boarding-houses and summer resorts. Bank, 4 sanitariums for consumptives 2 miles away, on shore of Muskoka Bay, Waterworks and elec. light, elec. power. Industries include soda water, carriages, 2 boatbuilders' factories, 2 lumber and saw mills, Nat. Potash Corp., Ltd. Alt. 850. Pop. 1,600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures using pine, hemlock and birch. Factory sites available near G.T.R. Water power, 750 available, 4,000 to 5,000 h.p. undeveloped. Elec. power from South Falls. Town offers to new industries tax exemptions or fixed rate and site. Opportunities for sum-

mer cottages on Gull Lake, 300 yards from centre of town. Write Town Clerk.

GRIMSBY (Lincoln Co.), on Lake Ontario, 18 miles e. of Hamilton, 18 miles w. of St Catharines, on G.T.R. Elec. Ry. to Hamilton Grimsby Beach, summer resort, (1 1/4 miles distant). Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.T.R. Hotels, The Village Inn and Grimsby. 5 churches, public and high school, park. Electric light. Govt. pre-cooling plant. Village owns water system. 3 banks. Industries, 2 canneries, electric fittings, 2 planing mills, large printing works, 2 basket factories, hospital aseptic furniture. A fruit-growing district, famous for peaches, grapes and apples. Alt. 287. Pop. 1,800.

GUELPH (Wellington Co.), on River Speed, 48 miles w. of Toronto, 28 miles n. of Hamilton, 182 m from Detroit. On C.P.R. main line and G.T.R. and 7 branch lines; also Toronto Suburban (Elec.) Ry. Hotels, New Wellington, King Edward, Royal, Commercial. 16 churches, 18 schools, including Collegiate Institute and Loretto Academy. Seat of the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute (students 1918-19, 1,265), which is visited annually by 50,000 farmers. Provincial Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show held each December is visited by over 40,000 farmers. The city owns all utilities, e.g., gas works elec. light system water works, radial railway, and the Guelph Junction Railway. Niagara Hydro Elec. power at \$19 per h.p. Industries about 100, include automobile tires, malleable iron castings, rubber dipped goods, rubber footwear, radiators, boilers, gas engines, men's hats sewing machines, pianos, linen goods, carpets, carriages, clothing, wood-working, steel and wire goods, wrought iron and steel tubing, agricultural implements, steel axles and springs, clean food counters machinery and automobiles. Centre of a rich agricultural district. Trout fishing, tennis, golf, baseball, cricket, etc. Alt. 1,143. Pop. (with suburbs) 20,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Guelph is a noted grey iron centre, and would welcome kindred industries. City offers free sites, and is prepared to consider a fixed assessment. Labor conditions ideal. Write to the Chairman of Railways and Manufacturers' Committee, Guelph.

HAILEYBURY (Temiskaming District), county town on Lake Temiskaming, 107 miles n. of North Bay, on T. & N.O. Ry., and Nip. Central Electric Ry. to Cobalt (5 miles), and New Liskeard (6 miles). Temiskaming Nav. Co.'s steamers to lake-side towns. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. T. & N.O. Hotels, Mattabanic, Vendome and Attorney \$2 up. Seat of R.C. cathedral and Bishop's palace, R.C. convent, 6 churches, public (2), separate and high schools, general hospital, electric light and power. Court house, jail and armories. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Local and long distance phones,

4 banks. Saw mill, 2 lumbercos., brick yard, wholesale flour and feed store, pulp plant. Good farming district to n. and w. Good scenery, fishing and hunting. Pop. 3,700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp mill, lime mfg. plant, industries using soft wood. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HAMILTON (Wentworth Co.), on Burlington Bay, western extremity of Lake Ontario, founded about 1810, on G.T.R., T., H. & B.R., C.P.R. Elec. ry. to Grimsby, 18 m.; Brantford, 25 m.; Oakville, 20 m. S.S. lines to Montreal, Ft. William, Toronto. Hotels, Royal Connaught, Wentworth Arms and 30 others. 75 churches, 40 schools, 31 banks, new general hospital. City owns water and sewerage systems. Niagara Falls power and light, Cataract Power Co. and Nat. Gas Co. About 450 factories, including steel, iron, cotton and woollen goods, agricultural machinery, tobacco, electrical wires and cables, clothing, store fixtures, automobiles, stoves, ploughs, elevators, boots furniture and many other articles. 40 wholesale houses. Centre of fruit district. Beautiful scenery. Aquatic sports, golf, tennis, etc. Alt. 323. Pop. 110,137.

NOTE.—Large plant in construction for Hoover Suction Sweeper Co., N. Canton, Ohio.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures of iron and steel, silks, shipbuilding. Recent report of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission said, "Hamilton now enjoys the distinction of having the cheapest electric lighting and power rates of any city on the continent, or, for that matter, in the world." Good labor conditions. Harbor Bd. has reclaimed large section on water front behind revetment wall, with launching depth 18 ft. of water, adjacent to all ry. lines. Will lease on reasonable terms to manufacturers. For free pamphlet, write C. W. Kirkpatrick, Commissioner of Industries.

HANOVER (Grey Co.), on Saugeen River, G.T.R. and C.P.R. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Reid, Queen's, Union. 9 churches, 3 schools, public library, 2 banks. Industries, 8 furniture factories, bricks, cement, flour mill, shirt factory. Light, water and sewerage systems. 600 h.p. water power available. Pop. 3,600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Bedstead springs and mattresses, whitewear and iron-working factories, boot and shoe factories, knitted goods, woollen mills, stove works. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

HARRISTON (Wellington Co.), on Maitland River, on G.T.R., C.P.R. Hotels, Collison, Queen's, Royal. 4 churches, high and public schools, library, park, 2 banks. Town owns light and water systems (Niagara power available). Industries include stoves, planing mill, furniture, wood novelties, grist mill, casket co., cold storage plant, canning factory. Alt. 1,256. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Town offers exemptions from taxes to bona fide manufacturers. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

HAWKESBURY (Prescott Co.), on Ottawa River, half-way between Montreal and Ottawa, on G.T.R. and C.N.R. Hotels, Royal, King Edward and 1 other. 3 churches, public and high schools, separate school and academy. Elec. light and power plant. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Fire-fighting equipment. 2 banks. Industries include lumber mill, pulp and paper mills (largest sulphite paper mill in British Empire), sash and doors, etc. Neighborhood supplies lumber and stone. Alt. 141. Pop. 4,957.

NOTE.—Riordan pulp and paper mills have purchased 100 acres within town limits for a model town.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Marble works, foundry, pianos, boot and shoe, carpet and furniture factories. Water power awaiting development. To new industries town offers exemption from taxes, free sites and other inducements. Labor conditions good. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HESPELER (Waterloo Co.), on River Speed, 9 miles s. of Guelph, 6 miles n.e. of Galt, 3 miles n. of Preston. On G.T.R., connection with C.P.R. at Galt by Grand River Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Queen's, Commercial. 8 churches, public schools, 4 parks. Niagara elec. power. 1,000 h.p. available; rates according to amount used. Water system, municipal buildings, 2 banks. Industries, blacksmiths' tools, woodworking machinery, furniture (2), stoves and furnaces, woollen mill machinery, textiles, sashes and doors, enamelled iron, lightning rods. Good farming district. All kinds of sports. Alt. 943. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundries, furniture factories, free sites, tax exemptions and loans to new industries. Good labor conditions. Write The Mayor.

HUNTSVILLE (Muskoka Co.), 145 miles n. of Toronto, on G.T.R. Local steamboat service. Hotels, Kent, Dominion, Vernon and G.T.R. summer hotel "Wa-Wa." 6 churches, public and continuation schools, bank. Town owns light and water systems. Industries, tannery, planing mill, leather co., machine shop, 3 lumber mills. Timber, tan bark and minerals in neighborhood. A beautiful summer tourist country. Alt. 957. Pop. *2,358.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—All woodworking industries, summer cottages and hotels. Liberal inducements offered. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

INGERSOLL (Oxford Co.), on Thames River, 20 miles e. of London, on G.T.R., C.P.R., T.L.E. & P. Electric Ry. to Woodstock. Hotels, Ingersoll Inn, Atlantic and 2 others. 5 banks, 6 churches, 3 pub. schools, 1 collegiate institute, manual training school, tech. night school, 2 parks. Industries, 35 factories, including tools,

furniture, hay forks, pianos, nuts, machine screws, brooms, cheese, pork packing, hearses, 2 builders' factories, 2 shell factories, woollen mills, 2 grist mills, condensed milk plant (enlarged 1915), flour mill, saw mill, planing mill, knitted underwear, fertilizer plant, files, disc harrows, land rollers, upholstered furniture. Natural gas and elec. power. Alt. 879. Pop. 5,500.

NOTE.—Market building under construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturers using agricultural products and wood. Niagara electric. Factory sites on 3 inter-switching railways. Inducements offered on application. A building with 20,000 sq. ft. floor space leased by municipality for 10 years is offered to manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

KEEWATIN (Kenora Dist.), on Lake of the Woods, 130 miles e. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R. Steamships of Northern Nav. Co. and Rainy River Nav. Co. Hotels, Empire, Bay City. 3 churches, public, separate and high schools, park at Keewatin Beach. Elec. light supplied from Kenora. 2,000 h.p. water power available. 1 bank. Industries, lumber co., boat building co., milling co., 15 stores. Famous summer resort. Yacht Club. Good fishing and big game hunting. Pop. in winter 1,200, in summer 2,000. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

KEMPTVILLE (Grenville Co.), on s. branch Rideau River, on C.P.R., S.S. connection with Ottawa River ports. Hotels, McPherson, Kerr. 5 churches, public and high schools, library, park, 2 banks. Industries include planing mills, electric power plant, concrete pipe works. A farming district. The Ontario Government has a Demonstration farm and Agricultural School here. Alt. 297. Pop. 1,250.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Knitting mill, brick making. Elec. power at \$20 per h.p. Write Manager Union Bk.

KENORA, formerly Rat Portage (Kenora Dist.), on Lake of the Woods, on C.P.R., 133 miles e. of Winnipeg. Hotels, Tourist and 2 others. Ang. and R.C. cathedrals, 3 churches, 2 hospitals, court house, jail, up-to-date firehall. Town owns telephone, light, water and sewerage systems. 50,000 h.p. partly developed from 2 water powers. 3 banks. A growing summer resort. Industries include flour mill, lumber mill, 2 boat factories, 2 tie mills, wholesale house. Neighborhood supplies various kinds of lumber. Gold found nearby. Good hunting and fishing, with good hotel accommodation. Alt. 1,088. Pop. *6,159.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick manufacturing, woodworking factories, pulp and paper mills, steam laundry, electric smelting of iron ores, gold mining. Write Town Clerk.

KINCARDINE (Bruce Co.), on e. shore of Lake Huron, directly opposite Alpena, Mich. (97 miles), 100 miles n. of London, 160 miles w. of Toronto. On G.T.R.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

Steamship connections with Cleveland and Sault Ste. Marie. Hotels, Royal, Queen's, and 2 others. 4 churches, high and public schools, Carnegie library, city hall, 2 parks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Elec. power at 10c per k.w. hour. 2 banks. Industries include bridge and boiler works, pork packing, sashes and doors (2), salt, chairs, furniture, knitting mills. Neighborhood supplies sand, clay, marl, limestone and salt. Rich mixed farming and fruit-growing district. Popular summer resort, with bathing, boating and fishing. Good summer cottages to rent. Alt. 587. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Summer hotel iron industry, table factory. Steady supply of male and female labor. Town offers free sites and water, tax exemption and loan to new industries. Write Manager Royal Bk. **†KINGSTON** (Frontenac Co.), at opening of St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario. Outlet of Rideau Canal. On G.T.R., C.P.R., C.N.R. On line of all river and lake S.S. cos. Local elec. ry. Hotels, Frontenac, Randolph, S.A. Hostel. Seat of Queen's University and Royal Military College. Numerous churches, good schools, 3 military hospitals, 4 parks, 9 banks. City owns light, power, water and sewerage systems. Hydro-elec. power available. Industries include smelter, locomotives, textiles, tiles, broom factories (2), paper boxes, mouldings, pianos, boats, planing mill, brewery, chemicals, 4 elevators, smelter (lead ores). Large feldspar and mica mines nearby. Alt. 261. Pop. 23,737.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturing clay and feldspar products. Free sites and tax exemptions to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade or Chairman Industrial Committee.

KINGSVILLE (Essex Co.), on Lake Erie, on Pere Marquette Ry. Elec. Ry. to Windsor, 28 m. S.S. to Pelee Island and Sandusky, Ohio. Hotels, King's, Grovedale (summer), Mettewas Inn (summer). 3 churches, school, library, 2 parks, 2 banks. Town owns waterworks. Hydro. light and power. Nat. gas. Industries, woollen mill, cabinet shop, builders' factory, flour mill, 3 tobacco factories, cigars, metal weather strips. Govt. fish hatchery. Alt. 608. Pop. 2,000. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

†KITCHENER (county seat of Waterloo County), near Grand River, on G.T.R., 60 miles w. of Toronto, 35 miles from Hamilton. Grand River Ry. (elec.) connects with C.P.R. at Galt (12 miles). Elec. ry. connections with Waterloo (adjoining). Hotels, Walper, American, Bowman, and 4 others. 18 churches, 7 public schools, collegiate institute, technical school, R.C. college, Y.W.C.A., library, gen. hospital, 2 isolation hospitals, country house, golf and country club, large park and ball grounds, 11 banks. City owns and operates street ry., water, sewerage, elec. light and gas. Industries, over 135

factories (an. output \$20,000,000) including furniture, automobile tires, rubber footwear, rubber machinery, shirts, collars and underwear, foundry products, wood-working machinery, gasoline engine, ventilating machinery, vacuum cleaners, phonographs, boots and shoes, felt footwear, buttons, trunks, clocks, baby carriages, ladders, toys, bicycles, leather tanning, etc., 6 wholesale houses. Excellent agricultural district. Alt. 1,100. Pop. 19,767.

NOTE.—In construction, large extensions to Dominion Tire Company and Merchants Rubber Company, new automobile truck manufacturing company, C.P.R. station.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—All industries employing male labor. Steady demand for all kinds of skilled mechanics. No labor troubles. Cheap Niagara elec. power. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LAKEFIELD (Peterboro Co.), on Otonabee River and Trent Valley Canal, 10 miles from Peterborough; on G.T.R. Terminus of Stoney Lake Nav. Co. Hotels, Lakefield, Commercial. 5 churches, public and continuation school, Lakefield Boys' School, 50 students. Town hall, park, elec. light co., bank, library, newspaper. Industries, Portland cement, 2 canoe factories, planing mill, saw mill, cheese factory, butter factory, elevator. Alt. 770. Pop. 1,033.

NOTE.—In construction, new town hall.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking factories, industries using Portland cement, flour and feed and general supply mills. 1,400 h.p. water power available. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

LATCHFORD (Coleman Township, Nipissing Dist.), on Montreal River, widening in Bay Lake, 9 miles south of Cobalt, on T. & N.O.R. S.S. line on Montreal River to Elk Lake. Hotels, King Edward, Royal, 3 churches, 2 schools. Railway station for Temagami Forest Reserve and Montreal River silver and gold fields. Industries, 2 saw mills, lumbering. Permanent pop. 428.

LEAMINGTON (Essex Co.), on Lake Erie, on M.C.R., Pere Marquette Ry. on W.E. & L.S.R. Ry. (elec.) line to Windsor, 35 m. Steamer to Pelee Island. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., Am. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Auto-Stop, Royal. 5 churches, public and high schools, Carnegie library, 4 chartered banks, 1 private bank. Natural gas for domestic use. Elec. light and power. 15-acre park on Lake Erie. Town owns water system. Industries, grist mill, tobacco (3), baskets, beer and handles, foundry, fruit canning, catsup, cigars, sashes and doors. Canadian branch of Heinz Co. of Pittsburgh. Largest early vegetable hothouse in Ontario. Neighborhood supplies tobacco, early fruits and vegetables. (For particulars of tobacco industry, of which this is the centre, see under Agriculture.) Alt. 626. Pop. 3,664.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures using tobacco, small fruits, vegetables, especially tomatoes and onions. Town offers tax exemption, and free water. Write the Town Clerk.

LINDSAY (Victoria Co.), on Scugog River 69 miles n.e. of Toronto, on C.P.R., G.T.R. S.S. connection with Trent Valley Canal. Hotels, Benson, Simpson, Elsmure. 5 churches, 4 public schools, 1 separate, collegiate institute, convent, business college, armories. Abundant elec. power available from 2 sources; rates \$18 to \$20 for 24-hour service. 5 banks, loan and savings co. Flour mill, woollen mill, 2 lumber mills, Govt. arsenal (can employ 2,000), munitions plant, machinery mfr., hydraulic machinery, chemical works, milk foods, 1 wholesale store. Good scenery, fishing and hunting. Alt. 854. Pop. 8,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Building houses. Cheap power. No union or labor troubles. Tax exemptions and free sites to important new industries. Write Sec Industrial Commission.

LISTOWEL (Perth Co.), on G.T.R., C.P.R. Hotels, Grand Central, Arlington, Queen's. 7 churches, 2 schools. Town owns water-works and elec. light. 2 banks, 1 private bank. Industries, 2 builders' factories, chairs, pianos, furniture, vinegar factory, cement tile factory, flour and oatmeal mill, creamery, knitting mill, cigar factory, phonographs, spinning plant, welding plant. Alt. 1,262. Pop. 2,350. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NOTE.—In construction, large dye works.

LONDON (Middlesex Co.), on River Thames on C.P.R., G.T.R., and on London & Port Stanley Ry. (owned and operated by city), connecting with P.M.R., M.C.R., Wabash Ry., and lake steamers at Port Stanley, London's harbor on Lake Erie. Elec. ry. to St. Thomas (18 miles) and Port Stanley (23 miles), connect with steamers to Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, etc. Hotels, Tecumseh, Grigg House, Belvedere and others. Seat of Western University, arts, medicine, divinity. Fine industrial school. Seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. Industries, 253 factories, including iron and steel, wood, leather, brass products, cigars, cigar boxes, boots and shoes, wearing apparel, hosiery, gloves, furniture, engines, agricultural implements, tinware, biscuits and candies, boilers, paper boxes, chemicals, breweries, etc. Centre of rich agricultural country. Alt. 809. Pop. 60,000.

NOTE.—New city hall, post office and other public buildings to be erected.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures of all kinds, particularly iron and steel, boots and shoes, textiles, garments, etc. Niagara power. Living is lower than in other large centres. Partial exemption from taxes and special plans to reduce

initial cost of establishment of desirable branch industries. Write Industrial Commissioner.

L'ORIGINAL (Prescott Co.), county town, on C.N.R., half-way between Montreal and Ottawa, 80 miles; Caledonia Springs, 6 miles. Ottawa River boats. Hotels, Ottawa, Ontario, Grand Central. 4 churches, school, convent. Bank, saw mills, electric light. Lumber of all kinds obtainable. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Any kind of woodworking. Inducements on application. Write the Reeve.

LUCKNOW (Bruce Co.), on G.T.R., 133 miles n.w. of Toronto. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Cain \$2.50. 4 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, library, parks. Fire protection. Elec. light system (private co.). Industries, apple evaporator, woollen mills, 3 saw mills, furniture, artificial limbs, flour mill. Alt. 908. Pop. 1,200. Write Town Clerk, or Mgr. Molsons Bank.

MATTAWA (Nipissing Dist.), at junction of Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers, 45 miles e. of North Bay, on C.P.R. main line and Kippewa br. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Victoria, Mattawa, Royal. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.), public and separate schools, court house, gaol, town and fire halls, electric light, bank, saw mill. Large deposits of mica nearby. Good fishing and hunting. Alt. 564. Pop. 1,523.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumbering. Several good water powers awaiting development. Write the Mayor.

MEAFORD (Grey Co. north on Georgian Bay, on G.T.R. Between Owen Sound and Collingwood (20 miles each). Fine harbor, 20 ft. of water. 2 boats weekly to West. Hotels, Paul's, Queen's. 5 churches, high and public schools, town hall, fire hall, armory. Electric power, 2 banks. Industries include bricks, hardwood floors, mantle, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, boxes, canning factory, furniture, wheelbarrows, blankets and yarns, flooring, 3 fruit evaporators, 2 builders' factories, tannery, 2 cooper shops, 2 garages. Apple-growing district. Alt. 672. Pop. 3,300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Chair, iron bed and woodworking factories, boat builder, elevator. Town offers free sites, free water, tax exemptions, and possibly free loan. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

MERRITON (Lincoln Co.), on C.N.R., G.T.R. and Welland Canal. Can. Ex. C.N. Ex. Elec. line from St. Catharines. Hotels, Union, Railway. 4 churches, 2 schools, 1 bank. Town owns elec. light and power plant and gravity fire protection systems. Industries, bentwood, rubber, Presto-lite, 3 paper mills, carbide factory, foundry and wire rope works, planing mill. Alt. 389. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—To new industries town offers inducements, abundant

water power and good railway facilities. Write Municipal Clerk.

MIDLAND (Simcoe Co.), on the Georgian Bay, 120 miles from Toronto. G.T.R. Northern Nav. Co. to Parry Sound Hotels, Gladstone, Queen's, Lewis, American. 5 churches, 1 high, 4 public schools, hospital, park with lake and bathing houses, public library, 4 banks, 3 garages. Industries, 3 large elevators, 3 lumber mills, 3 planing mills, 2 sash and door factories, foundry and machine shops, box shoo factory, woollen mill, 1 blast furnace, 1 flour mill, whitewear factory, 2 engine works, coal dock, 2 ship-building yards, blast furnace. Govt. wireless station. Hydro power from Severn River. Alt. 593. Pop. 7,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Stove factory, electrical works, dry dock, building mechanics' houses. Write Town Clerk.

MILTON (Halton Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.R., 32 miles w. of Toronto. Hotels, McGibbon, Commercial. 3 churches, 1 school, county buildings, 2 parks, water-works, Niagara elec. power, 3 banks. Industries, carpets, saw mill, creamery, wire nails, flour mill, 4 pressed brick works, planing mill, boots and shoes, crushed stone and lime, wood screws and rivets, nickel and silver plating, plush and textiles, foundry. Alt. 660. Pop. *1,825.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Basket factory. For manufacturers there are good shipping facilities. Factory sites adjacent to competitive railway lines, with tax exemption and free water. 2 factory buildings available. Write Mgr. Bank of Hamilton.

MITCHELL (Perth Co.), on Thames River, on G.T.R., 12 miles w. of Stratford. Can Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotels, Hicks, Royal, Collision. 4 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks. Town owns light, power and water systems. Niagara elec. power. Industries, knitting mill, flax mill, foundry, bricks and tiles, woollen mill, flour mill, planing mill, bridge works, evaporator, cold storage. Alt. 1,121. Pop. 1,775. Write the Mayor.

MORRISBURG (Dundas Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 90 miles w. of Montreal, on G.T.R. Connection with R. & O. Nav. Co. at Prescott. Ferry to Waddington, N.Y. Hotels, St. Lawrence \$3, Windsor, \$2.50. 5 churches, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. 1,100 h.p. water power available. Industries, stove works, tack factory, cheese box factory, Poultry fattening plant. Cold storage warehouse. Good scenery, fishing and boating, natural mineral waters. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap elec. power, water, light and low taxes offered to new industries. Write, Manager Bk. of Ottawa.

MOUNT FOREST (Wellington Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.R. Hotels, Grand Central, Empress. 5 churches, high, public and

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

separate schools, 2 banks. Water and light plant (municipally owned) hydro-elec. power, Carnegie library, business college. Industries include threshing machines, caskets, carriages, grist mill, creamery, woollen mill, brick yard, 2 saw mills. Alt. 1,318. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture or woodworking industries (woodworkers and female labour are plentiful), knitting factory. Write The Mayor

NAPANEE (Lennox and Addington Co.), on Napanee River, navigable to Bay of Quinte; 135 miles e. of Toronto, on G.T.R. and C.N.R., connecting with C.P.R. at Tweed. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Campbell, Paisley, Lennox and 2 others. 5 churches, public school, collegiate institute, armories, county municipal bldgs., park, race track, electric light, gas, water and sewerage systems. 3 banks. Industries include grist mills (2), foundry and machine shop, cannery, bricks and tiles (2), saw mill, furniture, planing mills (2), motor boat works, garages (2), carriages, creamery. Water power available. Neighborhood supplies brick clay and cement clays. Centre of good farming district. Hydro-electric power. Alt. 313. Pop. about 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture, cannery and other factories. Power at \$12 per h.p. up. Free sites and fixed assessments offered. Write Town Clerk, Napanee.

NEW HAMBURG (Waterloo Co.), on River Nith, 75 miles w. of Toronto, 14 miles from Kitchener and Stratford, on G.T.R. Hotels, Commercial, Imperial and 2 others \$1.50. 7 churches (Ang., R.C., Meth., Bapt., Evangelist and Luth.). Niagara elec. light and power (\$20 per h.p. per annum). 2 banks, public and high schools. Industries include silverware, felt boots, brass work, elec. meters, furniture, bricks, flour mill, foundry, farm implements, trunks and bags. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Building private houses. Good labor conditions. Town offers inducements to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NEW LISKEARD, (Nipissing Dist.) on Lake Temiskaming, on T. & N.O. Ry. Steamers to Temiskaming, connecting by short line with C.P.R. at Mattawa. Electric Ry. to Haileybury, 5 miles; Cobalt, 10 miles. Hotels, Grand Union, Canada, Windsor. 5 churches, separate, public and high schools, fire hall, public library, theatre, hospital. Municipal electric light and waterworks, 2 banks. Industries, 5 saw mills, bricks, foundry, grist mill. Good spring water, sewerage system elec. light and fire brigade. District office for Crown Lands and Crown Timber. Neighborhood supplies pulpwood and clay. A good and largely settled agricultural district. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good sites for 350,000 h.p. electric energy within 20 miles. Write Bd. Trade.

NEWMARKET (York Co.), on Holland river on G.T.R. and Toronto & York Radial Ry., 27 miles n. of Toronto. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, King George \$2.50. 7 churches, Pickering College, pub., sep. and high schools, 3 banks, market, waterworks, fire hall, municipal offices, fair grounds. Elec. light and water systems owned by town. Industries include office furniture, woodenware, pencils, tannery, cheese and butter. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boots and shoes. Write H. S. Cane.

NIAGARA FALLS (Welland Co.), on G.T.R., C.N.E., C.P.R., M.C.R., Erie Ry., N.Y.C. and H.R.R., Lehigh Valley, Lake Shore, W. & O., Wabash, Pere Marquette, International Traction (electric) Hotels, Clifton, Treunick, Savoy, Windsor, Lafayette. Power supplied by nat. gas and Hydro-Elec. Commission. Industries, cereal foods, carborundum, graphite, cyanamid, suspenders, neckwear, wire and steel chain, silverware, hats, hosiery, foot supports, carpet sweepers, automobile accessories, paper boxes, aluminum novelties, corsets, cannery, creamery, 4 planing mills, 2 brick yards, 2 builders' factories, foundry and machine shop, electro-chemical industries, sanitary cans, cranes and hoists. In neighborhood is found Queenston limestone, brick clay, building sand, and gravel. Alt. 573. Pop. 11,850.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Iron and steel industries, textile and other manufacturing industries, contractors, builders, real estate, building houses and business blocks for sale or rental. Power rates—electric, \$11.50 per h.p. Natural gas, 40c. per M ft. Town offers manufacturers fixed assessment or exemption from taxation for a term of years, dependent on nature of applicant's industry. Write Sec. Chamber of Commerce.

NORTH BAY (capital of Nipissing Dist.), on Lake Nipissing, on G.T.R., C.N.R., C.P.R., T. & N.O. Ry. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W., T.N.O. Hotels, Pacific, Queen's, Cecil. 6 churches, schools—1 normal, 1 Collegiate Institute, 3 public, 2 separate; gaol, court house, registry office for Nipissing District, 4 banks, 1 hospital. Industries, 2 planing mills, 2 saw mills, brick plant, box factory, 2 car repair shops, machine shops, furniture factory, 6 wholesale houses, 3 newspapers, Ontario Government Employment. A lumbering and mining district. Headquarters for French River tourist route, daily steamer in summer. Alt. 659. Pop. over 10,000.

NOTE.—It is proposed to build three locks on the French River to make a deep waterway between the Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing, connecting at North Bay with three transcontinental railways and the T. & N.O. Ry. It is estimated that the sale of the power

which could be generated to supply the Sudbury mines would pay interest on the cost of these improvements and the power plants.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking industries, bakery, tannery, casket factory, veneer works, wagon factory. Financial assistance and other inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NORTH COBALT (Nipissing Dist.), on T. & N.O. Ry., and headquarters of Nip. Central Ry. Electric rys. to Cobalt (3 m.), Haileybury (2 m.), New Liskeard (8 m.), Kerr Lake (7 m.). Can. Ex. Dom. Ex. Tel. T. & N.O. 5 churches, public and high schools, R.C. college, library. Planing mills, bottling works, 3 dairies, 4 large market gardens, lumber yard, saw mill, 5 general stores, 4 others. Centre of Cobalt mining district. See under Silver, page 321. Surrounded by good market gardening and poultry farming district.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fine opening for amusement park, good car service and patronage of 5 towns. Foundry, hardware, drug store, toy factory, pulp and paper mills, greenhouses, furniture factory. Cheap electric power, \$9 per h.p. up. Townsite extends to Lake Temiskaming, with half-mile lake front for harbor and docks. To new industries town offers free sites, tax exemptions and liberal inducements. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

NORWICH (Oxford Co.), on Otter Creek and G.T.R., 16 miles s.e. of Woodstock. Hotel, Duke House. 6 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, waterworks, good fire protection. Industries include brooms, cider and vinegar works, saw and planing mills, condenser, evaporator. Alt. 846. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Planing mill and lumber yard (no opposition within 16 miles). Good factory sites available, with railway sidings. Niagara power. Free sites and fixed rate of taxation offered manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

OAKVILLE (Halton Co.), on Lake Ontario, 21 miles w. of Toronto, 21 miles. Good harbor. Ry. to Hamilton, 21 miles. Good harbor. Hotels, Village Inn, Gibson, Murray. 5 churches, public, separate and high schools. Appleby School, a first-class boys' school, J. H. Guest, Proprietor, is 1 mile out of town. Municipality owns waterworks and electric light. 3 banks. Industries include 2 planing mills, tanning, baskets, boat building, evaporator, aluminum ware, tire and rubber. Alt. 329. Pop. 2,972, in summer 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Real estate investments. Oakville is becoming a residential suburb of Toronto. Inducements offered to new industries. Write Publicity Commissioner.

ORANGEVILLE (Dufferin Co.), county seat. On C.P.R., 49 miles from Toronto. Hotels, Queen's, Grand Central, and 2 others. 5 churches, public and high schools.

Elec. light and waterworks. Elec. power. 3 banks. Industries include woollen mills (75 hands), foundry and machine shop, shoe factory, chop mill, flour mill. Alt. 1,395. Pop. 2,468.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boot and shoe factory, carriage factory, stove works, wool len mill, knitting mill, 2 buildings available. Write Sec. Bd. Trade

ORILLIA (Simcoe Co.), on Lake Couchiching, 86 miles n. of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and C.N.R. On route of Trent Valley Canal. Hotels, Orillia, Royal, Gladstone and summer hotels. 7 churches 5 schools, collegiate institute, Municipal buildings, opera house, Y.M.C.A., Provincial Asylum for Feeble-minded, Carnegie library, 3 parks. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Water filtration plant. Elec. power, 5,000 h.p. available, rate \$13.50 per h.p. for 10-hour service; \$18.00 for 24-hour service. 4 banks Industries include clothing (2), electro smelting, wood specialties, woollen factory, electric foundry, saw mill machinery, planing mills (2), boats and canoes (2), hoops, shoes, hardware, furniture, pumps, farm implements, automobiles, carriages, wagons, cement, bricks, 4 wholesale houses. A farming and fruit-growing country. Abundant timber. Popular summer resort. Good bathing and fishing. Golf links. Alt. 732. Pop. 8,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Auto tyre and rubber factory, whitewear, automobiles, furniture, shoe factory. To bona-fide industries town offers fixed assessments and free sites. Cheap power. Good labor conditions. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

OSHAWA (Ontario Co.), 2 miles from Lake Ontario, 34 miles e. of Toronto, on C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R. and Toronto & Eastern Elec. Ry. Local elec. ry. connects all factories with steam railways. Hotels, Commercial, Queen's, Oshawa, Central. 7 churches, high school, 5 public schools, Y.M.C.A., Carnegie library, armory, hospital, 2 parks. Elec. light and power from Trent River. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Gas plant. 4 banks. Industries, foundry, steam and gas fitting, carriages, automobiles, malleable iron, painting, textiles, metal work, leather, woollens, shelf hardware, toys, pianos, builders and contractors, 1 wholesale grocery, golf course. A good agricultural district. Alt. 331. Pop. 8,240.

NOTE.—Factory for rubber goods in construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures of all kinds. Good shipping facilities and labor conditions. Abundant electric power. Free sites and other liberal inducements offered. Write Sec. Publicity Committee

OTTAWA, capital of the Dominion of Canada, on the Ottawa River, C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R. and N.Y. (N.Y.C.). Suburban Electric Railway to Hull, Aylmer, Britannia. Steamer to St. Lawrence River

and the Great Lakes, through Rideau Canal. Hotels, Chateau Laurier \$2.00 up (Eur. plan), New Russell \$1.00 to \$3.50 (Eur. plan), Alexandra \$2.50, and Windsor \$2.00 to \$2.50, and others. Official seat of Governor-General, seat of Federal Government, National Victoria Museum, Parliamentary Library, National Art Gallery, Royal Observatory, Royal Mint, Central Canadian Experimental Farm, 460 acres, Govt. Fisheries Exhibit, Govt. Archives, Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Fat Stock Show of Central Canada, Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, Ottawa University (500 students), Ashbury College for boys, Ottawa Ladies' College, La Salle Academy for boys, Provincial Normal School, Collegiate, Technical, and an excellent public school system. 30 miles of driveway, well laid out, and 2,000 acres beautiful park lands. Many attractive resorts in the district, with all kinds of winter and summer sports. Industries, about 180 factories, including wood products, paper mills, match factories, foundries, cement, carbide, marine gas buoys (only factory in the world), iron works and foundries, mica, clothing, etc., etc. Capital invested, over \$50,000,000, about 17,000 hands employed. Alt. 247. Pop. 100,500 approx.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Automobiles, boxes, bags, biscuits, barrels, bottles, clothing, cigars, confectionery, cereals, elevator and mill building machinery, furniture, flour, gloves, paper and kindred products, pottery, roller mill products, rubber and felt goods, shirts, shoes, steel castings, tiles, textiles, woodenware, etc. Water power available within a radius of 60 miles is estimated at 2,000,000 h.p., of which about 75,000 h.p. is at present utilized. Inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade

NOTE.—The central block of Parliament Bldgs. destroyed by fire in February, 1915, is being reconstructed with additional story. The new building, with normal labour conditions, will be ready for occupation by the end of 1918. Approximate cost \$5,000,000.

OWEN SOUND (Grey Co.), port on Georgian Bay, at mouth of Sydenham River, 122 miles n.w. of Toronto, on C.P.R. and G.T.R. S.S. lines to lake ports; Northern Navigation Co., C.P.R., Dominion Transportation Co., Owen Sound & Georgian Bay Co. Fine, well-protected harbor. Sound is 12 miles long, navigable for largest vessels. Hotels, Seldon, Patterson, Queen's Summer resort on beach near town Churches of all denominations. High and public schools, 2 theatres, public library 6 banks. Industries: Chairs, bolts and screws, tables, 1 tannery, woodenware, baskets, 3 mill machinery, turbine water wheels, wire fences, wire nails, 3 agricultural implements, 2 bricks, 2 lime, stoves, 2 furniture, 5 saw mills, confectionery and biscuits, vinegar and pickles, 2 cold storage plants, 5 foundries (3 iron, 1 steel, 1 malleable iron), 1 sash and door factory, 2 flour mills, oatmeal mill, linseed oil mill,

woollen mill, Govt. Hydro-elec. power from Eugenia Falls. Alt. 585. Pop. 12,612.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Agricultural implements, organ and piano, carriage and furniture factories, shipbuilding, hardware, hosiery and whitewear factories, boots and shoes, iron and woodworking industries of all kinds. Liberal inducements offered. Write Chairman Industrial Committee.

PALMERSTON (Wellington Co.), 78 miles from Toronto, a division point on G.T.R. Hotels, Queen's, Imperial, Hess. 5 churches, 1 school, Carnegie library, 2 banks. Industries include builders' factory, grist mill, woodenware. Alt. 1,313. Pop. 2,000. Write the Mayor.

PARIS (Brant Co.), on Grand River, on main line G.T.R., L. Erie & Northern Ry., C.P.R., and Grand Valley Elec. Ry. from Brantford, 7 m., to Galt 14 m. Hotels, Arlington, Milton, Canadian. 7 churches, high and 3 public schools, library, 3 banks. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Niagara elec. power. Nat. gas at 50c, with 10% discount. Industries include alabastine works, flour mill, woollen cloth mill, refrigerators, screen doors and window screens, needles, hydraulic forgings, iron and brass foundry, advertising and photo engraving service. Home of the largest knit goods industry in the British Empire. In centre of rich farming and dairy district. Abundant good gravel. Tennis, golf, etc. Alt. 843. Pop. 4,800.

NOTE.—Paris is on the proposed provincial highway, Toronto and Niagara Falls to Detroit.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Several good manufacturing sites on railways. Abundant water supply. Town has adopted provincial housing scheme. Employment available for every member of every family. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PARRY SOUND (Parry Sound Dist.), on Georgian Bay, at mouth of Sequin River, 150 miles n. of Toronto. On C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.R. Steamship connection with Chicago, Sault Ste. Marie, and other lake ports. Hotels, Mansion, Kipling, Belvedere, Victoria. 7 churches, high and public schools. Court house, registry office, land titles office. Town owns electric light, water and sewerage systems. Elec. power, 700 to 1,000 h.p. available, rates 4c. per k.w. for light, \$7.00 per h.p. per ann. for power. Water power, 1,500 h.p. available. 3 banks. Industries include chemicals, spools and buttons, saw mills (2), planing mills (2) charcoal blast furnace, furniture polish, boats (2). Neighborhood supplies pine, hemlock and abundant hardwoods. A beautiful summer resort, with numerous islands. Good fishing and hunting. Alt. 602. Pop. 8,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of veneers and furniture, dry docks, marine railways, grain elevators, flour mills, iron and steel works, power development, summer hotel, ferry service, theatre. Water

front sites available with inter-switching on C.P.R. and C.N.R. Site of Parry Sound Lumber Co. available. Cheap light and power. Liberal inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PEMBROKE (Renfrew Co.), chief town in Ottawa Valley, on Ottawa River, on C.P.R. (main line), G.T.R. (Ottawa Div.), and C.N.R. (main line). Hourly ferry to Alunette Island. Steamer to Des Joachims, 50 miles. 8 hotels (Copeland House, Pembroke and Leland, etc.). 7 churches, 6 schools, convent school, 2 hospitals. Municipal plant supplies good water. Hydro-electric power supplied by the Pembroke Electric Light Co. at low rates, especially to quantity users. Efficient fire protection. 4 banks. Industries include 3 lumber mills, 2 builders' factories, 4 machine shops, 3 foundries, 1 lumber tool manufacturing establishment, 1 woollen mill, 1 steel furniture factory, 1 electric specialties' factory, mocassins, gloves, leather tannery, large shook mill, 2 flour mills. The Dominion Military Camp is situated at Petawawa, 10 miles distant. The Algonquin National Park 12 miles w. of Pembroke. Good hunting and trout fishing. Alt. 381. Pop. 8,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturers requiring girl labor or cheap hydro-electric power would do well to investigate. Special concessions to manufacturers. Write the Mayor.

PENETANGUISHENE (Simcoe Co.), on inlet of Georgian Bay, on G.T.R., 102 miles n. of Toronto. Steamboat connections with all Great Lake ports. Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Canada, Georgian Bay, Northern. A summer resort. 5 churches, public, separate and high schools. Carnegie library, general hospital, hospital for Insane, 2 parks, municipal water and sewer systems, hydro-elec. power from Severn River, 2 banks. Industries include 1 tannery, 5 saw mills, gasoline engines, 2 box works, carriages, foundry, stoves, launches, fibre boards, shoe packs, 3 planing mills, pails, tubs, 2 machine shops, flour mill, 2 brick yards. Good harbor and docks. Bathing, boating, fishing and hunting. Gateway to 30,000 islands of Georgian Bay. Alt. 589. Pop. 4,100.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Knitting mills, furniture, pulp mills, boots, elevators, ship yards. Town offers free sites, tax exemption, ample water, cheap labor, cheap power, shipment by rail and water. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PERTH (Lanark Co.), on Tay River, 40 miles from Ottawa, on C.P.R. Hotels, Revere, Hicks, and others. 6 churches, public and separate schools, collegiate institute, library, athletic park, light and water-works. 3 banks. Industries include 2 foundries, sashes and doors, medicines, aerated waters, felt factory, carpets, knitting mills, boots and shoes. Rideau Ferry Summer Resort, 8 miles, reached by stage

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

and boat. Good farming district. 9-hole golf course. Alt. 433. Pop. 4,000. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PETERBOROUGH (Peterborough Co.), 75 miles n.e. of Toronto, on Otonabee River, on C.P.R., G.T.R., and branches. Trent Waterway. Hotels, Empress, White House, and others. Electric power up to 30,000 h.p. developed. Seat of R.C. cathedral. 17 churches, 9 schools, normal training schools for teachers, collegiate institute, public library, 4 parks, 8 banks. City owns elec. light and power plant, water and sewerage systems. Industries, over 70 factories, including harness, cereal foods, electric machinery and supplies, mining and mill machinery, lumber mills, canoe factories, pork packing, locks, flour mills, show cases, agricultural implements, clothing, carpets, tents and sails, dairy machinery, yarn, steel sashes, marble products, bricks and tiles, butter, aerated waters, furniture, silk labels, condensed and evaporated milk, textiles, gum and confectionery, boots and shoes, steel ranges, pulp mill machinery, motor trucks and tractors. Headquarters for Canadian General Electric and Quaker Oats Co. for Canada. The neighborhood supplies iron, gold, silver, lead, mica and various kinds of lumber. Centre of a rich mixed farming and dairying district. Alt. 949. Pop. 24,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Metal, wood, pulpwood and woollen products, ship and barge building. Trent Valley Canal affords 8 ft. waterway to Great Lakes. Cheap power and water. Write City Clerk.

PETROLIA (Lambton Co.), on G.T.R., Mich. Central Ry. with interswitching facilities. Hotels, Tecumseh, Normandy and others. 5 churches and Salvation Army. High school and public schools, business college, hospital, 2 parks, 2 chartered banks, 2 private. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Hydro-elec. light. Nat. gas by private co. Industries include 1 oil refinery, oil well supplies, 2 elevators, fruit and vegetable cannery, boiler works and machine shops, wagons, flax mill, bridge co., flour mill, knitting mill, large brick and tile works, large butter factory. Centre of oil and fine agricultural district. Alt. 667. Pop. 4,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Oil investments, oil prospecting, any kind of industry. Town offers free sites and exemptions from taxes. Write Sec. Chamber of Commerce.

PICTON (Prince Edward Co.), on Bay of Quinte, 103 miles e. of Toronto, on C.N.R. Motor bus to Belleville, 24 miles. Hotels, Royal, Globe. Daily steamers to Bay of Quinte ports; weekly to Toronto and Montreal. Public library, 2 parks, 7 churches, public and separate schools, collegiate institute, 4 banks. Centre of canning industry. Other industries include foundry, box factory, 2 barrel factories,

butter factory, saw and planing mill, boat building and bricks. Grain and seed picking and packing warehouses. Hydro elec. power. Golf links. Alt. 322. Pop. *3,788. Write The Mayor.

PORCUPINE, on Porcupine Lake, 255 miles n. of North Bay, 479 miles n. of Toronto, on T. & N.O.R. An important gold mining camp, composed of 3 towns, viz., S. Porcupine, Schumacher and Timmins. Hotels, Connaught at S. Porcupine, and Gold Fields at Timmins. 5 churches, 2 power plants. There are at present 7 shipping mines: Hollinger Consolidated, Dome-McIntyre-Porcupine, Tough-Oakes, Porcupine-Crown, Schumacher, Porcupine-Vipond. Pop. about 8,500. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT ARTHUR (Thunder Bay Dist.), on w. shore of Lake Superior, 1,700 miles from Atlantic, 1,900 miles from Pacific; head of lake navigation. Judicial centre of district. Customs port of entry. On C.N.R., C.P.R., P.A.D. & W.R. Inter-city electric railway to Fort William (3 m.) All lines of steamers on upper lakes call. Terminals of Inter-lake S.S. Line. C.N.R. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.N.R., C.P.R. Govt. wireless station. Hotels, Prince Arthur (C.N.R.) \$4.50, Mariaggi \$2, Algoma \$2, and 13 others. Churches, all denominations. 7 divisional schools, 2 separate schools, collegiate institute, customs house, Y.M.C.A., armory, sailors' institute, 4 theatres, public library. Streets all paved and well lighted. Municipally-owned street ry., electric plant (hydro power), waterworks and telephone. 7 banks. Industries include Dominion Govt., C.N.R. and 9 private elevators, total capacity 24,500,000 bushels. One of the largest shipbuilding plants in Canada, with a dry dock 720 ft. in length. C.N. coal and ore docks, 5 large lumber cos., 3 cold storage plants, sand, lime, bricks, tents, and awnings, 2 aerated water, brewery, pulp mill. The centre of a rich mixed farming district, which is being opened up by the Govt. roads. Health resort for asthma, hay fever, etc. Assessment in 1906, \$5,000,000; in 1914, \$36,756,975. Alt. 608. Pop. 15,000.

NOTE.—In construction, breakwater, re-building elevator (C.V.R.), addition 2,000,000 bush. to Sask. Elevator Co., pulp mill (ultimate cost \$7,500,000).

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Openings for manufactures of wood and iron and for pulp mills. City offers free factory sites. Steam coal costs about \$6.85 per ton. Atikokan Blast Furnace, to be operated, supplies pig iron; 250,000 h.p. in waterfalls, partly developed and selling at \$15 to \$25 per h.p. per annum; 2,000,000,000 tons of iron ore in vicinity. Port Arthur is nearest point to Western markets where raw materials can be assembled by water. Write for information and book of views to T. B. Bolduc, Chairman Industrial Committee, c/o City Clerk.

PORT COLBORNE (Welland Co.), on Lake Erie, at mouth of Welland Canal, on G.T.R. and C.N.R. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Hotels, Commercial, McNeal's. Limestone found in neighborhood. Power, electric from Niagara, and natural gas. Good harbor, depth 22 ft., large docking facilities. 3 banks. Industries include planing mill, 5 million dollar nickel refinery, large flour mills, Govt. elevator, cork works, cement works, grist mill, pig iron factory, grain and feed mill. Humberston Summer Resort. Club nearby. Alt. 580. Pop. 4,700.

NOTE.—5 million-dollar Nickel Refinery has been erected by the International Nickel Co.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steel and iron industries, flour mills. Small flour or feed mill for sale or rent. Factory sites controlled by the town ready for manufactures. Write the Mayor.

PORT DALHOUSIE (Lincoln Co.), on s. side of Lake Ontario, at entrance to old Welland Canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port Weller on new canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. Catharines. On C.N.R. and G.T.R. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Elec. car service to St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. S.S. service every 3 hours in summer to Toronto. Hotels, Austin, Wellington, Lincoln, Bank, 3 churches, public and separate schools. Hydro-elec. power and light. Industries, rubber factory, 2 canneries, shipyard and dry dock, coal dock, elevator, Govt. canal gate yard, "Ladies' Home" of Maple Leaf Rubber Co. Centre of Niagara peach belt. Pleasure resort, with beach park, bathing, boating on "Henley" course, tennis courts. Pop. 1,500; in summer, 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Summer hotel, fruit basket factory, lumber yard. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT ELGIN (Bruce Co.), on Lake Huron, on G.T.R. Hotels, Queen's, Arlington. 2 banks. Industries, planing mill, bricks, grist mill, brush and broom factory, saw mill. A summer resort. Alt. 673. Pop. 1,235.

NOTE.—Power plant on Saugeen River here to be erected by Hydro Elec. Commission.

PORT HOPE (Durham Co.), on Lake Ontario, 60 miles e. of Toronto. On G.T.R., C.N.R., C.P.R. Steamer bi-weekly to Toronto and Montreal. Fine harbor. Hotel, Queen's. Seat of Trinity College School for boys, 125 pupils; central and 2 primary schools, 6 churches, library, 2 parks, opera house. Town owns waterworks intake system and sewerage system. Hydro-elec. for street lighting and power. 3 banks, 1 loan and savings co. Industries include preserving and canning, enamelware, lacquer and varnish, iron sewer pipe and connecting iron works, plumbers' supplies, tanneries, foundry, 2 file factories, flour mills, pottery and red brick plant, planing mill, machine shops, copperine, babbitt metal

and phenyle, arge greenhouses, carriage and implement factories, trousers, wooden and steel mats, gravity carriers, drugs, lumber, veneers, leather lace, oil burning appliances. Good fruit-farming district. Alt. 265. Pop. *5,089.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of brass goods, automobiles, malleable iron. 2 buildings suitable for machine shops available. Abundant electric power at \$12 to \$25 per h.p. Erection of mechanics' houses. Town offers free sites, with interswitching between C.P.R. and G.T.R. and tax exemptions. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT PERRY (Ontario Co.), on Lake Scugog, 43 miles e. of Toronto, on G.T.R. Hotels, Sebert, St. Charles. Public and high schools, 5 churches, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Industries: Evaporator, lumber and flour mills, harness factory, wholesale harness, hardware. Good duck and wild goose shooting and fishing. Alt. 820. Pop. 1,215.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Canning factories. Bonus and tax exemptions to new industries. Write Can. Bk. of Commerce.

PRESCOTT (Grenville Co.), on St. Lawrence River and C.P.R. and G.T.R., 12 miles e. of Brockville. Hotels, Daniels, Alexander, Revere. Foot of lake navigation on St. Lawrence River, and port of call of all boats, car ferry to N.Y. Cen. Ry., summer and winter, at Ogdensburg. 4 churches, public, high and separate schools, opera house and public library, 2 banks. Hydro-elec. power. Industries include emery wheels, caskets, creamery, distillery, grain elevator (cap. 1,000,000 bushels), planing mill, candy factory, brass goods factory, veneer paper, fire extinguishers, cream separators, munitions, etc. Government marine works are situated here. Alt. 247. Pop. *2,801.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Branch factories of American firms. Town has direct car ferry connection all the year with U.S. railways, and large undeveloped power. Factory on C.P.R. track and brick yard plant for sale. Inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PRESTON (Waterloo Co.), on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Visited for its mineral springs. Electric lines to Kitchener, Waterloo, Hespeler, Paris, Brantford, Port Dover. Hotels, Kress, Central, Commercial, Queen's. 5 churches, good schools, 3 parks, library, 3 banks. Town owns elec. light and power, water and sewerage systems. Industries, woodworking machinery office, school and household furniture, stoves and furnaces, electric and steam cars, hay machinery, planing mill, metal shingles, elec. fittings, rolling mill, wool-lens, brushes, agricultural implements, hockey sticks, wagons and sleighs, wool-len mill, piano players, shoes. 20 factories in all. Alt. 925. Pop. 5,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturers are offered low taxation, good shipping facilities and Niagara electric power. 150 acres of factory sites between C.P.R. and G.T.R. Tax exemptions, loans offered to new industries. Write Commissioner of Industries.

RAINY RIVER (Rainy River Dist.), 140 miles s.e. of Winnipeg on Rainy River. Div. point of C.N.R. Auto road to Fort Frances and Grassy River. Hotels, Canadian Northern, \$1.50. 5 churches, public and separate schools. Elec light, water-works and sewers. 1 bank. C.N.R. machine shops employ 500 men; stave mill (100 men); 2 cedar yards (50 men). Good fishing and hunting on Lake of the Woods. Alt. 1,708. Pop. 1,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steam laundry, tannery, factories using birch or poplar. Inducements to manufacturers on application. Write Town Clerk.

RENFREW (Renfrew Co.), on Bonnechere River, 8 mile. from confluence with Ottawa River. On G.T.R. and C.P.R. main lines. C.P.R. branches to Kingston and Eganville. Hotels, Renfrew \$3.75 to \$4.25. Dominion, Ottawa \$2 to \$3. 5 churches, public and separate schools, collegiate institute, drill hall, exhib. bldgs., hospital, library, opera house, 2 picture shows, curling and skating rink, 3 banks. Municipal power house, water and sewerage systems. Muni. elec. light and power. Industries, refrigerators, large creamery, flour mills, hosiery, machinery, sashes and doors (2), truck scales, bricks and tiles, lime, woolen mill, blankets, foundry, electric supplies, cream separators, gasoline engines. Elec. power. Graphite and molybdenite found in vicinity. Alt. 416. Pop. 6,611.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woollen factories, foundry, woodenware factory, knitting mills. 3,600 h.p. elec. power available at \$20 per h.p., 24-hour service. Abundant water power nearby, 20,000 h.p. available. Town offers special inducements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

RIDGETOWN (Kent Co.), on M.C.R. and Père Marquette Ry. Hotel, Arlington. 8 churches, public school, collegiate institute, library, 2 banks. Industries include planing mill, basket factory, cannery, bean picking plant, machinery works, broom and brush factory. Hydro elec. power. Natural gas at 25c. per M. feet, 15c. to manufacturers. Fishing and hunting at Rondeau Park (5,000 acres), 11 miles. Alt. 657. Pop. *2,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking industries, shoe factory, pickle factory, raw tobacco warehouse, knitting mills. Inducements on application. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

ROCKLAND (Russell Co.), on Ottawa River, 22 miles e. of Ottawa. On G.T.R., C.N.R. Steamboats on Ottawa River. Hotels, Rockland, Atlantic and 2 others. 3 churches, public, high and 2 separate schools, 2 banks. Light and water by pri-

vate co. Industries, lumber mills (2), mica, sashes and doors, machine shop, planing mill. Popular tourist resort. Pop. 3,277.

NOTE.—A pulp and paper mill to be built in near future.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries using hard or soft woods. Canning factory for tomatoes and corn. Brick, cement and lime industries. Town offers tax exemptions. Write Town Clerk.

ST. CATHARINES (Lincoln Co.), on C.N.R., G.T.R. and Welland Canal. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Steamer to Toronto. Elec. ry. to Niagara Falls, Welland, Port Colborne, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Dalhousie, Merriton and Thorold. Hotels, The Welland (combination hotel and sanitarium), Saline springs \$2.50 up, Grand Central \$2, etc. 12 banks, 15 churches, 10 schools, collegiate institute, business college. Seat of Bishop Ridley College (Church of England), 200 boys. County bldgs., city hall, armories, library. City owns gas, water and sewerage systems, and Hydro-Electric Light and Power system (power developed by Niagara Falls). Elec. light and power and nat. gas by private cos. Industries, about 80 in district, including 5 paper mills, flour mills, planing mills, hair cloth, wine, metal works, motors and other electrical machinery, biscuits, 4 canning factories, incandescent lamps, baskets, saws, agricultural hand tools, knitting, brewery, mince-meat, jam, knives, tannery, rubber factories, flax and silk mills, greenhouse manufacturers. Canadian Henley Regatta held annually. Centre of Niagara fruit belt. The mineral springs here are a specific for rheumatism. Alt. 347. Pop. 19,500 (within 5 miles radius, 35,000).

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Building of workmen's houses. Any manufacturing industry, machinists, iron and metal workers. Cheap power. Liberal inducements offered. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ST. MARY'S (Perth Co.), on Thames River, 100 miles w. of Toronto, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor, Royal Edward, Ontario and others. 7 churches, 3 public schools, separate school, collegiate institute and public library, opera house, municipal buildings and large parks, 3 banks. Town owns waterworks and elec. light. Niagara elec. power. 2 newspapers. 25 miles of granolithic walks. Industries include 2 builders' factories, agricultural implements, fruit evaporator, creamery vats, wood specialties, \$750,000 cement works, cement products, 2 planing mills, 2 limestone quarries, lime kiln, cold storage, hooks and eyes, flour mill, cheese factory, 3 flax mills, 2 creameries, machinery, crushed stone for roads, flour mill, handles, shoes. Neighborhood supplies sand and stone, cement clay, limestone and lumber. The centre of a very rich general mixed farming, fruit growing and dairying district. Good boating on

Thames River, boat house, Boating Association and grounds. Beautiful scenery. Alt. 1,082. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. Industries requiring stone and farm and dairy produce as raw material, canning factory, condensed milk plant, etc. Furniture and knitting factories, textiles, any woodworking industry, leather industries, cigar factory, button and hardware factories, automobile motor truck or tractor factory, shoe factory. To manufacturers, cheap power and good shipping facilities. Large area for factory sites, abundance of building material, cheap living and moderate rents, good labor conditions, unlimited water supply from artesian wells. Town offers low fixed assessments and other liberal inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

1ST THOMAS (Elgin Co.), on C.P.R., G.T.R., P.M.R., M.C.R., Wabash Ry., 87 passenger trains daily. 2 elec. rys. to Pt. Stanley, 8 miles; London, 18 miles. 2 hrs. travel to Buffalo or Detroit. S.S. connection by Pt. Stanley with Cleveland, Detroit, etc., and Upper Lakes. Hotels, Grand Central, Talbot \$2.50 and 6 others. 10 churches, collegiate, 1 high and 5 public schools, 1 ladies' college, 2 daily papers, public park (150 acres), 1 country, 2 social clubs, county buildings, hospital, Old People's Home, 9 banks. Industries include brushes and brooms, shoes (3), confectionery, knitting, handles (2), woodenware (3), 1 steel, 1 brass and 3 iron foundries, 3 large railway shops, planing mills (3), saw mill, flour mills (2), packing house, lithographing plant, butter and cheese factory. City owns all public utilities. Surrounded by rich agricultural and fruit belt. Good climate. Alt. 754. Pop. 15,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Automobile factory, steel foundry, all manufactures. 20,000 h.p. Niagara elec. power at cost. Good shipping facilities by rail or lake. City offers loans, free sites and tax exemptions. Write for free pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

1 SANDWICH (Essex Co.), adjoining city of Windsor, on Detroit River, opposite Detroit, Mich. On Essex Terminal Ry. (freight), connecting with C.P.R., G.T.R., Wabash, Père Marquette, Michigan Central Rys. Electric rys. to Windsor, Tecumseh (12 miles), Essex, Belle River, Kingsville and Leamington (40 miles). Direct S.S. connections with all lake ports. 3 churches, public and separate schools, Assumption College for boys (R.C.), bank. Elec. power \$30 per h.p. up. Nat. gas. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Industries, salt and heavy chemicals (only factory of its kind in Canada), canning, foundry, wine, bricks, lumber, 2 coaling docks for steamers. Neighborhood supplies salt. The centre of a rich mixed farming district. Many vineyards (see "Wine," under Agriculture). A good golf and country club. Pop. about 3,500.

Ojibway.—U.S. Steel Corporation is building \$20,000,000 plant, and has already expended \$6,000,000 on preliminary docks, etc. Buildings will cover about 2,000 acres. Ojibway adjoins Sandwich.

NOTE.—See Note of "The Essex Border Utilities Commission," under Windsor and Walkerville.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Any industry using steel and iron. Automobile factory, farm implements, etc. Passenger ferry across river. Building mechanics' houses (large acreage vacant at low price). To new industries excellent shipping facilities by rail and water, 2 miles of river front available for factory sites, tax exemptions and other liberal inducements. Cheap power, natural gas for domestic purposes. Good labor conditions. Write Sec. Bd. Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor.

1 SARNIA (Lambton Co.), at mouth of St. Clair River, on Lake Huron, on G.T.R., Père Marquette Ry. Steamers to points on Lakes Huron and Superior, Detroit, Cleveland, Sault Ste. Marie. Hotels, Vendome, Northern, St. Clair, Arlington, Chapman. 12 churches, public and high schools. City owns water and sewerage systems. Hydro-Elec. light and power. Nat. gas. 5 banks and 2 loan cos. Industries include lumber mills, woodworking, stoves, bridge works, threshers, oil refinery, salt works, saw mill, cannery, jams, 3 munition plants, brass goods, overalls, cigars, lubricants, wire fencing, dish washing machinery, automobile castings and parts, etc. The city has two miles of water front, at any point of which boats can make dock safely. Neighborhood supplies petroleum and salt. Alt. 587. Pop. 12,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Iron or steel industries, shipbuilding, evaporator, flax mills, elevators. Cheap freights to Northwest, and cheap coal. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

1 SAULT STE. MARIE, on St. Mary's River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, 440 miles n.w. of Toronto; 350 miles n. of Detroit, Mich., on C.P.R. and Algoma Central and H.B. Ry. S.S. connection with all Great Lake ports. Hotels, Windsor, Algonquin, St. Charles and others. 7 churches, schools: 1 high, 1 technical, 6 public, 3 separate. Federal building, library, park. City owns sewerage, light and water systems. Elec. power. 8 banks. Industries include Algoma Steel Corporation, bricks and tiles, Alg. Cent. Ry. car shops, wholesale produce, fish, tar and chemicals, paper, elec. power, foundry and machine shop, trap rock, brewery, Lake Superior Paper Co., Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co.'s head office, stump pullers, iron works. A large number of wholesale houses. Neighborhood supplies iron, copper, silver, gold and lumber. Good fishing and shooting. Golf and country club. Pop. 20,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mills tanneries, industries using iron ore, pig

iron or steel, woodworking, boots and shoes, furniture, farm implements, saw mills, boxes, sashes and doors, cars, car wheels, machinery and tools, hotel. Good labor conditions. Inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SEAFORTH (Huron Co.), 113 miles n.w. of Toronto, on G.T.R. Hotels, Commercial, Queen's. 5 churches, separate and public schools, collegiate institute, public library, 3 parks, 2 banks. Industries include furniture, engines and threshers, eggings and gloves, staves and bolts, sashes and doors, saw mill, grist, flour, oatmeal and flax mills, cooperage, tannery, aerated waters, apple evaporator, creamery, pottery, brick and tile yards. Niagara elec. power. Neighborhood supplies salt, hardwood, sand and clay for brick and tile works. The centre of a very rich mixed farming and fruit-growing district. Pop. (including suburbs) 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Any industry, particularly those using farm and dairy products, canning factory, creamery and cheese factory, knitting, boot and shoe, and furniture factories, packing plant, foundry. Cheap power, good labor conditions. To bona-fide industries town offers free sites, tax exemptions, and other inducements on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SIMCOE (Norfolk Co.), on G.T.R. and Wabash Rys., connecting with C.P.R., also on L.E. & N. Elec. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Battersby, Melbourne, Queen's. 6 churches, high and public schools, Carnegie library, park, 3 banks. Country Club, 2 newspapers. Nat. gas. Hydro-elec. power. Town owns water and sewerage systems and elec. light plant. Industries include the largest canning factory in Canada, tin can plant, shoe factory, greenhouses, evaporator, pickle factory, tannery, steam warping tugs, saw mills, seeds, creamery, woollen mill, flour mill, shoddy mill, fruit preserving. The centre of a very rich fruit and dairy district. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of boxes, bricks, tiles, cigars, implements, carriages, woodenware, carpets, ropes, binder twine, paper, tin plate, soap, furniture, glass, shoes, gas engines, rubber goods, brass, leather goods, foundry and machine shop. Industries using farm and dairy produce as raw material. To manufacturers, excellent shipping facilities and cheap power from both Niagara elec. and natural gas. Immunity from labor troubles. Liberal inducements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SMITH'S FALLS (Lanark Co.), on Rideau River and Canal, 45 miles s. of Ottawa, 60 miles n.e. of Kingston, on C.P.R., C.N.R. Hotels, Rideau, Russell and 3 others. 7 churches, public and separate schools, collegiate institute, 2 hospitals, 2 theatres, town hall, free library, market. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Hydro elec. energy in abundance. Local distributing system owned and operated

by the municipality. 4 banks. Industries, farm implements, malleable castings, stoves, ploughs, bricks, sashes and doors, grist mill, 3 wholesale houses. Summer resort at Rideau Lake (7 m.), tennis, golf, etc. Alt. 423. Pop. 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Female labor plentiful, iron workers, also wood workers and unskilled labor in considerable force. Good factory sites, with A1 shipping facilities by rail or water to be had at low cost. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SOUTHAMPTON (Bruce Co.), on e. shore Lake Huron, G.T.R. Hotels, Commercial, Central. Bank, park. Industries, builders' factory, 2 furniture factories, chairs, foundry, wood-turning, electric power. Alt. 614. Pop. *1,681.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking industries, lawyer. Write the Mayor.

SO. PORCUPINE (Temiskaming Dist.) 480 miles n. of Toronto, on T. & N.O. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, King George \$2.50 to \$3, Connaught. 4 churches (R.C., Pres., Epis., Meth.), public school, court house and jail, electric light and power, fire hall, 2 banks. Gen. Electric Co., machinery co., stores of all kinds. The business centre of the gold mining district, employing 5,000 men. Customs house clearings, about \$250,000. Silver platinum, nickel and iron also found. Fishing and hunting. Pop. 1,500. Write Pres. Bd. of Trade.

NOTE.—Public school in construction.

STOUFFVILLE (York Co.), on G.T.R., 25 miles n.e. of Toronto. Hotels, Mansion House, Queen's. Public and high schools, park, 2 banks. Industries, saw mill, telephone company, rattan furniture, carriages, electric light, machine shop, vinegar and pickling plant, sash and door factory, chopping mills, large greenhouses. Water and light system owned by town. Alt. 892. Pop. *1,029. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

STRATFORD (Perth Co.), 88 miles w. of Toronto, a div. point on G.T.R., 6 lines enter. Hotels, Windsor, Queen's, Mansion, Commercial and 2 others. 14 churches, 6 public schools, collegiate institute, Prov. Normal School, business college, 2 parks, 6 banks. City owns light, water and sewerage systems. Industries, 60, including G.T.R. locomotive repair shops, wire fences, furniture, threshing machines, flour, Kindel Bed Co., Ltd., bricks and tiles, chairs, music cabinets, woollens, agricultural implements, pork packing, ladders, hay forks, dairy supplies, brewery, rattan furniture, corrugated drain pipe, flour mill machinery, desks, bridge and iron works, clothing, office specialties, upholstered furniture, steel bed springs, harness specialties, grain picklers, knitted goods, traction engines, cigars, hoops and staves, furniture frames, brassware, brass beds, davenport. Pop. 17,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture and all woodworking industries. Bonds of bona-fide industries guaranteed by city.

Free sites and low fixed assessments. Niagara power. Labor conditions good. Steady supply of skilled iron and wood workers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

STRATHROY (Middlesex Co.), on Sydenham River and G.T.R., C.P.R. 6 miles south Hotel, Queen's, American. 2 schools, collegiate institute, armoury, park, 3 banks. Niagara elec. power. Industries include, 2 builders' factories, 2 flour and grist mills, cannery, cheese and butter factory, 2 furniture factories, woollen mill, stoves, 2 egg-packing establishments, 1 cold storage, 2 saw mills, basket factory, pianos, handles. A first-class agricultural and dairy country. Neighborhood supplies hard and soft woods. Alt. 744. Pop. 2,998.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Town offers reduced taxes and loan to factories. Write the Mayor or Town Clerk.

STURGEON FALLS (Nipissing Dist.), on Lake Nipissing, on C.P.R. Hotels, Kirkup, Windsor, St. Louis. 3 churches, public, separate and model schools, 2 banks. Water and sewerage systems owned by town. Industries, large pulp and paper mills, soda water, saw mill, planing mill, electric light and power company, flour and grist mill. Big game and fish plentiful. Starting point for French River and west arm of Lake Nipissing tourist routes. Daily steamers. Alt. 685. Pop. 3,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking machinery. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

SUDBURY (Sudbury Dist.), county town, on C.P.R. main line (div. point) and 5 converging branches; on C.N.R. (2 branches) and Algoma Eastern Ry. 3 passenger trains daily. Dom. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Nickel Range \$4.00, Balmoral \$3.00, and 4 others. 5 churches, 2 separate schools, 3 public (1 new \$40,000), high school (Govt. School of Mines in connection), Jesuit College. Local and suburban elec. line to Copper Cliff. Town owns waterworks, electric light and power. Court house, gaol, registry office, 2 hospitals, 3 newspapers, opera house, skating and curling rinks, 7 banks. Industries, planing mills (5), bricks (2), sashes and doors (4), cement blocks, brewery, soda water (2), flour mill, pickles, wholesale cold storage (2), candy, compressed feed, foundry, machine shops, creamery. Executive offices of 6 wholesale firms, 4 railway construction cos., and 25 lumber cos. 3 large smelters recently constructed. Centre of nickel district. See under Mining—"Nickel" and "Iron." Wages from nickel industry paid in Sudbury District \$5,000,000 annually. Alt. 850. Pop. (1913 Assessment Census) 3,500.

NOTE.—British America Nickel Co. expects to make large power developments on Wahnapiitae River in next few years.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries and wholesalers of all kinds. Workmen's houses. Shipping facilities on 7 lines of railways. Cheap power, 20,000 h.p. developed. Abundant iron ore and nickel ready for

smelter. Town offers fixed assessments and other liberal inducements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

THESSALON (Algoma Dist.), on n. shore of n. channel of Georgian Bay, 50 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, on Thessalon and N. Ry. from junction of C.P.R. Steamers to Owen Sound and Collingwood, Soo and Mackinac Island. Hotel, Cecil. 4 churches, public and continuation schools, 1 chartered bank. Industries, bricks, 2 saw mills, 2 planing mills, smelter. Electric light and waterworks systems owned by town. Alt. 599. Pop. *1,945.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Factory using hardwood. Write Mgr. Imperial Bk.

THOROLD (Welland Co.), on Welland Canal on C.N.R. and G.T.R. Elec. Ry. to Niagara Falls (9 m.), St. Catharines (4 m.), Port Dalhousie (7 m.), Fonthill (5 m.), Welland (12 m.), Port Colborne (18 m.). Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, City, Summit, Welland. 4 churches, high, separate and 2 public schools, library, fire hall, 4 banks. Town owns electric light, water and sewerage systems. Abundant electric and water power, nat. gas. Industries include pulp board, paper mills, tissue mills, 2 flour mills, 4 pulp mills, road binder material, glass, foundry and machine shops, woollen goods, smelter, knitting factory. The Dextrine Co. making "Dextrine," electro-chemical industries. In the neighborhood are stone quarries and natural cement stone. Alt. 526. Pop. 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap power from Niagara Falls. Town offers fixed assessment, cheap sites and other inducements to new industries. Write Industrial Commissioner.

TILBURY (Kent Co.), on C.P.R., M.C.R. Can. Ex., Am. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, International, Empire, Balmoral. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth.), public, separate and continuation schools, bank, weekly newspaper, athletic field, public library. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Niagara elec. power and light. Industries, handle factory, grist mill, planing mill, cannery, automobile tops, machine shop, foundry. Hissco Elec. plant employs 200 hands. A good farming district, which supplies timber, crude oil, flax, tobacco, fruits and vegetables for canning. Power supplied by nat. gas and electricity. Alt. 586. Pop. 2,000.

NOTE.—Fire hall and Carnegie library, in construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Nat. gas at 15c. per M cubic ft. for industrial use. Inducements to new industries on application. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TILLSONBURG (Oxford Co.), on G.T.R., C.P.R., N.Y.C. (M.C. Div.), Wabash Rys. Hotels, Arlington, Imperial and Royal. 5 churches, public and high schools, 3 banks. Niagara elec. power. Industries include gasoline engines, machinery, grist mill, tan-

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

nery, bricks, 2 foundries, hand harvest tools, flour mill, oatmeal mills, condensed milk, carriage works, show case factory, planing mills, linen goods, shoes. Surrounded by rich dairying and fruit district, supplying timber and brick clay. Alt. 757. Pop. 3,000.

NOTE.—Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co. building new plant; Huntley Mfg. Co. erecting factory for elevating and grain cleaning machinery.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Coal merchant.

TIMMINS. Leading town in Porcupine gold area, on T. & N.O. Ry., 26½ miles n. of North Bay. Dom. and Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotel, Goldfields. Queens, Kingston, Govt. employment office. Elec. light, water, 2 banks, 4 churches, sep. and pub. schools, theatre, hospital, Mattagami pulp and paper mill, saw and planing mill. Hollinger, Porcupine, Crown and Vipond mines nearby. Pop. about 5,500. See also Porcupine.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steam laundry, iron foundry, assay office, greenhouse. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TORONTO (York Co.), on Lake Ontario, incorporated as a city in 1834, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and C.N.R. Capital of Province of Ontario. Seat of Ontario Government and Parliament Buildings. Toronto University, about 4,000 students. Financial and commercial centre. Publishing centre of Canada. Hotels, King Edward \$2.50 up, rooms \$1.50 up; Queen's \$3 up, Prince George \$3 up, rooms \$1.50 up; Arlington \$2 to \$3, Walker House \$2.50 up, rooms \$1.50. Carlsrite, Iroquois, Elliott House \$1.50, Westminster \$3.50 up, rooms \$1.50. Industries, over 1,200 factories, including foundry products, wood products, leather, clothing, agricultural implements, automobiles, distillery, breweries. Number of hands employed in factories, 78,500, capital invested in manufactures, \$170,000,000. Annual payroll of manufacturers, \$42,000,000. Electric power from Niagara. Area of city 1918, 39½ sq. miles. Bank clearings, \$3,004,785,565 in 1917. Assessment for 1918, \$605,727,775. Rate of taxation, 29½ mills, exclusive of one mill war tax. Gross debt on 31st Dec., 1917, \$100,323,423; net debt on 31st Dec., 1917, \$75,895,676. Building permits, 1917, \$7,163,556. In 1917 the Street Ry. carried 158,087,984 persons. Alt. (at City Hall) 296. Pop. (Dom. Census, 1911) 376,210. (Assessor's estimate, 1918) 489,681. Population has doubled since 1905, trebled since 1893.

NOTE.—In connection with the Toronto Harbor Commission Improvements (see under C. & W. Waterways), 1,000 acres of waste land is being reclaimed adjacent to and on harbor front, centre of which is approximately 1½ miles from business centre of the city. These sites to be had at cost for commercial and industrial uses, to be served by 3 transcontinental railways and ship canal over 1¼ miles long and 400

ft. wide in centre of district. Write E. L. Cousins, Chief Engineer and Manager, Toronto Harbor Commissioners, 50 Bay Street Toronto, for copy of Toronto Annual, the most complete book ever published on the city.

NOTE.—Union Ry. Station now in construction; estimated cost of station and rail sheds about \$5,000,000.

TRENTON (Hastings Co.), at head of Bay of Quinte, at mouth of Trent Canal, 100 miles e. of Toronto. Southern terminus of Trent Valley Canal. On C.N.R. (div. pt.), C.P.R. (div. pt.), G.T.R.; on Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd. S.S. communication with all lake ports. Daily boat to Rochester, N.Y. Hotels, Gilbert and 4 others. 6 churches, public (4), separate and high schools, Y.M.C.A., moving picture studio, opera house. Good water system. Eastern centre of Ont. Hydro-Elec. Commission. 3 banks, 3 parks. Industries include Hydro Elec. P. Commissions Transformer stations, extensive acid and chemical works, Weddell Dredging Co., Creosoting Co., Iron concentrator, buttons, cooperage, account registers, foundry, silverware, 2 clothing, 2 sash and doors, paper mills, wholesale lumber, cannery, sprays, evaporators, beverages, bricks. The neighborhood supplies iron, limestone, marble, and many varieties of lumber. Good fishing. Pop. about 10,000.

NOTE.—A Carnegie library and municipal buildings will be erected in the near future.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cereal and glucose factory, ot and shoe factory, woodworking and specialties, beet sugar factory, iron and paper industries, rolling mills, dry dock, summer hotel. Excellent transportation and power facilities, 45,000 h.p. electric power available, which is sold at cost. Good labor conditions. Free sites and fixed assessments to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

TWEED (Hastings Co.), on Moira River, 55 miles e. of Peterboro, on C.P.R. and C.N.R. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotel, Hy 4 churches, public, separate and high schools, 2 banks. Industries, building supplies, chemicals, 2 foundries, machine shop and garage, steel troughs, bricks, electric light. Deposits of various minerals. Pop. 1,320.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Canning, woodenware, bedding or shoe factory. Elec. power 3c. per k.w. Tax exemptions and free sites offered. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

UXBRIDGE (Ontario Co.), 40 miles n.e. of Toronto, on G.T.R., B.T. Co. Hotel, Mansion. 6 churches, high and public schools, 2 banks, public library, electric lighting, artesian wells. Industries include chopping mill, flour and oatmeal mills, elevator, planing mill, furniture factory, foundry. Alt. 886. Pop. 1,638.

NOTE.—Hydro-elec. system and hydro-radial railway from Toronto under construction.

VANKLEEK HILL (Prescott Co.), 67 miles e. of Ottawa, 63 miles w. of Montreal, on C.P.R., G.T.R. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotels (unlicensed), Windsor, Grand Central. 5 churches, (Ang., Pres., R.C., Bapt., Meth.), public and separate schools, collegiate institute, agric. bldg., rink, gymnasium, hospital. Elec. light (owned by private co.), 2 banks. Industries, pumps, saw mills, sashes and doors, carriages, foundry, roller mill. Alt. 272. Pop. 1,700.

NOTE.—Charter obtained for manufacture of milking machines.

VICTORIA HARBOR (Simcoe Co.), on Georgian Bay, 100 miles n. of Toronto, on G.T.R., ferry to Port McNichol 1 m., connecting with C.P.R. steamers for upper lake ports. Hotels, Royal Victoria Queen's. 4 churches (Meth., Pres., and R.C.), 1 public school, public library, park, 1 bank. Hydro-elec. light and power from Severn River. Large lumber industry. Pop. 1,800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Free factory sites and other special inducements offered new industries. Good opening for factory employing women, grocery, and dentist. Good harbor with Govt. dock. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WALKERTON (Bruce Co.), 120 miles w. of Toronto, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Hotels, Hartley, Queen's and 2 others. 6 churches, public, kindergarten, separate and high schools. Carnegie library. Elec. light and power, water and sewerage systems. 2 banks. Industries, furniture factories (2) sashes and doors, bobbins, 2 foundry and machine shops, roller mill, flour mill, egg and butter factory. Alt. 931. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap power. Town offers tax exemptions and free water to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WALKERVILLE (Essex Co.), on Detroit River, directly opposite Detroit, Mich.; on G.T.R., Wabash, terminus of Pere Marquette, Essex, Terminal Ry. connecting with C.P.R., Michigan Central and W.E. & S. Ry. Elec. rys. to Windsor (1½ m.), Sandwich (3 miles), Tecumseh (6 m.), and Amherstburg (15 miles). Ferry to Detroit. Direct S.S. connections with all lake ports. Hotels, Crown, Reid's, Exchange. 5 churches, public and separate schools, public library, 5 banks. Elec. light, waterworks and sewerage. Niagara elec. power, special low rate for factories. Nat. gas. Industries include Hiram Walker's distillery, Parke, Davis & Co., varnish and paints (2), automobiles (6), automobile bodies, automobile trimmings, engines and valves, bridge works, drop forgings, weather strips, roofing, polishes, hones, wire fences (3), furnaces, fly paper, tobacco, clothing (2), cooperage, brewery, drugs, marine engines, asphalt blocks, car-

riage goods, crucible steel castings, concrete reinforcement, steel stamping works, overalls and shirts (2), chemicals and toluol nickel products, etc., metal stamping works, twist drills, electric welders, handles, lubricators, cement tile machines, valves and hydrants, printing and book-binding. A rich district, supplying fruit, grain, vegetables and tobacco. Tennis, golf, bowling and yachting. Alt. 588. Pop. 7,000.

NOTE.—See Note of "The Essex Border Utilities Commission," under Windsor.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Iron and steel industries, automobiles and accessories, building employees' houses. Hydro-electric power. Excellent labor conditions. Write Sec. Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor.

WALLACEBURG (Kent Co.), on Sydenham River, navigable from River St. Clair to Wallaceburg for largest lake vessels. On Pere Marquette Ry., and Chatham, Wallaceburg & L. Erie Ry., connecting with G.T.R., C.P.R. and Wabash at Chatham & Mich. Central at Charing Cross. Passenger S.S. daily to Detroit and tri-weekly to Port Huron. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Niagara elec. power. Waterworks, sewer and elec. light systems owned by town. Nat. gas, 12c. per M cubic feet. Hotels, Dupont, Tecumseh, Empire, and 2 others. 7 churches, 4 schools, 3 banks. Industries, sugar refinery (400 hands), glass works (800 hands), brass goods (250 hands), cooperage stock factory, flax mill, cut glass plant, planing mills, machine shops, and shipyards. Pop. 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Jam and fruit cannery. Good shipping facilities by rail and water. Write the Town Clerk.

WATERLOO (Waterloo Co.), on C.P.R. and G.T.R. Hotels, Commercial, Alexander, 6 churches, 2 public and 1 separate schools, 4 banks, loan co., Niagara elec. power. Industries include threshing machines, furniture, brooms and brushes, boots and shoes, malt house, upholstery, office desks, distillery, buttons, mattress factory, flour mill, bricks brick and tiles, cigars, washing machines, springs, combs, gloves, boxes, interior woodwork, shoddy, planing mill, sash and door factory, trunks and bags, barrels, cigar boxes, upholstered goods, brewery and malt factory, tannery, shirts, springs. Head office, 2 life ins. cos.; 3 fire ins. cos. are located here. Fine farming district. Alt. 1,056. Pop. 5,090.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—A good supply of skilled labor is available for the manufacture of furniture (frames and upholstered goods, office, school and church), general interior fittings, planing mill, sash and door factory, boots and shoes, collars and shirts, and for general foundry. No strikes. Tax exemptions offered, sometimes free sites and loans. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WATFORD (Lambton Co.), on G.T.R., 30 miles w. of London. Hotels, Roche House, McManus. 6 churches, high and public schools, 2 banks, armory. Hydro-elec. power. Industries, lumber yard, saw mill, 2 chopping mills, wire works, apple evaporator, 2 grain elevators. Pop. 1,100.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sugar beet industry, canning factory, flour mill.

WELLAND (Welland Co.), on Welland Ship Canal; on Welland River, 22 miles from Buffalo, 14 miles from Niagara Falls. 8 miles from Lake Erie; on M.C.R., Pere Marquette, G.T.R., Wabash, T.H. & B.R. C.P.R. C.N.R. Elec. Ry. connecting with Port Colborne, Thorold, Niagara Falls and Port Weller; Niagara, Welland & Lake Erie Elec. Ry. (local). S.S. connection between tidewater and Canadian Northwest, with daily freight service both ways; 2 Government docks and Turning Basin. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Am. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W.; also Wireless Station. Hotels, Dexter \$3.00 and 2 others \$2.00. 11 churches, 5 public, high and separate schools, business college, County Court House, jail, registry office, hospital and industrial home; agricultural park, Merritt Park. Niagara elec. system, Ontario Power Co., Dominion Power & Transmission. Town owns water and sewerage systems; unlimited elec. power at competitive rates. Nat. gas at 40c, 6 banks. Industries, M. Beatty & Son, Canadian Billings & Spencer, Chipman-Holton Mills, Canada Forge Co., 2 foundries, Can. Automatic Transportation Co., Dain Mfg. Co., cotton mills, Elec. Steel & Metal Co., Electric Zinc Co., of Canada, Volta Mfg. Co., Brit.-Am. Shipbuilding Co., Dillon Crucible Alloys, Ltd., Utility Elec. Mfg. Co., electro metals, cannery, furniture, Imperial Mfg. Co., carbide, overalls, chemicals, cordage, pipe mills, beds, stoves, ice cream, marble, seeds, boilers, concrete stone, tires and rubber, milling co., 4 planing mills. Situated in centre of one of the finest fruit districts in Canada. Electricity \$14 per h.p. per annum, 24-hour service. A fine harbor, 20 ft. of water. Alt. 601. Pop. 9,500, with suburbs, 10,500. Write L. B. Duff, Industrial Commissioner.

WESTON (York Co.), 4 miles from Toronto city limits, on C.P.R., G.T.R. and Toronto Suburban Elec. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Eagle, Burk's \$2. 7 churches (Ang., 2, Pres., Meth., Bapt., R.C.). 3 schools (pub., sep., high), 2 banks, skating rink, public toboggan slides, golf links. Town owns water and sewerage systems. 6 miles paved sidewalks, good fire protection. Govt. Hydro-elec. power and light. Industries: cycles and motors, structural steel, saw mills and lumber yards, stoves, elec. fixtures, bedsteads, mattresses, customs grain mill, munition and explosives and (near by) Canadian Eastman Kodak Co. and Nitro Products Co. Semi-annual fair. Pop. 2,250.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Any kind of industry requiring site near a large centre. Town offers power, light and water at cost, and low taxation. Numerous factory sites in town on both railways. Write Town Clerk, or Sec. Bd. Trade, Weston.

WHITBY (Ontario Co.), 30 miles e. of Toronto, on Lake Ontario, with harbor; on G.T.R., C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor, Royal. Seat of Ontario Ladies' College. 5 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks. Town owns waterworks and elec. light. Industries include 2 elevators, horse blankets, whips, etc., tannery, saddlery and harness, hardware, planing mill, electric power, machine shop. Alt. 276. Pop. 2,910.

NOTE.—Provincial Asylum and sewerage system in course of construction. Toronto & Eastern Electric Ry. will enter Whitby.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries of any kind. Inducements on application. Write Town Clerk.

WIARTON (Bruce Co.), on Georgian Bay, 140 miles n.w. of Toronto, on G.T.R. S.S. of Northern Nav. Co. Hotels, Arlington Pacific, St. Albans. 5 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Elec. light by private co. Industries include planing mill, furniture (2), hardwood floors, caskets, bed frames, flour mill, lumber and saw mills (5), butter. Pop. 2,300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Foundry and machine shop, knitting factory, shipbuilding. Three factories available. Elec. power \$25 per h.p. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WINDSOR (Essex Co.), on Detroit River, immediately opposite Detroit, on C.P.R., M.C.R., G.T.R., Wabash, Pere Marquette Elec. Ry. to Leamington (39 m.), Tecumseh (7 m.), Amherstburg (18 m.). On line of all Canadian S.S. on Great Lakes. Hotels, Crawford, British American, King George. 14 churches, 7 public schools, 4 separate, Collegiate Institute, 10 banks. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Niagara elec. power. Industries include large salt works, wire fences, tobacco, cigars, brass goods, brewery, cabinet shop, asphalt blocks, flour mill, machine shop, duplicating machines, builders' factory, paint and varnish, machine works, cornmeal, brushes, paper boxes, bentwood, cement bricks, foundry, overall factory, manufacturing chemists, pearl button works, automobile factories, cereals, electrical machinery, spring beds, stoves and saw mill machinery, spark plugs, computing scales, adding machines, wheels. Nat. gas. Limestone and salt found in neighborhood. Alt. 580. Pop. 35,500.

NOTE.—A Special Act has been passed authorizing the formation of "The Essex Border Utilities Commission," to control and operate a joint main water system and trunk sewage system for the municipalities of Windsor, Winkerville, Sandwich, Ford City and Ojibway. (See Ojibway, under Sandwich.)

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Iron and steel industries, building houses and stores, automobile factories, foundry, salt works, glass mfg., boots, textiles, furniture, brick and tile factories, building and loan co., hotel. Elec. power from 3c. to 5c. per k.w. Free switching service by Essex Terminal switch line connecting with all trunk lines. Free dock. New industries offered free water, cheap sites, tax exemptions. Write Sec. Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor

WINGHAM (Huron Co.), on Maitland River, 72 miles n.w. of Toronto, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Hotels, Brunswick, Queen's Exchange. 6 churches, public and high schools, 2 business colleges, hospital, town hall, park, library. Town owns light water and sewerage systems. Banks, 3 chartered. Industries, include planing mill, salt works, flour mill, panel doors, saw mill, furniture, stoves and furnaces, tannery, bricks, gloves and glove leather, carriages, electric power, creamery, fertilizer. Alt. 1,044. Pop. about 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Some good factory sites on G.T.R. tracks, large brick building for sale at the present time with machinery and workmen's houses.

good chance, factory has to be sold to wind up estate. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WOODSTOCK (Oxford Co.), on G.T.R., C.P.R. Elec. ry. to Ingersoll (10 m.). Hotels, Oxford \$3 to \$3.50, New Commercial, Buckingham \$2 to \$2.50, Royal \$2. 5 banks, loan co., 12 churches, Y.W.C.A., 5 public schools, R.C. school, 1 collegiate institute, commercial college, public library, hospital, armories. Seat of Woodstock College (150 students). Niagara elec. power. Industries include wagons, 3 machine shops, biscuits, furniture, woven wire fence, wheel hubs, furniture castors, farm tools, flour mill, organs and pianos, planing mill, chopping mill, soaps, stoves, oatmeal, bentwood for brooms, knitting, metal signs, wheels and sleigh runners, concrete machinery, garden tools, braid edging. Gasoline pumps and tanks. Good agricultural district, supplying cattle, hogs, cheese, butter, wool, hides, grain. Tennis, bowling, curling, skating and golf clubs, boating on Thames River. Alt. 958. Pop. 11,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Iron industries, boot and shoe factories, shirt and collar factory, electrical supplies, canning, textiles, pickling, building mechanics' houses. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

Prince Edward Island

County Towns marked ¶

See Map, page 123.

ALBERTON (Prince Co.), on Can. Govt. Ry., on Cascumpec Bay, on n. side of Island. Hotels, Albion-Terrace, Bearisto, Eureka. Telegraph. Local and long dist. tel. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Customs house. High school, 5 churches, 2 banks. Saw and planing mill, general fisheries and lobster packing, black fox breeding, cheese factory, Hydro elec. plant (private co.). An agricultural district. Pop. 700. Write Bk. of Commerce.

CHARLOTTETOWN (Queens Co.), on an excellent harbor formed by confluence of the Hillsborough or East, the York or North, and the Elliott or West Rivers, on Can. Govt. Ry. Steamers daily during season of navigation to Victoria and Orwell. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Victoria \$2.50 up, Davies \$2 up, Queen's \$2 up, Revere House \$1.50, Lenox, Alexandra (two private boarding-houses). Capital of province and county town, seat of Parliament Buildings, Government House, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, 2 hospitals, public market, 2 cathedrals (Ang., R.C.), 8 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., Bapt.), 2 colleges, 3 graded and 2 convent schools, 2 business colleges, golf links, tennis club, 2 trotting parks, 4 banks, experimental farm, public library, 4 daily, 1 semi-weekly and 2 weekly newspapers, soldiers' convalescent home. Elec. light (private co). Sewerage and water systems. Industries include condensed milk, foundry and machine shop, heat, light and power

co., pork packing, sash factory, can factory, aerated waters, tobacco, soap, lobster packing, starch factory, canning, fishing, saw mill, broom factory, meat canning. 70 fox ranches in near vicinity. See under "Fur Farming." Pop. 12,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit farming, especially strawberries, oyster culture, market gardening, rolled oats mill, manufacturing peat fuel and glass from good glass sand found here, canning vegetables and fruit, motor car, aeroplane, boot, woollen, furniture, soap, agricultural implement factories, departmental store, mail order house. Write J. E. B. McCready, Publicity Agent for P.E.I., Charlottetown.

GEORGETOWN (Kings Co.), 30 m. from Charlottetown, on Can. Govt. Ry. Steamers to Lower Montague, Pictou and Halifax. Fine natural harbour. Terminus of winter S.S. connection with mainland. Industries, foundry, lobster packing, etc. Ideal summer resort, good fishing, shooting and bathing. Pop. 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good hotel for summer tourists. Write Town Clerk.

MONTAGUE (Kings Co.), on Montague River and Can. Govt. Ry., on P.E.I. Ry. 28 miles from Charlottetown. Steamboat connection with Pictou, N.S. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Anglo-Am. Tel. Co. Hotels, McDonald \$2.00, Montague, Commercial

22. 5 churches, 2 schools, 2 banks, 2 livery stables, canoe club, town club, trotting park, 2 saw mills, sashes and doors, caskets, hydro-elec. plant (private co.), 15 stores. General farming, apples and strawberries, potatoes. Fine scenery, good sea trout and cod fishing. A growing tourist resort. Pop. 800.

NOTE.—The fox industry is flourishing in this district.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Skunk ranches, splendid opening for small fruit and vegetable gardeners. Write Mgr. Bank of Nova Scotia.

MT. STEWART (Queens Co.), on P.E.I. Ry. 2 hotels, 3 churches, graded school, elec. light. Industries, grist mill, and saw mill, 3 lobster packers, ship building. Pop. 500.

ISOURIS (Kings Co.), on P.E.I. Ry., on Colville Bay, Can. Ex. Telephones and telegraph. S.S. Lady Sybil calls on her way from Pictou to Magdalen Islands and return. 5 churches, convents, public school, 1 bank. Hotels, Seaview, McInnis

and Souris. 3 saw mills, planing mill, cheese box factory, motor boat factory. Fishing, principally lobsters. Considerable quantities of cod fish, hake and haddock taken last few years. Small catches of mackerel in fall. Pop. 1,400.

SUMMERSIDE (Prince Co.), on Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, on P.E.I. Ry. Steamship connection with Pt. Duchene, N.B. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. P.E.I. Hotels, Clifton, Queen's \$2.50 to \$3. 7 churches, 2 schools, high school, 2 parks, 4 banks. Town owns water and sewerage systems. Elec. light and power by private co. (rate 15c. per k.w.h.). Sash and door factory, flour mill, building contractor, rolled oats mill, beef packing plant. County town. Large export trade in oysters and lobsters. Centre of fox ranching industry. (See under Agriculture—Prince Edward Island). Good fishing, bathing and boating at Duck River, 9 miles. Pop. about 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Tannery, biscuit factory. Write, Sec. Bd Trade.

Quebec

County Towns Marked ¶

AMOS, Centre of new colonization district of Abitibi, on Harricana River and National Transcontinental Ry., 140 miles e. of Cochrane, Ont., 430 miles w. of Quebec. Boat service on Upper Harricana for 60 miles. Hotels, Windsor, Amos Central \$1.50 to \$3. 1 R.C. church, 1 school, municipal water system, 2 banks, 5 saw and planing mills (output 15,000,000 ft. per annum), 2 sash and door factories, 1 brick yard. Pop. 1,000. With surrounding township 2,500. Neighborhood supplies gold, molybdenite and asbestos. Outfitting point for prospectors and hunters. Moose are abundant.

NOTE.—Dominion Experimental Farm at Spirit Lake 5 miles

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries requiring lumber, real estate investments, mining. Write Manager Banque d'Hoche-laga.

AMQUI (Rimouski Co.), on Can. Govt. At junction of Amqui River with Metapedia River. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Coulombe, St. Louis, Pauliot \$2. R.C. church, 18 schools, bank. Industries, lumber, 5 shingle mills, 1 butter factory, flour mill, 31 stores. Elec. light and power. Pop. 3,000. Write Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

ARTHABASKA (Arthabaska Co.), on Nicolet River, 2½ miles from G.T.R. station at Victoriaville, 60 miles s.w. of Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Bell telephone. R.C. church, 2 colleges, convent, monastery and hospital, court house, jail, hotel, bank, newspaper. Industries, 1 tannery, 1 butter and cheese factory, 1

flour mill, 1 cheese box factory, 3 saw mills, 1 carding mill, furniture factory, printing and bookbinding. Pop. 1,400. Write Mgr. Molsons Bank.

AYLMER (Wright Co.), on Lake Deschenes an expansion of Ottawa River, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Electric car to Ottawa, 8 miles, and Hull. Summer service 10 min., winter 20 min. Hotels, British, Holt, Windsor \$1 to \$3. Bank. Industries, 3 saw mills, planing mill, greenhouses, wool, wood co., 4 churches, R.C. academy, convent, public school, waterworks, sewers, electric light and power, \$25 per h.p. per annum, town hall. Queen's Park offers popular attractions. Moderate rents, modern conveniences, good schools and cheap transportation, with fine situation on water front, make this a favorite summer resort. Pop. 3,206.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturers can obtain electric power from Deschenes at \$15 per h.p. Write Sec.-Treas. Town of Aylmer.

BAIE ST. PAUL (Charlevoix Co.). Tel. G.N.W. Phone to Charlevoix and Saguenay. Bell Tel. On Rivers Moulin and Gouffre. Hotels, Windsor \$1.50, Simers \$1.50. Bank. Industries, woollen mills, saw mill, foundry, carding and grist mill, tannery, 2 grist mills, bricks, 3 saw mills, 2 spool wood factories, pulpwood. Large beds of iron ore. Fine summer resort, good fishing and hunting. Laurentides National Park is nearby. Pop. *1,857.

BEAUHARNOIS (Beauharnois Co.), on St. Lawrence River and G.T.R., St. Lawrence and Adirondack Ry., Montreal 22



Area, with Ungava, 703,653 sq. miles—larger than Belgium, Holland, Germany, western Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria combined.
 Highest altitude, Mt. Logan, Matane Co., 3,708 ft. Population (census 1911) 1,000,232.

miles Can. Ex. Am. Ex. Hotels, Russell, Lake View, du Peuple. 3 churches, academy, convent, 2 banks. Industries include furniture, grist mill, saw mill, paper mills, elec. light co., fishing, hunting op. *2,005.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES—Bonuses and tax exemptions for new industries.

BEAUPORT (Quebec Co.), on Quebec Ry., light and power Co., 10 miles from Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G. N.W. Ry. church, college, convent, 1 bank. Industries, cement, lime, saw mill, grist mills, threshing machines, band saws, quarries. Pop. of parish, 5,000. Write Town Clerk.

BEDFORD (Missisquoi Co.), on Pike River and C.P.R., 60 miles from Montreal, 18 miles from St. John. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Bedford St. churches, 2 banks, 2 schools. Industries, Bedford Mfg. Co. (farming tools), Bedford Stove Co., Corey Needle Co., 2 saw mills, paint factory, sashes and doors, brooms and whisks, beekeepers' supplies, electric light, waterworks system. Pop. *1,152.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES—Town offers special inducements to manufacturers employing over 20 hands. The G.T.R. and C.V.R. within 2 miles make this a competing point. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BIC (Rimouski Co.), on St. Lawrence River and Can. Govt. Ry., 10 miles from Quebec. Can. Ex. Am. Ex. Tel. G. N.W. Ry. Hotels, 2 banks, 1 R.C. church, 9 schools, 1 hospital, 1 R.C. school, 1 Mch. school, elec. light co., flour mill, 4 saw mills, 6 saw mills, 1 saw and door factory, 1 saw mill, 1 pulp mill. Pop. 2,150. Write Mayor, Sec. Bd. of Commerce.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES—Electric power on Bic River.

BLACK LAMP (Quebec Co.), on Quebec Central Ry., 10 miles from Quebec. Hotels, Commercial, 2 banks, 1 R.C. church, 2 banks. Industries, asbestos, mining, chrome mining, saw mill, elec. light co., sashes and doors, furniture, washboards, asbestos products. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES—Electric power available. Ice dealer, lawyer, dentist. Write the Mayor.

BOLDUC (Beauce Co.), on Chaudiere River, 13 miles from Quebec, Central Ry. at St. George. Ex. and Tel. Hotels, St. Martin, Central. 1 R.C. church, convent, schools. Industries, 1 flour mill, 3 saw mills, feed mills, good water power. Pop. of parish, 2,000. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BONAVENTURE RIVER (Bonaventure Co.), on Baie des Chaleurs and on Quebec and Oriental Ry., 10 miles from New Carlisle. S.S. connection with Quebec, Montreal and Campbellton. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Ry. Hotel, Chateau Le Blanc \$2. Church, 12 schools, convent, Boy's Academy, bank. 3 saw mills, butter factory, 10 retail stores. Salmon fishing. Pop. 3,000.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R. Montreal

BROMPTONVILLE (Richmond Co.), on St. Francis River, on G.T.R., 6 miles from Sherbrooke. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Ry. Hotels, 2 churches, Aug. R.C. church, convent, Prot. school, town hall park, elec. light supplied by So. Can. Power Co. (20,000 h.p. available). Industries, pulp, paper, staves. Good farming and dairying district. Copper and asbestos, hardwood, spruce nearby. Good fishing. Pop. 1,200. Write Canada Power Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke.

BROUGHTON (Beauce Co.), on St. East Broughton.

BUCKINGHAM (Labelle Co.), on Riviere du Loup, 4 miles from junction with Ottawa River. On C.P.R., 20 miles from Ottawa. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Club, Montreal, Palace. Industries, pulp mill, 2 saw mills, 1 planing mill, 2 shingle mills, sash and door factory, cabinet factory, electric reduction works, butter factory, cheese factory, electric lighting and water works system. 4 churches, 2 banks. Phosphate and plumbago mines and mica are worked in vicinity. Pop. *3,871.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES—Foundry, woodworking factory, using hardwood. Abundant elec. power for industries at reasonable price. Write Bank of Montreal.

CACOUNA (Tremisouane Co.), on St. Lawrence River, on Can. Govt. Ry., station 2 1/2 miles. Ex. and Tel. 3 churches, butter and cheese factory. A famous summer resort, including following hotels: Mansion House, Cacouna House, Belle House, Welcome House and St. Georges. Golf course (9 holes). Pop. 1,517. Write the Mayor.

CAUGHNAWAGA (Laprairie Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 10 miles from Montreal, on C.P.R. (station at Adirondack Jet), ferry from Lachine. Dom. Ex. Am. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Industries, 11 horse stock factory, 2 churches, R.C. church, 1 hospital, 1 R.C. school, 1 Mch. school, telephone. Pop. 2,000 chiefly Franco-Indians).

CHARLESBOURG (Quebec Co.), on Q. & L. St. J. Ry. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Ry. 1 bank, sawmill, 2 carriage makers, 2 contractors, 3 blacksmiths, wagon works, implement agent. Pop. 2,000.

CHICOUTIMI (Chicoutimi Co.), on Saguenay River and Quebec & St. John Ry., 227 miles from Quebec. Terminus of Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.'s Saguenay Tourist Route. Steamry to Ha Ha Bay. Can. Nor. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. and Govt. Hotels, Chateau Saguenay \$4 and \$5, Chicoutimi \$3 and \$3.50. 2 banks. Seat of Roman Catholic bishop, 2 R.C. churches, seminary, normal school, hospital. Town owns water and sewerage plants, elec. light and power supplied by private co. Industries, large pulp mills, exporting annually 60,000 tons of dry pulp to England; lumber mills, tanneries, furniture factory, sash and door factory, foundry, telephone, plan-

ing mill, grist mill, creamery, cheese factory, carriage factory, machine shops, flour mill. Good fishing and hunting. Fine scenery. Pop. 7,000.

NOTE.—Chicoutimi Pulp Co. is building new pulp mill (yearly capacity 25,000 tons) and machine shops. Price Bros. propose building pulp mill 100 tons capacity.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp, paper and lumber mills, charcoal, wool industry. Quebec Dev. Co. to erect dam on Saguenay to develop 400,000 h.p. This co. owns river banks for 25 miles, and offers sites for industries of all kinds. Town offers tax exemption to new industries. Write Town Clerk.

COATICOOK (Stanstead Co.), on Coaticook River, 20 miles from Sherbrooke on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Coaticook \$2.50, Thorndyke \$2.50, Canada \$2. Churches (5 Prot., 2 R.C.). Large R.C. convent and boarding school, R.C. commercial school for boys, Prot. high school, armoury, 3 banks. Light and power plant operated by town. Industries, fabrics, butter and cheese factory, chemicals, woollen mills, sashes and doors, creamery, chairs, grist mill, shingle mill, lifting jacks, patent medicines, fire hose, milling machinery, bricks, knitting mill (Penman, of Paris, Ont.). Good fishing, fine scenery. Pop. 3,300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Low fixed valuation, free sites, cheap electric power offered new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

COWANSVILLE (Mississquoi Co.), on branch of Yamaska, 12 miles s. of Cranby and Farnham, on C.P.R. (Montreal-Boston line). Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel, Cowansville \$2.50. 3 churches, R.C. and Prot. schools, court house, jail, hospital. Good water and sewerage systems. Elec. light and power, 1,000 h.p. available, about \$30 per h.p. per annum. 2 banks. Industries, signs, carriages, flour mill, foundry, school furniture, Norwood Engineering Co., creamery, 3 wholesale houses, 14 stores. Copper and hardwood in vicinity. Bass and trout fishing. Pop. 1,050.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop and foundry for sale. Write Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.

DANVILLE (Richmond Co.), on G.T.R., 84 miles s. of Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Danville \$2.50. 5 churches, 2 banks, convent, for girls R.C. boys' school, Protestant high school. Industries, tannery, belting factory, 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills, 2 carriage and wagon factories, clothes pin factory, butter and cheese factory, wooden shoe shank factory, waterworks and elec. light. Good agricultural district. Asbestos found nearby. Pop. *1,331. Write Mgr. Bk. of Montreal.

DESCHAILLONS (Lotbinière Co.) on St. Lawrence River and L. & M. Ry., 50 miles s.w. of Quebec. Hotels, Beausejour \$2,

Commercial \$2.00. 1 R.C. church, college and convent, waterworks, bank. Industries, 25 brick factories, 2 saw mills, butter factory. Government deep water wharf. Pop. *2,700.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick and tile pipe manufacturers. Splendid clay beds nearby. Write Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

DEUX RIVIERES (Champlain Co.), on C.N. Ry., 27 miles from Three Rivers. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 temperance hotels. R.C. church, convent and college, 1 bank. 5 cheese factories, tannery, 2 saw mills, 4 machinery agents, implement agent, 4 blacksmiths, 9 general stores, 15 others. Elec. power. Pop. 2,230.

D'ISRAELI (Wolfe Co.), on St. Francis River, on Quebec Central Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, D'Israeli \$1.50. 1 church, 3 schools, electric light and power, water system, bank. Industries, shoes, bricks, butter boxes, 2 planing mills, cheese, 2 saw mills, sash and door factory. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mills, planing mills and asbestos mining. Good water power available. Write Manager Provinciale Bank.

DRUMMONDVILLE (Drummond Co.), on St. Francis River and on C.P.R., Can. Govt. Rys., 62 m. from Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Manoir, Drummond \$2, Grand Central \$1.25, American House \$1. 3 banks. Ang. and R.C. churches. Industries, soda water, cement blocks, steel and structural works, Aitna Chemical Co. of Can. (200 hands), sash and door factory, foundry, saw mill, carriage factory, match factory, lumber finishing plant, printing and bookbinding, 2 shirt factories, wholesale grocery. Power obtained from Lord's Falls, on St. Francis River. Pop. about 4,000.

NOTE.—Southern Canada Power Co. developing 150,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woollen and cotton mills. Water peculiarly adapted to woollen industry. Pulp and paper mills. Write Mgr. Molson's Bk., or Sec. Chamber of Commerce.

EAST ANGUS (Compton Co.), on St. Francis River, on Quebec Central Ry. Tel. G.N.W. Dom. Ex. 2 hotels. R.C. and Prot. schools, 2 banks, pulp and paper co., 2 sash and door factories, saw mill, confectionery co., 2 blacksmiths, livery, 4 general stores, about 25 others. Pop. 3,200.

NOTE.—In construction, \$40,000 R.C. school, \$48,000 bridge over St. Francis River.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Factory employing light labor.

EAST BROUGHTON (Beauce Co.), on Que. Central Ry., 52 miles from Quebec. Hotel, Church, 12 schools, 1 bank, 2 saw mills, 2 flour mills, 8 cheese factories,

woollen factory, 6 amianth mills, board-ing house, 6 stores. Pop. 3,050. Write La Banque Nationale.

FARNHAM (Missisquoi Co.), on Yamaska River, on C.P.R. and Central Vermont Ry., 40 miles e. of Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Mont-calm \$2, Martin's, Frontenac, Albion. 3 churches, R.C. college and convent, Model school (Prot.), hospital, 2 banks. Experi-mental farm, military camp, elec. light and waterworks. Elec. power available. In-dustries, butter and cheese, builders' fac-tory, saw mill, tannery, tobacco stemmery, cigars, shirts and overalls, sashes and doors (2), machine shops (2), marble works, grist mill, oil and grease, C.P.R. divisional shops. Centre of tobacco growing indus-try. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries of all kinds. Town offers free sites, tax ex-emption and cheap elec. power. Write Mayor or Mgr. Bank of Commerce.

FRASERVILLE. See Riviere du Loup.

GRANBY (Shefford Co.), on Yamaska River and C.V.R., 55 miles from Mon-treal. Elec. ry. from Montreal. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Windsor, Granby Union. 4 churches, college, convent, academy, 4 banks. Industries, rub-ber goods (3), saw mills (2), grist mill, rattan goods, chairs, furniture, cigars, to-bacco, carriages, foundry, machine shops, (2), blinds (2), sashes and doors, cigar boxes, bricks, baby carriages, celluloid goods (2), sap evaporators, sap spouts, plumbing supplies, elastic web-bing, lasts, elec. light and power supplied by S. Canada Power Co. Pop. 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap labor, and steam and water power. Bonus and free sites granted to desirable new indus-tries. Write Mgr., Bk. of Montreal.

GRAND MERE (Champlain Co.), on n.side of St. Maurice River, 27 miles from Three Rivers, on C.N.R. Que. Div., C.P.R. St. Maurice Valley Br. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Laurentide Inn, Grand Central, Windsor, Frontenac. 4 churches (2 R.C., Pres., Ang.), convent and high school for boys, 3 banks. Indus-tries, Laurentide pulp and paper mills, sashes and doors, shirts, stoves. Lauren-tide Elec. Power Co. developing 180,000 h.p. Pop. 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Factories using pulpwood. Electric power can be easily obtained. Free factory sites. Write Mgr. Bank of Montreal.

HULL (Wright Co.), on C.P.R. Can. Ex. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. On Ottawa River, opposite Ottawa and Rideau Canal. Electric tram to Ottawa and Aylmer. Two bridges to Ottawa. Hotels, Imperial, Wind-sor, Ottawa. 4 banks, \$600,000 college, good schools, large park. City spent \$100,000 in 1913 on sewers, sidewalks and pave-ments. City owns waterworks. Industries, Eddy's factories, of pails, pulp, etc.

matches, sulphur and sulphite, woodenware, bricks, saw mills, furniture, Portland ce-ment, pork packers, biscuits, axes, 3 plan-ing mills, foundry, elec. company, tents, awnings, wholesale clothing, etc. Golf club, Country Club. Good fishing in lakes nearby. Pop. 25,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture fac-tories. All the advantages of power and location advertised by Ottawa can be ob-tained at Hull. There are many available sites for new industries. The council gen-erally grants exemptions, 10 years on im-provements. Write the Mayor.

HUNTINGDON (Huntingdon Co.), on Chateaugay River, 48 miles from Mon-treal, on G.T.R. and N.Y.C. Am. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotel, Moirs \$2.50 to \$3. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.). Academy, public and separate schools, county buildings, private elec. light sys-tem. Town owns water system. 2 banks, 15 stores, dairying centre. Pop. 1,500. Write Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

IBERVILLE (Iberville Co.), on Richelieu River, on C.V.R., C.P.R., Q.M. & S. Ry., and Rutland Ry., opposite town of St. John's. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., Am. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. 2 churches (Prot. and R.C.), schools. 4 hotels, 2 banks. Indus-tries, pottery, 1 grist mill, agricultural im-plement factories, monumental works, car-riage shops, railway signal factory, sash and door factory. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—A good loca-tion for manufacturers near Montreal and U.S. border. Ry. and water connections. Elec. power available at cheap rates from Southern Canada Power Co. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

JOLIETTE (Joliette Co.), on Assomption River, 36 miles from Montreal, on C.P.R., C.N.R. Dom. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor, Commercial, Joliette, Victoria. 1 R.C. cathedral, church, 4 chapels, 1 classical college, 2 academies for boys and girls, Normal school for girls, 7 schools, 1 hospital, 2 orphan asylums, 4 banks. Power supplied from Joliette and Shawingan Falls. Industries include 1 saw mill, lumber mills, grist mill, biscuit factory, 5 tobacco factories, 2 woollen mills, foundry, 2 paper mills, brewery, bricks, quarry, lime, clothing, chemical factory, tannery, sash and door factories, steel mill, 2 foundries, knitting mill, etc. Pop. 9,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boot and shoe factory. Write Sec. Cham. of Com.

JONQUIERE (Chicoutimi Co.), on C.N. Ry. Steamers to Chicoutimi, 10 m. C.N.R. Ex. Hotels, Commercial \$2, Jonquiers \$1.50. 2 banks. 2 churches (R.C., Ang.), \$50,000 commercial academy. Industries, 2 pulp and paper mills, sash and door fac-tory, planing mill, furniture factory, Good fishing and hunting. Pop. 5,000.

NOTE.—Big power house to be developed at Grande Discharge.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Town offers a 20-year tax exemption to new industries. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

LACHINE (Jacques Cartier Co.), on Lake St. Louis, at junction of Lachine Canal, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Elec. car to Montreal. Steamers to Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, etc., 4 miles of water front. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. 7 churches, English hospital, R.C. hospital, French and English high schools, 7 banks. Industries, Dominion Bridge Co., St. Lawrence Bridge Co., Dominion Copper Products Co., Asbestos Mfg. Co., Dominion Wire Rope Co., Dominion Wire Works Co., General Railway Signal Co., Canadian Allis-Chalmers Co., Dawes Brewery, window shade factory, door and sash factories, planing mills, tannery, boatbuilding, etc. Pop. 16,000 (1917—increase of 33 1-3% since last census). For particulars of Lachine Canal, see under Canals and Waterways. Write Sec. Chamber of Commerce, City Hall.

LACHUTE and LACHUTE MILLS (Im.) (Argenteuil Co.), on North River on C.P.R., 44 miles from Montreal, on C.N. Que. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Rodrique, Windsor, and 3 others. 6 churches (1 R.C., 5 Protestant), 1 nunnery, academy, Protestant and R.C. schools County seat. 2 banks. Town owns gravity water system. Electric light system owned by private co. Industries, 2 saw mills, builders' factory, shuttles, 1 furniture factory, paper mill, foundry and machine shop, 1 handle factory, 1 woollen factory. Pop. *2,407. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

LAKE MEGANTIC (Frontenac Co.), on Chaudiere River, on C.P.R. main line, terminus of Que. Central Ry., 69 miles e. of Sherbrooke. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Union, Queen's \$2.50, and 2 others. 3 churches, R.C. commercial college and convent, pub. school, 2 banks. Industries, saw mills (2), pulp mill, sashes and doors (2), brooms, clothes pins, cheese boxes, butter boxes, concrete works, foundry, machine shop, wood working, carriage factory, butter factory. The beautiful Lake Megantic, alt. 1,300 ft., is a centre for summer and health resorts. Steamers to all the surrounding villages and to fish and game camps. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture industries, woodworking of all kinds, development of gold and white granite works. Power for industrial purposes, 2,500 h.p. developed. Country will be developed by direct line from Portland, Me., now surveyed. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LAMBTON (Beauce Co.), on Lake St. Francis, 60 miles n. of Sherbrooke, Que. Cent. Ry. at Courcelles (7 m.). Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel Lake St. Francis \$2 R.C. church, convent, 6 schools. Water system owned by company. Bank. Industries include 2 sash and door factories, 3 saw mills, butter, 2 cheese factories, 5 stores. Neighborhood supplies pine, spruce, hemlock, balsam. Fishing in lake

and Felton River. Pop. 2,000. Write Mgr. Bank Nationale.

LAPRAIRIE (Laprairie Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, near Lachine Rapids, on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Ferry thrice daily to Montreal, 6 m. Starting point of the first railway in British N. America, in 1832. Hotels, Montreal, Laprairie, Central, De Montigny \$1.50. 2 churches, 1 academic school, "Christian Instruction Friars" mother house, bank. Industries, 2 brick yards, 1 tannery, 1 agricultural implements, 2 butter factories, foundry, tomato cannery. Elec. light and power. A summer resort. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—To new industries town will grant exemption from taxes and free site, with railway and navigation facilities. Water power available from Lachine Rapids. Write the Mayor or Sec. Bd. Trade.

LA TUQUE (Champlain Co.), on C.N.R. and Can. Govt. Rys. Tel. G.N.W., G.T.P. 4 hotels, 2 boarding houses, 4 restaurants. Telephone co., 2 banks, aerated water works, 2 saw mills, 3 sash and door factories, R.C. and Anglican churches and schools, hospital, large pulp mill, electric power, important lumbering centre. Pop. 4,200. Write Royal Bank.

LAUZON (Levis Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 1½ miles from Levis, on Can. Govt. Rys., Q.C.R. Ferry from Levis to Quebec. Ex. and Tel. at Levis. Elec. ry. to Levis and St. Ronnald d'Etchemin. R.C. church, boys' school, girls' school, bank. Hotel De Ville. Elec. light. Industries, window blinds, aerated waters, trunks and valises, box factory, ship yard, dry dock and patent slip. Pop. 1,015.

NOTE.—A second dry dock 1,075 ft long.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Bonus offered to new industries. Direct ry. connections to s. and e. Good beach lots for shipbuilding sites on C.G.R. Write the Mayor.

LENNOXVILLE (Sherbrooke Co.), on St. Francis River, on G.T.R., C.P.R., Boston & Maine Ry. and Elec. Ry. to Sherbrooke, 3 m. Am. Ex., Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. 3 churches (Ang. R.C., Meth.), academy, Bishop's college, Lennoxville school, library, Golf Club, elec. light and power supplied by So. Can. Power Co. Water and sewerage systems owned by town. 2 banks. Industries, screen plate, hosiery, boxes, sash and door factory, 3 wholesale houses, 6 stores. Copper, hard and soft lumber in vicinity; dairying. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of staple goods, building. Write Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.,

LEVIS (Levis Co.), opposite Quebec City, on G.T.R., Quebec Central and Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., G.T.P. Hotels, Victoria, Kennebec, St. Lawrence and 2 others. Ferry service to

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

Quebec City. Elec. cars, elec. light and power, water works and sewerage systems. Classical college, 700 students; hospital, hospice, convent for girls. 4 banks (2 chartered, 2 others). Industries, ship yard, foundry, planing mill, wax tapers, cigars, saw mill, machine shops, maritime building yards 1,150 ft. graving dock, the largest in the world, and can accommodate any ship now afloat. Pop. 10,057. Write City Clerk.

NOTE.—In construction, factories for toys, household goods and files.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture for engine and boilers, etc

LONGUEUIL (Chambly Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, on Quebec, Montreal and Southern Ry., Del. ware and Hudson. Int. Montreal & Southern Counties Ry. 2 ferries to Montreal every 15 and 20 min. 2 hotels. 3 churches. school, R.C. college, 2 convents, 3 banks. Town owns elec. light, water and sewerage systems. Industries, Armstrong-Whitworth steel plant, screws, saw mill and foundry, dairying. Pop. 6,000

NOTE.—The Armstrong-Whitworth Co. propose to establish here a branch cutting factory to employ over 1,000 men. Proposals made to build bridge and tunnel to Montreal.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Town offers tax exemptions to new industries. Write Town Clerk.

LOUISEVILLE (Maskinonge Co.), on R. du Loup and C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Lafleur \$2.50, Windsor \$1.50. Church, 2 schools, bank. Elec. light and power plant owned by private co. Industries, planing mill, foundry, shirts, butter factory, lumber mills. Pop. 1,600. Write Mgr. Bank d'Hochelaga.

MAGOG (Stanstead Co.), on Lake Memphremagog and C.P.R. S.S. to Vermont. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Battle's, Grand Central, Union \$2.50. 2 banks. Elec. light, water and sewerage systems owned by municipality. Industries, butter and cheese, textile (prints) factory, 3 saw mills, bobbin factory. Pop. 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woodworking factory, foundry, auto repairs, summer hotel. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

MATANE (Rimouski Co.), on Canada Gulf Ry., connecting with Can. Govt. Rys. at Ste. Flavie, 11 miles, and on St. Lawrence River, 240 miles from Quebec S.S. connections with Montreal and Gaspe. Hotels, Macdonald, Centre Commercial, R.C. church and acad. 2 banks. Industries, saw mills. Pop. (parish 4,500).

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Development of electric power, saw mills. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MEGANTIC. See Lake Megantic

METABETCHOUAN (Chicoutimi Co.), on C.N. Ry. Can. Ex. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, bank, 3 restaurants, aerated water works factory, 4 cheese factories, shirt and overall factory, sash and door factory, tannery, 2 saw mills, grist mill, 4 carriage works. Pop. 2,200.

MONTMAGNY (Montmagny Co.), 36 miles e. of Quebec, on St. Lawrence River and Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Gamache, Cote \$2.50, Windsor Montmagny, \$1.50. Seat of R.C. college and convent. Industries, 3 foundries, 2 grist mills, wagons, carding and planing mills, 4 saw mills, 2 butter factories, pulp, 2 sash and door factories, lumber mill, boxes collins, farming implements, 2 open hearth steel furnaces, 1 forge. Town owns electric light, water and sewerage systems. Harbor and asylum for old people, armory. Pop. 4,000.

NOTE.—Large power plant will be developed.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture factory, automobile repair, factory. Write Agent Can. Govt. Ry.

MONTMORENCY (Montmorency Co.), 6 miles e. of Quebec. On Quebec, P.E. & P. O. Ry. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Kent \$2 up, 4 churches, 4 schools, children's hospital, park. Village owns light, water and sewerage systems. Industries, 1 large cotton mill, employing 1,500 hands, 3 saw mills. Pop. 3,200

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cotton mill, Write Sec-Treas. of Village.

MONTREAL (City of Montreal), on Island of Montreal 30 mi. long by 7 to 10 m. wide, on G.T.R., C.P.R., Can. Nat. Rys., Q.M. & So. Ry., Rutland Ry., Del. & Hudson and Cent. Vt. Am. Ex., Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. At head of St. Lawrence River ocean navigation. Extensive harbor accommodation with about 8 miles of deep water (25 to 35 ft.) wharfage with berths for 92 vessels, connected with Lake Superior by canal system. Hotels, Eur. plan, Ritz-Carlton \$3 up, Windsor \$2.50 up, Corona \$1.50 up, Freeman's \$2.00 up, St. Lawrence Hall \$1.00. American plan, Place Viger \$4 up, Queen's \$3 up. Electric power supplied from Shawinigan Falls, Lachine Rapids and rapids at Chambly. Seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals and McGill and Laval Universities. Industries include over 1,400 factories, including boots and shoes, clothing, sugar refining, flour milling, cement, tobacco, rubber iron and steel machinery, tools, silk, cotton, woollens, paints, furniture, carriages, electric goods and confectionery. Bank, Tel. Bds. \$1,833,924,288. Taxable property valued at \$623,820,959. Property exempt from taxation, \$226,924. 104 ocean going vessels entered port in 1915 with a total tonnage of 1,919,422.

merchandise exported, \$406,793,498; imported, \$178,021,111; shipments by water included 59,826,197 bushels of grain, 7,419,283 sacks of flour, 166,398 bales of hay, 1,754,193 boxes of cheese. Customs revenue, 1918, \$35,125,330. 6,102 inland vessels arrived, with a total tonnage of 3,313,908. Here is the largest grain mill in the British Empire—Ogilvie Flour Mill, capacity 6,000 bbls. in 24 hours. Pop. 685,539, or including outskirts 775,000. Alt. 48.3. Write Sec. Bd. Trade

MURRAY BAY, P.O. name, La Malbaie, (Charlevoix Co.), on St. Lawrence, at junction of Murray River. Steamer from Quebec and Riviere Ouelle wharf, on Can. Govt. Rys., a summer resort. Hotels, Lorne, Manor, Richelieu, Chateau Murray and 2 others. County buildings, 5 churches, 1 convent, court house, hotels and boarding houses, 2 banks, 3 grist mills, 3 carding mills, 4 lumber mills, 5 saw mills, 1 butter factory, 3 cheese factories, electric lighting. Golf course (18 holes). Telephone Co. Pop. of parish, 4,800. Write A. U. Dorais, Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

NOTE.—Quebec and Saguenay Ry. to be completed shortly.

NICOLET (Nicolet Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. and Quebec, Montreal & S. Ry., 82 miles from Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. At mouth of Nicolet River on Lake St. Peter. Hotels, Central, Victoria, \$2.00. Seat of R.C. college, 350 pupils, normal school, commercial academy. Seat of R.C. bishop, 1 seminary, hospital, court house, 2 monasteries, bank, abundant supply of elec. light and power by private co. Water and sewerage systems owned by town. Industries, 1 sash and door factory, aerated waters, tannery, foundry, Optical Mfg. Co., clothing, builders' factory, agric. implements, casein factory, cheese box factory. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Aerated waters, leather industries, grain and dairy products, clothing, dressed flax. Write Sec. Chamber of Commerce.

NORTH STUKELY (Shefford Co.), on Orford Mt. Ry., 1 mile, and Central Vermont Ry., 14 miles. Tel. and Ex. at Lawrenceville. 1 R.C. church. Industries, 3 flour and lumber mills, 1 furniture factory, several butter and cheese factories. Pop. 2,500.

NOTRE DAME DE LA SALETTE (Lafayette Co.), on Lievre River, 21 miles from C.P.R., at Buckingham Jet. 2 hotels, 1 church, 1 saw and grist mill, 1 cheese factory, 3 stores, good water power. Pop. 1,500.

PLESSISVILLE (Megantic Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 banks. Industries include 1 butter and cheese factory, grist mill, saw mill, foundries, planing mill, threshing machines, carriage maker, carding mill, electric light, brickyard, tannery. Pop. 1,559.

PORTNEUF (Portneuf Co.), on Portneuf River, 1½ miles from station, 35 miles from Quebec, on C.P.R., G.T.P. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P., G.N.W. Hotel, bank. Industries, grist mill, 2 machine shops, elec. power from Shawinigan Power Co., 5 paper mills, building felt, saw mill, tannery, 2 shoe factories, Rock Ornamental Co. Good water power. Pop. 1,900. Write Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

PRINCEVILLE (Formerly called Stanfold) (Arthabasca Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., 1 hotel, convent, public school, 2 banks. Industries, sash and door factory, 2 saw mills, planing mill, 2 grist mills, chair factory, cheese and butter factories, co-operative abattoir. Pop. 2,400. Write Royal Bank

QUEBEC (Quebec Co.), at confluence of St. Charles and St. Lawrence Rivers, 180 miles from Montreal, on C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.R. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Ferries to Levis, Sillery, Romauld and Isle of Orleans. Steamers to Montreal, Gaspe, Charlottetown, Summerside, Picton and the Saguenay. Electric Ry. to Montmorency Falls, Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Capital of province, founded 1608. University. Port of entry of Atlantic steamers in summer and landing place of immigrants. Possibly the most picturesque city in North America. Hotels, Chateau Frontenac, Eur. plan, \$2 up without bath, \$3 up with bath; St. Ursule, \$3.50 up; Clarendon \$3.50 up; Eur. plan \$1.50 up; Victoria \$3.50 to \$4; Mountain Hill \$2.50; Blanchard \$3 up, Eur. plan \$1; King Edward \$3 to \$5, Eur. plan \$1.50 to \$2.50; St. Roch \$3 to \$4. 14 banks. Industries, about 175, including tanneries, 25 boot and shoe factories, woodworking, tobacco, biscuits, clothing, corsets, furs, cotton mills, lumber mills, wooden ship building. Golf at Montmorency Falls. Pop. 120,000. Write F. Le Vasseur, Sec. Board of Trade; E. R. Marien, Trade Commission, Quebec.

NOTE.—The Quebec bridge across the St. Lawrence was completed Sept., 1917. Quebec and Saguenay Ry. to Murray Bay to be completed shortly.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Wooden shipbuilding, boots and shoes, woodenware industries. Quebec offers to manufacturers cheap factory sites, sea and rail transportation, abundant electric power. Plentiful labor, male and female; free from strikes. A very active Bd. of Trade

RICHMOND (Richmond Co.), Divisional pt. on main line G.T.R., mid-way between Montreal and Quebec. Junction of G.T.R. line to Portland, Me., on St. Francis River. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, St. Jacobs, New Brunswick Grand Central. Seat of St. Francis College (150 students), convent, 4 churches (R.C., Meth., Pres., Epis.), boys' academy, 3 banks, telephone. Agric. Society holds annual exhibition at Richmond. Industries, sash

and door factory, aerated waters. Electricity furnished by Southern Canada Power Co., lasts, 2 brick plants, granite works, machine shop, G.T.R. shops, 2 saw mills. Headquarters 11th Hussars. Connected by free highway bridge with Melbourne. Neighborhood supplies asbestos slate, copper, iron and hardwoods. Centre of a rich agricultural district, making large shipments of milk and cream to Montreal and Quebec. Pop. 2,310.

NOTE.—Chataqua is held yearly here.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Factory employing girls, factory for dairy products, asbestos mfg. plant, steel plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CRIMOUSKI (Rimouski Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, on Can. Govt. Rys., 180 miles e. of Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Rimouski, Chateau Tracy \$2, and 3 others. Seat of R.C. cathedral, seminary, 3 convents, monastery, commercial school and normal school, 2 banks, hospital, court house, gaol, customs and quarantine offices. Elec. light plant, owned by private co. Water and sewerage system owned by town. Industries, saw mills, flour mill, pulp mill, sash and door factory, cold storage, woollen mill. Resources, lumber, potatoes, fisheries, general farming. Last port of call for European steamers to take on passengers and freight. Summer resort, good sea bathing. Pop. *3,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Easy communications and cheap labor for new industries. Write Town Clerk.

RIVIERE DU LOUP (Temiscouata Co.), at mouth of Riviere du Loup, on St. Lawrence, on Can. Govt. Rys., Temiscouata Ry. Can. Steamships' steamers weekly from Quebec to Saguenay. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Chateau, Cranville, Iverville, Ophir, Victoria \$2. 5 banks, 6 churches (3 R.C., 3 Prot.), 8 schools. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Summer resort, with trout fishing and moose and deer shooting nearby. Industries include 2 grist mills, chair, foundry and machine shop, shingle mill, builders' and sash and door factory, butter factory, brick plant, pulp mill, furniture, repair shops of Temiscouata Ry., and large ry. shops of Can. Govt. Rys. Pop. 8,000.

NOTE.—Elec. power to be developed to 1,500 h.p.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Water power for pulp and lumber mills or other factories, wholesale dry goods house. Exemption from taxes and bonus may be given. Labor conditions good. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ROBERVAL (Chicoutimi Co.), on Lake St. John, on C.N. Ry. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Commercial \$1.50 to \$3.00. 2 Banks. Industries include foundry, pulp, doors, lumber mill, electric power co. carding mill, printing. Seat of large

nunnery and college. The fishing of Lake St. John and tributary rivers (omananche and trout) is famous. Good caribou, deer and moose hunting. Pop. *1,737.

ROCK ISLAND (Stanstead Co.), on Tomofobia River, 33 miles s. of Sherbrooke, 117 miles from Montreal, on Boston & Maine Ry. Am. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Stanstead, Gilmour \$2.50. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Meth., Cong.), Ursuline Convent, Stanstead (Wesleyan) College, girls' college, commercial colleges, Haskell Free Library, opera house, theatre. Elec. light and power supplied by Southern Canada Power Co., 1,000 h.p. available. Water and sewerage systems owned by private co. 2 banks. Industries, taps, dies, suspenders, overalls, coats, blankets, ladies' garments, 18 stores. Mixed farming and fruits, copper, hard and soft lumber nearby. Lake park, tennis, golf, baseball, hockey, fishing and hunting. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Factory sites on ry. near international border. Write Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS (Terrebonne Co.), on Lac des Sables, on C.P.R., 63 miles n.w. of Montreal. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Villa des Monts and 4 others. Military sanitarium. 2 churches, 2 banks, 5 saw mills 1 sash and door factory. Town owns light, sewer, and water systems. A popular winter and summer resort, with good skating, skiing, snow shoeing, etc., fishing and hunting. Pop. 2,500.

NOTE.—Automobile highway to Montreal to be built.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Woollen mills 500 h.p. available, girl labor plentiful. Write Mgr. Merchants Bank.

STE.-ANNE-DE-BEAUPRE (Montmorency Co.), on n. shore St. Lawrence River, 20 miles e. of Quebec, on Q.R.L. & P. Co. Elec. ry. to Quebec. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Regina, Columbus, 12 unlicensed, 3 boarding houses, 3 restaurants, bank. 3 pulpwood cos., 4 general stores, 5 grocers, public notary, 2 physicians, 4 saw mills, flour mill, 2 contractors, blacksmith. Site of the famous shrine of Ste. Anne, attended annually by 225,000 pilgrims and visitors; monastery, convent, commercial academy, museum, Cyclorama of Jerusalem. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Electric power developed by Laurentian Power Co. available for manufacturers. Write Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE (Jacques Cartier Co.), on Ottawa River, at confluence of Lake St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Calling point of Ottawa River Nav. Co. and other lines from Montreal to Ottawa, 21 miles w. of Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, New Clarendon, Bellevue, Lamarche \$1.50, St. Anne's. Hudson Bay House. 3

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

churches (R.C. and 2 Prot.), convent, college, R.C. school, Macdonald College of Agriculture (for booklet, etc., write the Bursar). 2 banks, city hall, military hospital (1,000 men). Town owns elec. light, water and sewerage systems. 2 carriage factories, departmental stores, publishing house, 3 lumber yards. A good agricultural district for hay, vegetables and grain. A favorite summer resort, fishing and hunting. Good motor roads. Pop. 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good opening for factories, butcher shop. Elec. power land and water transportation. Council will encourage new industries. Write the Mayor.

STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE (Champlain Co.), on C.P.R. and River Ste. Anne, 56 miles s.w. of Quebec. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Macadamized road, Montreal to Quebec, runs through here. Hotels, Ste. Anne, \$1.50 to \$2.50. R.C. church, college, convent. J. A. Rosseau, private banker. Industries, 2 carriage works, 6 cheese and butter factories, 2 saw mills sash and door factory, 2 tanneries, 2 wholesale houses, 27 stores, 2 garages. Labor conditions good. Fishing and hunting in neighborhood. Pop. 2,800.

NOTE.—Elec. power soon for lighting and industrial purposes.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Biscuit factory (building available), shoe and match factory, gas engines and agricultural implements. Town offers free sites and tax exemptions to new industries. Write Sec. Treas. Ste. Anne De La Perade.

STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIERE (Kamouraska Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Quebec, on Can. Govt. Rys., station 1 mile. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. R.C. church, convent and college (500 pupils), agricultural college, Government Experimental Farm bank. Industries, 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills, 1 cheese factory, 1 spinning wheel factory. Pop. of parish 3,200, exclusive of pupils attending local colleges and convent.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Preserve factory. Write Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

STE. ANNE DES PLAINES (Terrebonne Co.), on C.P.R., 28 miles n. of Montreal. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 1 R.C. church, ladies' college. Industries, 1 saw mill. Pop. 2,000.

ST. ANSELME (Dorchester Co.), on Quebec Central Ry. and Can. Govt. Rys. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Temperance hotel, boarding house, 2 banks, elec. power, foundry co., truck factory, cheese factory, 2 saw mills, grist mill, tannery, 2 carriage makers, Imperial Oil Co. Pop. 2,000. Write Mgr. La Banque Provinciale.

ST. BAZILE (Portneuf Co.), on C.P.R., 2 miles from sta. on G.T.R., 30 miles w. of Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, DeLisle, St. Bazile, Hardy. Church, 6 schools, bank. Town owns light and water

systems. Industries, paper, brooms patent medicines, bricks. Neighborhood supplies brick clay, limestone, building granite. Pop. 2,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shirt factory, shoe factory. Good water power available. Cheap labor. Inducements on application. Write the Mayor.

ST. CASIMIR (Portneuf Co.), on Ste. Anne's and White Rivers, C.N.R., N.T.R. (C.P.R. at Grondines, 4½ m.). Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Commercial, Dolbec \$1. Waterworks, elec. light and power by North Shore Power Co., telephone co. R.C. church, commercial academy, convent, home for aged and orphans, 1 bank. Industries, engines, agricultural implements, hay presses, foundries (2), aerated waters (2), sashes and doors, saw and planing mills, lumber mills (2). Stores of all kinds. Good fishing, hunting, etc., in neighborhood. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Boot and shoe factory, clothing factory. Village offers 10 years tax exemption to locating industries. Write the Mayor.

ST. CHARLES (Bellechasse Co.), on Canadian Govt. Rys., 15 m. from Quebec. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 hotels, \$2. Church, convent and college, bank. Industries, 5 saw and grist mills, rakes and brooms, aerated waters, sashes, boxes, pipes and chimneys, cement work, iron foundry, acetylene gas generator factory. Pop. 1,750. Write Mgr. La Banque Nationale.

STE. CROIX (Lotbiniere Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 33 miles s.w. of Quebec. Can. Govt. Rys. 2 bi-weekly S.S. to Quebec, fortnightly S.S. to Montreal. Tel. and Ex. at Laurier, 8 miles. Temperance hotel. Church, 2 schools (convent and college), bank, sash and door factory, 2 saw mills, 3 garages, clothing factory, tannery, foundry, wheelwright, cartwright, 4 blacksmiths, 3 carriage makers, 11 stores. Pop. 1,900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory, clothing factory. Write Mgr. La Banque Provinciale.

ST. FELICIEN (Chicoutimi Co.), C.N. Ry. at Roberval, 15 miles. Bank, 3 hotels. Industries, saw mill, 2 sash and door factories, cheese. Pop. 723.

ST. FELIX DE VALOIS (Joliette Co.), on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 12 miles from Joliette. R.C. church, 2 schools, convent, 2 banks. Industries, 5 butter factories, 2 flour mills, tannery, 2 sash and door factories, saw and carding mill, saw and grist mill, 1 machine shop, 1 knitting factory, 4 wholesale provision stores, brick yard, sand pits. Pop. 2,500. Write Mgr. Bank of Commerce.

ST. FLAVIEN (Lotbiniere Co.), Tel. and Ex. at Laurier, 2 miles. 2 boarding houses, church, schools, 1 bank, shirt factory, lumber co., 3 sawmills, grist mill, butter and cheese factory, 2 carriage works, 3

blacksmiths, 3 general stores, 13 others. Pop. 583.

STE. FLORE (Champlain Co.), station at Grand Mere. Industries, cheese factory, 2 saw mills. Pop. *2,000.

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC (Yamaska Co.), on Q.M. & S.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Temperance hotel, summer hotel. Chartered bank, waterworks co., saw mill, 2 cheese factories, tannery, 2 carriage works, builder, implement agent, 3 blacksmiths, 3 general stores, 12 others. Pop. 500.

ST. GEORGE EAST (Beauce Co.), on Q.C.R., 67 miles from Quebec, on the Chaudière River, on Govt. International road from Quebec to Jackman, Me. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. A small seaport, exporting lumber, cattle and sugar. Hotels, Bellevue, Murtha \$2. Central, St. George's \$1.50. 2 churches (R.C. Ang.), 2 banks, college, convent. Elec. light and power plant, 2,000 h.p. developed, rate \$30 per h.p. Industries, saw mill, grist mill, doors and window sashes, foundry, cheese, garage. Good timber centre. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Govt. will develop power for industrial purposes by dams on Chaudière River. Write J. J. Lavoie, Notary Public.

ST. HENRI DE LEVIS (Levis Co.), on Etchemin River, 9 miles from Levis, on Q.C.R., Can. Govt. Rys. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. R.C. church, 1 bank. Industries include grist mill, poultry raising, concrete works, lumber mill, several stores. Good labor conditions. Elec. power available. Good auto road to U.S. Pop. *2,225. Write the Agent Can. Govt. Ry.

NOTE.—Station name is Carrier.

ST. HYACINTHE (St. Hyacinthe Co.), on Yamaska River, 36 miles e. from Montreal, on G.T.R., C.P.R., Q.M. & S.R., and Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Dom. Ex. Hotels, Ottawa \$2. Union \$1.50. Canada, etc. Park, county seat and port of entry. Seat of R.C. cathedral and Dominion college and convents, seminary, 4 banks. Water and sewerage systems owned by city. Electricity supplied by Southern Canada Power Co. Industries include hoots and shoes, spinning wheels, organs, threshing machines, agricultural implements, grist mill, corsets, biscuits, hosiery, distillery, plows, gloves, aerated water, tannery, builders' factory, 3 wholesale houses. Pop. 12,500.

NOTE.—New transmission line being built to provide unlimited power from Drummondville.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Town offers electric power, exemption from taxes to new industries. Write the Mayor.

ST. JACQUES (Montcalm Co.), on 9 miles from Joliette. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Bank, church, college, school, convent, elec. light plant, saw mill, butter factory, 3 carriage works, 3 blacksmiths, 2 implement agent, 2 wholesale houses, coal dealer, 4 general stores, 30 others.

In centre of tobacco growing district, with 6 wholesale dealers and 1 manufacturer of tobacco in town. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. Cigar factory, tobacco packing, automobile garage. Write Mgr. Bank d'Hoche-laga.

ST. JOHNS (St. Johns Co.), on Richelieu River, 27 m. from Montreal, on G.T.R., C.P.R., C.V.R., D. & H., Q.M. & S. and Rutland Rys. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex., Nat. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, St. Johns, Windsor, National. Connected with Ibterville with a new steel bridge. 4 banks, 1 churches, high school, college, convent and hospital. 2 new papers. A large trade in lumber, grain and country produce. Military school, 1,000 strong. Electricity supplied by Southern Canada Power Co. Industries include, The Singer Manufacturing Co., Belding Paul & Corticelli Co., Ltd., Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Canadian Trenton Potteries Co., Ltd., Canadian Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., Standard Clay Products Co., Ltd., Norcross Brothers Co., Central Railway Signal Co., Ltd., Crucible Steel Co. Furniture, planing mill, potteries, carding mill, wax tapers, umbrellas, vine gar, bricks, straw hats, cannery, foundries, machine shops, steel pipe, granite works, fog signals, dairy supplies, and doors and sashes. St. Johns and Ibterville population, 12,000.

NOTE.—The city now owns its own waterworks, on which \$100,000 has been spent in the way of improvements. Direct waterway between New York and Canadian points, via Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Richelieu River and St. Lawrence River.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. Free sites and cheap electric power for new industries. Write President Bd. Trade.

*Also called St. Jean.

ST. JEAN PORT JOLI (L'Islet Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 2 miles from station, on Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Industries, planing and grist mills, good board and accommodation for tourists. Bank. Pop. 600.

ST. JEROME (Terrebonne Co.), on Rivière du Nord, 11 miles from Montreal, on C.P.R. and C.N.R. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. and C.P.R. Hotels, Victoria, Bellevue, Chateau Larose \$2 to \$3. Court house, park, 2 banks, commercial academy, girls' school, R.C. church, municipal waterworks. Industries, creamery, 2 butter factories, 3 door factories, cheese factories, planing mill, carding mill, grist mill, tannery, paper and pulp mills, wool len mill, cement bricks, 2 print shops, 2 coal and iron factories, 2 cotton factories, municipal elec. power plant, 3 wholesale houses. Good water power. Pop. 1,734.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. Iron mine unexploited. Tax exemptions and free electric power to new industries. Write Sec., St. Jerome.

ST. LAMBERT (Chambly Co.), on St. Lawrence River, connected with Montreal (1½ miles) by Victoria Bridge. Railway junction of G.T.R., Can. Govt. Rys., Central Vermont, Quebec, Montreal and Southern Ry., and terminus of Montreal and St. Counties Elec. Ry. Can. Ex., Am. Ex., Nat. Ex. Hotels, 4 churches, Prot. and R.C. academies, private schools, convent, 3 banks. Town owns light and power, water and sewerage plants. Brick yard, pottery, 1 saw mill, 5 lumber yards, Waterman pen factory, elec. mfg. co., furniture co. Golf, tennis and boat clubs. A residential suburb of Montreal. Pop. 5,000. Write Sec. South Shore Bd. Trade, St. Lambert.

NOTE.—Mill to be erected by Dom. Textile Co. to employ over 7,000 hands.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturers are offered cheap power, proximity to Montreal, with good elec. car service.

STE. MARIE BEAUCE (Beauce Co.), on Chaudiere River, 30 m. from Quebec by road, on Que. Cen. Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Victoria \$2.00, Carrette "Central," Paradis. 2 banks, commercial college and convent (450 pupils), parish church and chapter with famous shrine of St. Anne. Carding mill, 5 butter and cheese factories, 3 saw mills, 2 foundries, 3 grist mills, 4 carriage factories, wood pulp mill, maple sugar. Pop. 2,640. Write Mgr. Banque Nationale.

ST. PASCHAL (Kamouraski Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Victoria \$2.00, Commercial \$2.00, 2 banks. Industries, carding mill, 3 grist mills, tannery, 2 saw mills, threshing machines, 1 wheelwright, 8 general stores. Pop. 3,000. Write Mgr. Banque Nationale.

ST. RAPHAEL (Bellechasse Co.), station at St. Vallier, on Can. Govt. Rys., 7 miles. Tel. G.N.W., and telephone. Bank, church, 2 hotels. Industries, 4 saw mills, 4 grist mills, sash and door factory. Undeveloped water powers on Riviere du Sudo, fall 90 ft. Undeveloped iron mine. Pop. 2,250.

ST. RAYMOND (Portneuf Co.), 35 miles from Quebec, on C.N.R. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. On the Ste. Anne River. Angling centre. Hotel, Plamondon. St. Raymond College and convent, bank. Industries, 2 sash and door factories, paper mills, bricks, 3 saw mills, brushes, cheese factory, butter factory. Cheap power and light from municipality. Elec. power plant. Headquarters "Tourilli," "Little Saguenay," "La Montagne" and "Colbert" Fish and Game Clubs. Pop. 4,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Private timber limits for sale, over 700,000 sq. miles. Brick clay, sand and building granite in neighborhood. Water power available. Write Mgr. Banque Nationale.

ST. ROMAULD D'ETCHEMIN (Levis Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 6 miles from Quebec, on G.T.R., Q.C.R. and Can.

Govt. Rys. Elec. Ry. from Chaudiere River to Levis, 6 m. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, \$2. 2 churches (R.C. and Prot.), convent, college, 3 schools (1 Prot., 2 R.C.). Elec. light, water and sewerage systems, 2 banks. Lumber and saw mill; box and shooks factory. Pop. 4,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Ship building. Inducements offered to industries: Sites in centre of town, cheap elec. power. 2 factories for sale. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

STE. ROSE (Laval Co.), on C.P.R. Tel. C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Bank. Industries, sash and door factory, butter factory, grist mill. Pop. 1,868.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS (St. Maurice Co.) on St. Maurice River, and on C.N.R. and C.P.R. 21 miles north of Three Rivers. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Cascade, Royal, Shawinigan, Vendome. R.C. Meth. and Epis. churches, 4 schools, waterworks and fire department, city hall and market buildings and opera house. Lighted by electricity. Falls near town are 165 ft. high, can develop 200,000 h.p. 3 banks. Industries include aluminum, paper and pulp, manganese and carbide, electric light and power development companies, 1 pulp and paper company, 1 saw mill, 1 cotton factory, 2 sash and door factories, 1 knitting factory, electro products, ferro alloys. Pop. 11,000, with suburbs 14,800. Building permits issued, 1917, amounted to \$69,150.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Immense power developed is available for factories. Good opportunities for first class stores. Write Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Power Bldg., Montreal.

SHERBROOKE (Sherbrooke Co.) at confluence of Magog and St. Francis Rivers, on C.P.R., G.T.R., Boston & Maine. Terminus of Quebec Central, 100 miles e. of Montreal. Elec. ry. to Lennoxville, 3 m. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotels, New Sherbrooke \$3 to \$4, Magog \$2.50 and up, Grand Central \$2.50 and up, Chateau Frontenac \$2 and up, and others. Seat of R.C. bishop. Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth., Bapt. and Congreg. churches, 11 schools. College technical school, 3 hospitals, old people's home, creche, 4 parks. 10 banks. 10,000 h.p. electric power developed in city limits, rate .0075 per k.w. 200 retail stores, 25 wholesale houses. 40 industries, including clothing, boots, mining, pneumatic tools, 2 woollen mills, cotton mills, silk gloves and underwear, paper, machinery, engine, boiler and mining machinery shops. Fairbanks Co., 3 jewellery factories, builders' factories, pork factory, bottling works, brewery, 4 cigar factories, rubber factory, cotton fibre. Asbestos found at Black Lake and Thetford Mines; copper mines and smelter at Capelton; pulp mill at Brompton and East Angus. Principal exports to U.S. are asbestos, lumber, platinum, chrome ore, hides, sulphur ore, maple sugar, wood pulp. Annual Exhibition held here 1st

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

week of September. Centre of rich mixed farming and timber district. Pop. (Assessors' estimate, 1918, 23,340).

NOTE.—In construction, modern gas plant, extension to cotton mills, silk glove and underwear factory, municipal power development at Two-mile Falls, costing \$500,000, 12 new big commercial buildings.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Metal working industries, asbestos factory, customs smelter, shoe factories, paper-making machinery, high class restaurant and caterer, rubber manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Sherbrooke.

SOREL (Richelieu Co.), on St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers and Q.S.R. and C.P.R. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Carleton, City, Union, New Balmoral, etc., \$2. 3 churches (2 R.C., 1 Prot.). Daily boats in summer for Montreal, 42 miles, and Quebec. Light, water and sewerage systems owned by municipality, 3 banks. Industries, agricultural implements, sash and door factory, shipbuilding, foundries, plumbers' supplies, native wines, clothing, aerated waters, abattoir. Pop. 9,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures, natural gas and electric power available.

STANFOLD. See Princeville.

THETFORD MINES (Megantic Co.), 67 m. from Sherbrooke, on Q.C.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Commercial, Central. 4 churches (R.C. (2), Ang., Meth.), 4 banks, 2 schools (Prot. and R.C.). Industries, asbestos mines, cement blocks, 3 sash and door factories, aerated waters, 2 foundries. Pop. 7,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacturers of asbestos products. Write Royal Bk.

THREE RIVERS (TROIS RIVIERES) (St. Maurice Co.), founded 1634; incorporated as a city in 1857. On C.P.R., at mouth of St. Maurice River at head of tide water of the St. Lawrence. Half-way (75 m.) between Montreal and Quebec. Ferry to s. shore of St. Lawrence, connecting with G.T.R., D. & H., and Can. Govt. Rys. Daily steamers to and from Montreal, Quebec, Batiscan, Nicolet, Sorel and other points. Fine harbor, two miles of wharf, mostly concrete; water has depth of 50 feet, can accommodate any size vessel afloat. Modern tramway system. Hotels, Sanatorium (Am.) \$3 to \$4, Dufresne (Am.) \$2 to \$3, St. Louis (Am.) \$2 to \$2.50, Canada (Am.) \$2 to \$2.50, and 6 others. County seat, port of entry, seat of R.C. cathedral. Convents, college, 9 schools, 7 banks. All roads macadamized, permanent sidewalks throughout entire city. Centre of paper, pulp and wood industries. 6 large lumber mills, 1 cotton mill (75,000 spindles), 3 pulp and paper mills. Other industries include iron foundries (4), steel foundry, machinery mfg., boots and shoes (2), caskets, gloves, furniture, biscuit and candy, wood-turning,

concrete beams, etc. The shipping centre of an agricultural district of 500,000 people. Pop. 22,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap power, 250,000 h.p. developed. Free sites adjoining the C.P.R., tax exemption. City has erected large municipally-owned factory building, space is offered manufacturers at very low rent. Skilled and cheap labor; no labor troubles. Transportation facilities (rail and water) to all parts of the world. Large modern hotel, modern restaurant, confectionery, flowers. The heart of the Province of Quebec. Write Department of Industry, Three Rivers, Que.

NOTE.—Provincial Govt. is erecting \$200,000 technical school. City is completing new water system.

TROIS PISTOLES (Temiscouata Co.), on River St. Lawrence and Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Victoria \$1.75, Lovigne. R.C. church, convent, academy, school for boys, 2 banks. Waterworks and sewerage systems owned by town. Industries, 4 saw mills, 2 grist mills, creamery, planing mill, tannery, 10 stores, private elec. light co. Good beach, with fine scenery, fishing, shooting and boating. Pop. 3,000. Write Mgr. Molsons Bank.

VAL BRILLANT (formerly Cedar Hall) (Rimouski Co.) on Lake Metapedia and on Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 hotels (unlicensed). Bank. Creamery, 2 sash and door factories, 2 shingle factories, saw mill, lumber co., 2 carriage factories, 3 blacksmiths, 5 general stores, 12 others. Pop. 2,200.

VALLEYFIELD (Beauharnois Co.), 30 miles w. of Montreal, on G.T.R. and St. Law. & Adiron. Ry., western terminus of Beauharnois Canal. Steamers to Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and lake ports. Hotels, Larocque, Queen's, Chateau Salaberry. Windsor \$1.50 up. 3 banks. Seat of R.C. bishop, good schools. Industries include cotton mills of Montreal Cotton Co., flour mills, 2 machine shops, 2 sash and door factories, 2 builders' factories, gasoline motors, 2 foundries, gloves and fur, glazed paper factory, brewery, clothing, cigars. The neighborhood supplies lumber, iron ore and lime- stone. Pop. 10,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Ironware factory. Cheap power from Beauharnois Canal being developed. Direct connection with United States by two railways. Write the Mayor.

VAUDREUIL (Vaudreuil Co.), on C.P.R. and G.T.R. 20 trains daily to Montreal. 13 m. On Ottawa River. Water communication with Montreal and Ottawa. Hotels, King George, Canada, \$2 and 4 others. 2 churches, 2 schools, 2 banks. Rich agricultural and tobacco district. Famous for thoroughbred stock. Large shipments of milk and cream, hay and grains. Good fishing, boating and shooting. Tennis club. Popular Montreal summer resort. Pop. 1

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Industries requiring large amounts of power, water and labor. Abundant cheap elec. power from Cedar Rapids.

VICTORIAVILLE (Arthabaska Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Auto-bus service half-hourly to Arthabascaville. Hotels, Grand Union \$2, Prince of Wales \$1.50, Manoir, Victoria \$1.50. R.C. church and college, convent and academy for boys, 3 banks. Industries include chairs, furniture, foundry and machine shop, maple syrup, evaporators, fertilizer distributors, mica, soda water, cheese, clothing, spring and mattress, saw mill, 2 builders' factories, cement, rattan chairs, toy factory. Elec. power from Shawinigan Falls, telephone. Pop. about 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufactures of all kinds. Town offers free sites, bonus and exemption from taxes. Very good housing facilities. Good labor at very reasonable prices. No unions and no strikes. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

WARWICK (Arthabaska Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Hotel, Sampson \$2. Bank. Industries include foundry and machine shop, threshing machines, woollen mill, 2 brick plants, saw mill, butter factory, grist mill, pin and comb factory, cheese factories, shingle mill, 2 clothing factories,

1 cash and door factory, 1 overall factory, garage. Pop. 2,400.

WATERLOO (Shefford Co.), on Waterloo lake, an extension of Yamaska River, on C.P.R. and Can. Vermont Ry., 60 miles s.e. of Montreal, 38 miles from Sherbrooke. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G. N.W. Hotels, Brooks, Canada, National \$2. 4 churches, college, convent, high school, 3 banks, 2 parks. Industries, 1 chair, 2 carriage factories, foundry, tool handles, bottling works ("Noxic Kola"), toys, marble works, greenhouses, electricity supplied by Southern Canada Power Co., and waterworks, 2 newspapers, 25 stores. Summer resort, good boating and fishing on Waterloo lake. Pop. 2,000. Write Can. Bk of Commerce.

WINDSOR (Richmond Co.), on St. Francis River, on G.T.R. and C.P.R., 90 miles e. of Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Chateau Windsor, Riverview, \$2. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.), Protestant academy, convent, R.C. school for boys, 2 banks. Powder and paper mills (400 men), cheese and butter factory. Water power available. Summer resort nearby, with fine scenery. Good roads, good fishing and deer hunting. Copper and asbestos mines in the vicinity. Pop. 2,300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Town offers tax exemptions and other inducements to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

Saskatchewan

Chief Towns of Judicial District marked ¶

ALAMEDA, on C.P.R. Estevan Branch, 132 miles s.e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Alameda. 3 churches, brick schools, bank. Industries, 4 elevators, telephone, lumber yard, garage and machine shop, 3 general stores, druggist, hardware. Alt. 1,894. Pop. 382.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, creamery, veterinary surgeon, barrister, machine repair shop, elec. light plant, steam laundry. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

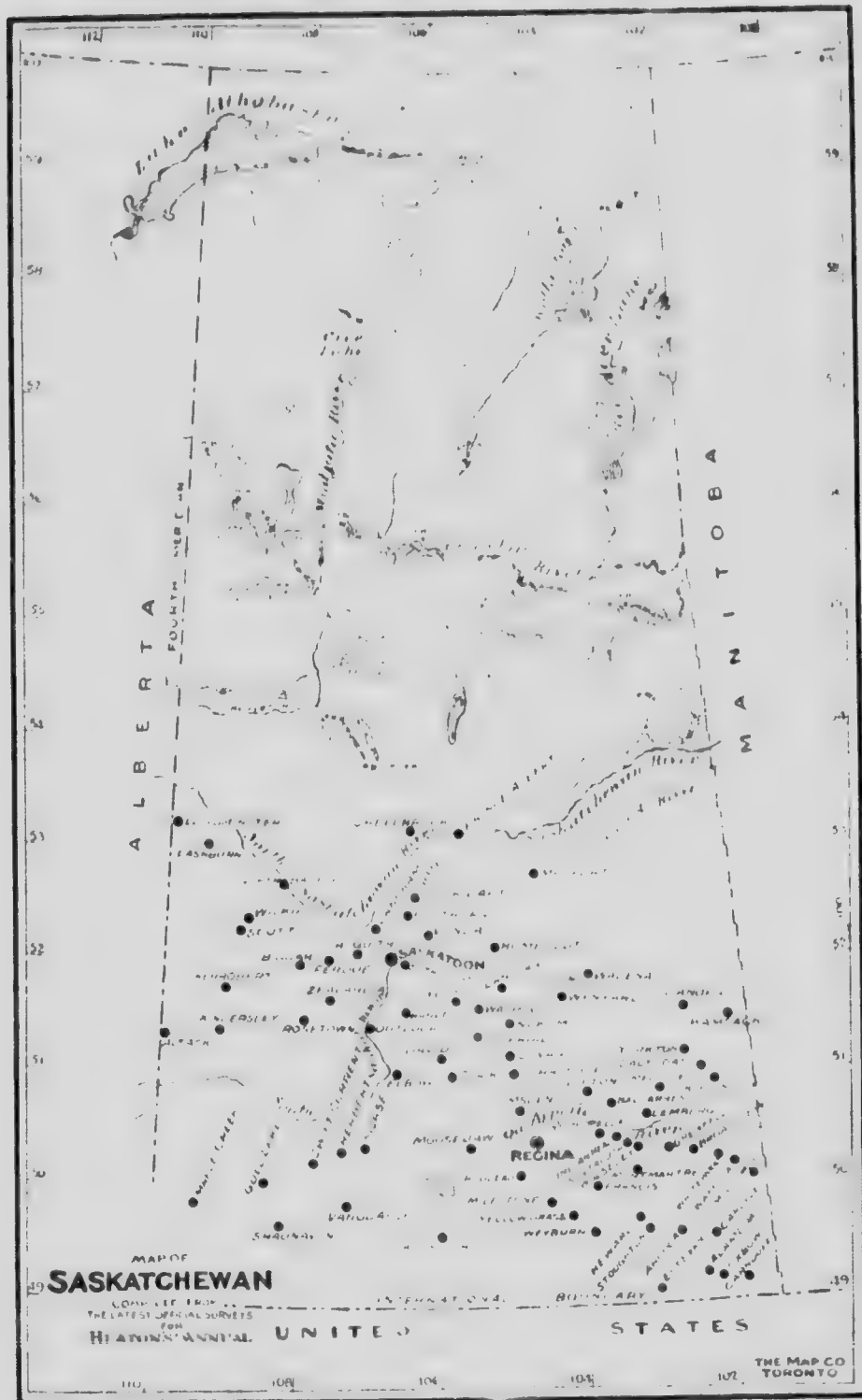
ALSASK, so named because it is situated on boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan, 169 miles s.w. of Saskatoon, on C.N.R. (Goose Lake br., Saskatoon to Calgary). C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Royal, Russell, Grand. 2 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., United), high school, bank, newspaper, 3 lumber yards, 3 liveries, 14 stores, 6 elevators, 2 garages. Sub-agency Dom. Lands for E. Alberta Townsites owned by C.N.R. 4 implement agents. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Oil station, elec. light plant, good restaurant, garage. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

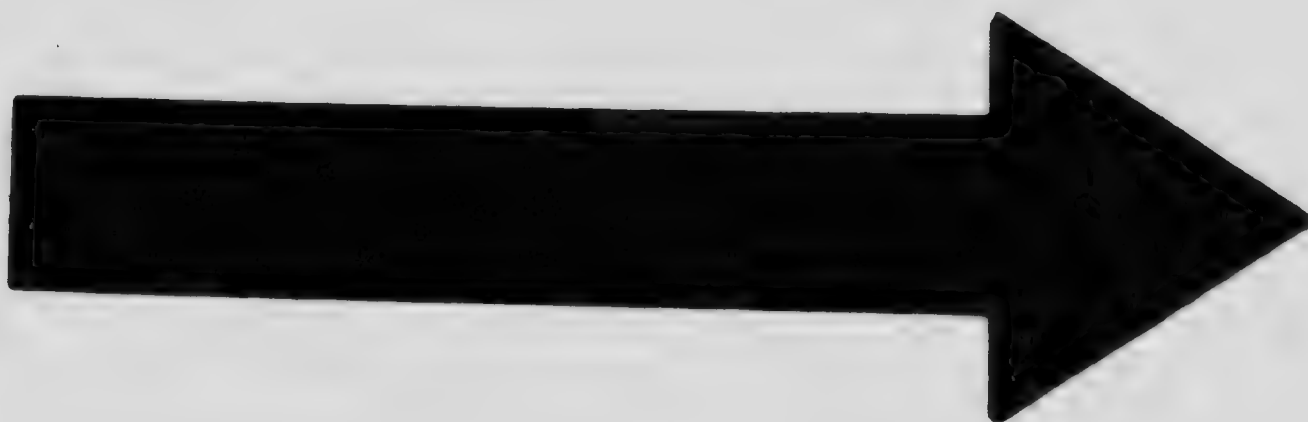
ARCOLA, on C.P.R. Arcola branch, 113 miles s.e. of Regina, 253 miles w. of Winnipeg. Div. point. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Arcola. 4 churches, public and high schools. 2 banks. Town owns gravity sys-

tem waterworks. Elec. light (private franchise), court house, \$16,000 town hall theatre. Industries, elevators (162,000 bush.), flour mill, brick plant, telephone 2 lumber yards, aerated water works, machine shop, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 garages with machine shops, laundry and several stores. Centre of Cannington Judicial District, Land Titles building. Centre of wheat-growing district. Fish Lake 18 m. n., beautiful summer resort with good boating, bathing, fishing, summer cottages and summer hotel. Splendid shooting within five miles; big game within 15 miles. Alt. 1,982. Pop. 1,000. Write Union Bank.

ASQUITH, 28 miles w. of Saskatoon, 30 miles e. of Edmonton, 520 miles w. of Winnipeg, on C.P.R. Edmonton line and G.T.P. main line. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.T.P. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Bapt.), brick public school, town hall, agric. fair and exhibition ground with race track. Town telephone system. Bank, newspaper, 3 elevators, flour mill (125 bbls. daily), machine shop, 2 auto garages, livery, 5 implement agents, wholesale oil distributing plant, 3 general stores, hardware, several others. Good brick clay at hand. A grain-growing and dairymaking district, with increasing mixed farming and horse breeding. Great demand for

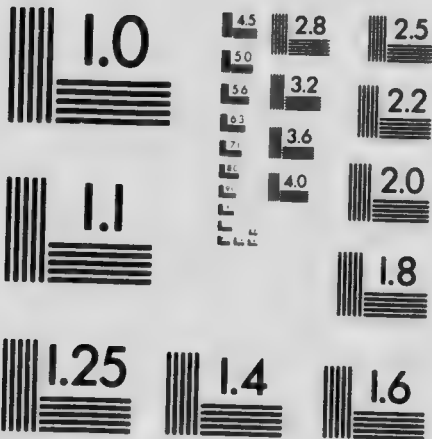


Area 251 700 sq. miles—10,400 sq. miles larger than Austria-Hungary. Highest altitude Neutral Hills, "The Nose," 2,995 ft. Population (census 1916) 647,835.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

dairy produce in Saskatoon market. Pop. 350.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Harness maker, shoe maker. Write Union Bank.

ASSINIBOIA, 1st divisional point w. of Weyburn on C.P.R. Winnipeg-Lethbridge short line, and Moosejaw-Assiniboia br., 425 miles w. of Winnipeg, 125 miles s.w. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, El Prado. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Meth., Pres.), fine \$35,000 brick school, 3 banks, municipal elec. light and water plants. 5 elevators (205,000 bush.), round-house, coal chute, turntable, machine shop, steamfitter, 4 implement houses, 2 auto garages, 2 livery, photographer, newspaper, moving picture theatre, Sub-Agency Dom. Lands, 2 wholesale oil cos., carrying large stock; 4 lumber yards, 4 general stores, 4 hardware, 25 others. 2 blacksmith shops. 1 machine shop, 1 woodworking estab. Abundant lignite coal within 7 miles. Clay deposits, sand and gravel in immediate vicinity. Govt. and rural telephones. Ample supply of pure water. Rich mixed farming district, chiefly flax, wheat and oats. Agricultural Society. Good goose shooting. Automobile Club. Pop. 1,200. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BALCARRES, on Kirkella br. C.P.R. and Melville-Regina br. G.T.P., 50 miles n.e. of Regina. Telephone, long distance, rural and local. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Plaza \$3. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.), public and high schools, bank. Fine town hall, lumber yard, 2 general stores, garage, livery stable, 5 elevators, several stores. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Grist mill, brickmaker (quantity of clay in neighborhood). Improved and raw prairie farms. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

BALGONIE, on C.P.R. main line, 18 miles e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Telephone, long distance and local. Boarding house. 2 churches, school, bank. 3 elevators, lumber yard, livery stable, 2 garages, laundry, race track and ball grounds, flour mill, implement warehouses. Alt. 2,187. Pop. 250.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Creamery, flax mill. Write Sec.-Treas.

BATTLEFORD, at confluence of Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers, with 6 steel bridges; 90 miles w. of Saskatoon, 254 miles e. of Edmonton, on C.N.R. and G.T.P. Govt. local and long dist. telephones. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., G.T.P., Govt. Hotels, Windsor, King, George \$2.50, Queen's \$1.50, Empire \$1.50. 4 churches, high school, College of Sask., 2 public schools, 3 banks. Judicial centre, court house, Land Titles office, town hall, Dom. Lands office, meteorological office, R.N.W.M.P. Div., 22nd Co. Sask. Light Horse. Elevator (30,000 bush.), creamery, cement brick plant, machine shop, 2 weekly newspapers. Centre of a fine mixed

farming country, with clay for brick and tiles. Town owns elec. light, water and sewerage systems. Streets 99 ft. wide. Gun Club, assoc. football, baseball, ice hockey, skating and curling rinks, cricket, 3 tennis clubs. Very good duck and prairie chicken shooting, fishing. Alt. 1,602. Pop. 1,500.

NOTE. — Additional ry. lines expected: G.T.P. Saskatoon-Battleford, bonds guaranteed by Govt. Dom. N.W.R. Regina-Fort Mackay via Battleford chartered.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furniture and undertaking, millinery and dress-making. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BIGGAR, 527 miles w. of Winnipeg, 60 miles w. of Saskatoon, 268 miles e. of Edmonton on G.T.P. main line (div. pt.) and Biggar-Battleford branch; on C.P.R. Winnipeg-Edmonton line. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.T.P. Hotels, Biggar, Empire \$2. 3 churches, \$15,000 school, bank. Town owns water system. 3 elevators 6 implement agents, 2 livery, 14 car-loading platforms, auto livery, 3 lumber yards, wholesale oil distributing plant, wholesale grocery and supply house for G.T.P., 4 general stores, 14 others, newspapers and printing office. Brick clay, sand and gravel. A grain-growing, mixed farming and ranching district. Mineral lake 2 miles s. Good shooting. Pop. 1,600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Flour and grist mill, oatmeal mill, meat packing plant, machine shop, brick yard, cement block plant, wholesale grocery, lawyer, tinsmith and plumber. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BREDENBURY, 250 miles w. of Winnipeg Div. point on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Grand Central \$2. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.), school, bank, garage. Pop. about 250. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

BROADVIEW, Div. point on C.P.R. main line, 265 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Broadview. 5 churches, bank. Industries, 2 elevators (55,000 bush.), 2 oil cos., fruit warehouse, elec. light plant, brick plant, telephone, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, 2 livery stables, wholesale warehouses, 5 stores. Boating and fishing nearby. Alt. 1,960. Pop. 1,000.

NOTE. — Broadview Brick Yard to be reconstructed, open for sale.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Flour and grist mill, creamery, pork packing, dentist, doctor, steam laundry, real estate agent, blacksmith. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CANORA, on C.N.R. main line and Russell-Rosburn, and on Canora-Sturgis br. Present terminus of G.T.P. Regina-Hudson Bay br., 303 miles n.w. of Winnipeg, 193 miles n.e. of Regina. Local and long distance telephone. Hotels, Imperial, Canora. 4 churches, public school, 2 banks, 6 elevators (200,000 bush.), newspaper, Agric. Society and exhibition grounds (160 acres), race track, grand stand; \$50,000 hospital, \$40,000 municipal elec. light plant (rate

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

12c. per k.w.h. net). \$100,000 municipal water works system from springs. Flour mill, creamery, 3 lumber yards, 3 liveryies, 3 motor liveryies, 9 general stores, 2 hardware stores, 2 oil warehouses. A mixed farming district. Pop. 1,200.

NOTE.—G.T.P. to Le Pas, surveyed.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dentist, furniture store, condensed milk cannery, gasoline tractor proposition. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARLYLE, on C.P.R. Arcola br., 123 miles s.e. of Regina, and C.N.R. (div. point) Maryfield and Lethbridge br. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Local and long dist. telephones. Hotel, Del Monte. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), public and high schools, bank, post-room, 2 restaurants, 5 elevators (200,000 bush.), 1 lumber yard, newspaper, soft drinks, garage, 2 liveryies, 3 stores, elec. light and power plant, Sask. Creamery Co. Summer resort at White Bear Lake, 8 miles n., with good fishing, hotel and 100 summer cottages. Alt. 2,064. Pop. 530.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Up to date garage. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CARNDUFF, on C.P.R. Estevan br., 106 miles s.w. of Brandon, 12 miles n. of International Boundary. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Avonmore \$2. 4 churches, high and public schools, town hall, opera house, newspaper, court house, club, bank, 5 elevators, creamery, sash and door factory, 2 auto repair shops, 2 liveryies, carriage shop, furniture dealer, 4 implement agents, 2 restaurants, 2 large general, 3 hardware and about 20 other stores. Public library. Town owns gas lighting and telephone systems, connecting with Govt. telephones. A rich mixed farming district. Good water supply. Alt. 1,723. Pop. 600. Pop. of district, 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Planing mill, machine shop, steam laundry, photographer furniture dealer, flour mills. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CRAIK, on C.N.R. Regina-Saskatoon-Prince Albert br., 73 miles n. of Regina, 87 miles s. of Saskatoon. C.N.R. Ex. Telephone. Hotels, Waldorf \$2.50, European \$1.50. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), public school, agricultural fair grounds with half-mile track, town hall, skating rink, 2 banks, newspaper, 5 elevators, 2 livery stables, 2 garages, 4 lumber yards, oil distributing warehouse, 4 implement warehouses, general and hardware stores, flour mill. Good duck shooting. Pop. 435. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

DAVIDSON, on C.N.R. Winnipeg, Regina and Prince Albert line, 91 miles n.w. of Regina. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Great West, Empress, Davidson. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth.), 1 brick school, municipal hospital, municipal skating and curling rink. Town owns elec. light and power plant. Rate, 15c. 2 banks. Centre of magnificent wheat district. Pop. 520.

DUCK LAKE, on Duck Lake, 211 miles n. of Regina, 46 miles n. of Saskatoon, 38 miles s. of Prince Albert, on C.N.R. Regina-Prince Albert line. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Long dist. telephone. Hotels, King's \$2, Allie's. 2 churches (Ang., R.C.), public and R.C. schools, Indian school. Town hall, agric. fair grounds, race track, opera house, Sub agency Dom. Lands. Elec. light, bank, elevator, stock yard, oil supply station, flour mill (600 bbls.), 2 lumber yards, woodworking shop, 2 liveryies, auto garage, 4 implement agents, 2 restaurants, drug store, 6 general stores, several others. Lumber is plentiful. A grain-growing, mixed farming and stock-raising country. Fishing and hunting. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, machine shop, dentist, laundry, garage. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ELBOW, on South Saskatchewan River and on C.P.R., 75 miles n.w. of Moose Jaw. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, King's. 4 churches (Pres., R.C., Ang., Luth.), school, bank, acetylene light system, 4 elevators, Fine wheat district. Pop. 475. Write Can. Bk. Commerce.

ESTEVAN, on Souris River, on C.P.R. Soo-Spokane line, terminus of Estevan Sec., giving direct connection with Winnipeg, 290 miles e., on C.N.R., connecting with all main lines; 145 miles s.e. of Moose Jaw. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, International \$2.50, Clarendon \$2. 8 churches, hospital, 3 public schools, and collegiate institute, 3 banks, \$40,000 post office, \$20,000 town hall, municipal elec. light plant, up-to-date waterworks, sewerage and fire department, 5 elevators, (215,000 bush.), 2 brick plants, telephone, 3 lumber yards, 2 newspapers, 3 livery stables, 4 general, 4 hardware stores, 3 garages, distributing implement warehouse, creamery, soap factory, Govt. coal briquette plant, flour mill, Estevan Coal and Brick Co. employs 125 men, Sask. Coal, Brick and Power Co., Ltd., at Shand, 5 miles. Lignite coal mining. Alt. 1,860. Pop. 2,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pottery, brick and cement plants, furniture, paper mill, flour mill, coal mining, wholesale grocery, distributing houses. Cheap fuel available. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

FRANCIS, on C.P.R. Arcola branch, 40 miles s.e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Pres. church, public school, bank. Industries, 5 elevators (120,000 bush.), water-works system, telephone, garage, 1 lumber yard, 2 general stores, 4 implement agents, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 livery stables. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour and oatmeal mills, hotel, jeweller, cement works, shoe shop, dentist, furniture store, brick yard, dressmaker, grist mill. Write Mgr. Bank of Hamilton.

GOVAN, 70 miles n. of Regina, 100 miles s.e. of Saskatoon, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Silver Plate \$2 up. 4 churches (Ang., Meth., Pres., R.C.), school, town and fire hall, skating and curling rink, agric. and recreation park, race course, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light system 1,000 h.p. available. 2 restaurants, machine shop, garage, sash and door factory, 2 lumber yards, 2 liverys, printer, 4 general stores, 12 others. Summer resort at Arlington Beach on Last Mountain Lake (15 m.). Boating, fishing, tennis, baseball, golf, cricket, etc. Pop. 750.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Land investment men, dentist. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GRENFELL, on C.P.R. main line, 280 miles west of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Granite. 6 churches, public and high schools, bank, 6 elevators (210,000 bush.), elec. light, grist mill, flour mill, telephone, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, armory. Alt. 1,957. Pop. 850.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Butter and cheese factory, brick yard, improved and wild farm lands, first mortgages on farms and chattels. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GULL LAKE, on main line C.P.R., 141 miles w. of Moose Jaw, Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Lakeview, Clarendon \$2. 4 churches (R.C., Meth., Pres., Ang.), public school, 2 banks. 5 lumber yards, 5 livery stables, several stores. Elec. light plant owned by private co. 8 elevators, 5 restaurants, sash and door factory, 2 parks. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill steam laundry. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HANLEY, on C.N.R. Winnipeg, Regina and P. Albert line, 122 miles n.w. of Regina, 38 miles s.e. of Saskatoon. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Saskatchewan. Chartered private bank, 4 churches, 1 school, with high school dept., \$30,000 municipal hall, 5 elevators (150,000 bushels). Alt. 1,869. Pop. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mills, jewellery store, furniture store, splendid farm lands adjoining. Write Mgr. Royal Bk.

HERBERT, on C.P.R. main line, 82 miles w. of Moose Jaw. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Herbert, \$2.00. 5 churches, 8-room public school, 2 banks, agri. society, \$11,000 town hall, fire hall, elec. light, rural, local and long distance telephones, rink, 6 elevators (185,000 bush.), 3 lumber yards, 3 liverys, 3 motor liverys, flour mill (100 bbls.), laundry, 6 general stores, 2 doctors, 3 restaurants, weekly newspaper, citizens' band. Pop. about 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, creamery, dentist, veterinary surgeon, optician. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

HEWARD, on C.P.R., Arcola branch, 80 miles e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Heward. 3 churches, school, local and long dist. telephones. 3 elevators (83,000 bush.), chopping mill, machine shop, general repair shop, 1 lumber yard.

3 implement warehouses, garage, black smith shop, boarding house, livery stable and 7 stores. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, druggist, doctor, newspaper, dentist. Write Agent C.P.R.

HUMBOLT, Central division on C.N.R. main line, 425 miles w. of Winnipeg, 426 miles e. of Edmonton. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Arlington, Windsor, Humbolt, 3 restaurants. 5 churches, \$80,000 public school, separate and high schools, 4 banks. Govt. local and long dist. telephones. Judicial centre with court house, etc. Resident Judge. Land titles registration district with land titles office, customs clearing house, municipally-owned public utilities, city hospital (30 beds), elec. light system, waterworks, fire brigade, recreation grounds, park, curling and skating rinks, tennis court, dramatic club, race track, summer and winter sports. C.N.R. yards with 10 miles of tracks flour mill (100 bbls.), 5 elevators (150,000 bush.), creamery, cold storage, 3 lumber yards, 4 implement warehouses, auto tire repairs, foundry, 2 oil warehouses, 4 dairy farms, laundry, newspaper, machine shop, 2 auto garages, 4 liverys, 6 general stores, over 20 others. Centre of a fine mixed farming district. Deposits of clay, sand and gravel. Summer resort with medicinal waters at Humbolt Beach, boat houses, bathing, pavilion, etc. Pop. 2,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Building owned by town could be used for factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

IMPERIAL, on C.P.R., 83 miles n. of Regina. Hotel, Imperial \$2. 2 churches, school, bank, 2 machine shops, 3 general stores, 3 lumber yards, restaurant, laundry, 2 hardware stores, jeweller, 2 garages and 1 machine shop. Good fishing and shooting. Pop. 325.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture store, photographer and tailor. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

INDIAN HEAD, on C.P.R. main line, 40 miles e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Imperial \$2.00. 4 churches, high school, drill hall, 2 banks, 10 elevators (356,000 bush.), flour mill, elec. light plant, telephone, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, livery stable, door and fanning mill factory. Dominion experimental farm and forestry farm situated here. Sewerage and waterworks systems. Fine town park. Alt. 1,924. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Town offers inducements to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

KAMSACK, at confluence of Assiniboine and White Sand Rivers, 279 miles w. of Winnipeg, div. point on C.N.R. main line. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, King George \$2.50, Russell. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Jewish), 2 large brick public schools, public library, athletic and fair grounds, half-mile race track 2 picture theatres, 2 banks, newspaper, 6 ele-

vators (350,000 bush.), brick yard, 3 lumber yards, 5 implement agents, 5 garages, stock yards, wholesale oil distributing plant, 6 general stores, 2 hardware and about 15 others. Municipal elec. light plant, water and sewerage systems, cement sidewalks. Unlimited brick clay 1 mile from town, also cedar and birch .5 miles n.e. of town. The commercial and distributing centre of a great oat farming district, shipping large quantities of hogs and cattle. Good fishing, shooting and hunting. The Dominion Govt. has established a summer resort at Island Lake (14 miles), good boating and bathing, fine sandy beach. Tennis, baseball, gun and rifle, and football clubs. Pop. 1,600.

NOTE.—In construction \$60,000 Union Municipal Hospital, \$25,000 addition to municipal elec. plant, \$25,000 Presbyterian church.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory, pork-packing plant, oatmeal flour mills, concrete block plant, steam laundry, creamery, cheese factory, paper mills (good water power). Abundant water power from Assiniboine River awaiting development. Liberal inducements in taxation sites, water and light to new industries. Write for illustrated booklet to Town Clerk.

KERROBERT, 220 miles n.w. of Moose Jaw, 227 miles s.e. of Edmonton, 145 miles s.w. of Saskatoon. Div. junc. and terminal pt. on C.P.R. Minneapolis-Edmonton direct line, Moose Jaw-Lacombe br., and Kerrobert-Cutknife br. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, King George Windsor \$2. 3 churches, \$30,000 brick school, fire hall, waterworks, hospital, 2 banks, 2 parks, exhibition grounds and race track, court house, Sub-agency Dom. Lands, \$9,000 skating and curling rink, newspaper, moving picture theatre, Judicial centre. 4 elevators, machine shop, Govt. creamery (cap. 18,000 lbs. of butter per week), 4 implement agents, 1 livery, 2 auto liveries and garage, 3 lumber yards, 2 oil distributing plants, 4 general stores, 15 others, wholesale fruit house. Deposits of sand and gravel. A rich grain-growing and mixed-farming district. Duck and goose shooting, tennis, lacrosse, gun, baseball and hockey clubs. Pop. 1,100.

NOTE.—In construction, spur track for wholesalers, court house.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory, flour mill, linseed oil mill, steam laundry, cereal mill. Trackage sites offered to wholesalers, distributors and jobbers at cost. Other liberal inducements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

KINDERSLEY, div. pt. on C.N.R. (Sask.-Cal.-Goose Lake br.), 128 miles s.w. of Saskatoon, 200 miles e. of Calgary. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Seymour Kindersley \$2. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.), \$30,000 public school, water and electric light systems, theatre, 2 hospitals, 2

banks, 5 elevators (150,000 bush.), 3 lumber yards, 4 liveries, 2 garages, 2 newspapers, 5 implement warehouses, 3 oil cos. distributing warehouses, 5 general stores, harness maker, photographer, Vulcanite Tire Co. Association football, hockey and baseball clubs, turf club. Sub-agency Dom. Lands office, judicial centre, agricultural society, volunteer fire brigade, local and long distance telephones. Abundance of water. Grain district, flax and wheat. Pop. 1,223.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, machine shop, woodworking establishment, 50 h.p. available at 7c. per k.w., linseed oil mill, brick yard, shoemaker, market gardens, farm lands. Write Sec. Bd. Trade for free booklet.

LANGHAM, on C.N.R., 25 miles n.w. of Saskatoon. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Central \$1.50, \$2.00. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Mennonite), public school, 2 banks. Town owns elec. light plant. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Doctor. Write Town Clerk.

LANIGAN, on C.P.R., 70 miles e. of Saskatoon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Lanigan \$2. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), public school, telephone (local and long distance), town hall, bank, 3 elevators (95,000 bush.), Govt. Co-operative Creamery, oil distributing warehouse, doctor, lumber yard, 2 livery stables, newspaper, race track, athletic ground. Water piped into town from 4 miles distant by C.P.R., for railroad purposes. Centre of fine farming district. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, sash and door factory, baker. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

LASHBURN, on C.N.R. main line, 169 miles e. of Edmonton. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Local and long dist. telephones. Hotel, Imperial \$2. Bank. Fine Ang. church (private gift), rectory and cottage hospital, Meth. and Pres. churches, public and high school, elec. light plant, restaurant, newspaper, laundry, 4 elevators, chopping mill, 2 lumber yards, livery with motor car, 2 garages, machine shop, 3 implement agencies. Pure-bred stock farm in neighborhood. Fine grain-growing and mixed farming district. Brick clay deposits nearby. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, flour mill, brick yard, cement works, dairy. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LEMBERG, on C.P.R., 65 miles from Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Minto. 5 churches (Pres., Meth., Bapt., R.C., Lu. Fan.), bank, machine shop. A large grain-shipping centre. Summer Resort at Katepwa Lake, 25 miles. Pop. 430.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, brickmaker. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

LIPTON, 65 miles n.e. of Regina, on C.P.R. Pheasant Hills br. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Boarding house \$2 to \$2.50. 2 churches, synagogue, public school, bank, 13 stores. A grain-growing and mixed farming district. Pop. 300. Write Sec.-Treas. of Village.

LLOYDMINSTER (the original Barr Colony town), on C.N.R. main line, 170 miles e. of Edmonton, 200 miles w. of Saskatoon, on border line of Saskatchewan and Alberta. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Royal George, Britannia, Alberta, all \$2. 5 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., Bapt., R.C.), 2 public schools, 2 banks, 2 concert halls, fire hall, immigration hall, exhibition grounds with race course. Water supply from good wells. 2 flour mills (125 bbls. and 25 bbls.), theatre, Govt. creamery, electric power plant, cement, 3 liveryies and motor, 3 lumber yards. Headquarters 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, \$40,000 public offices building. Local branch of Overseas Club has comfortable clubroom. Fine shooting: Prairie chicken, partridge, wild duck, geese, rabbits. Surrounded by good grain-growing and mixed farming district, which has won outright the \$1,500 Colorado Trophy (open to the world) for oats. Summer resort at Three-Mile Lake. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Packing plant, steam laundry, sash and door factory. Electric power at 15c. per k.w. hour. 8% first mortgages. Write Publicity Commissioner, Bd. Trade.

LUMSDEN, on C.N.R. Win., P. Albert and Regina line, in Qu'Appelle Valley, 20 miles l.w. of Regina. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Lumsden \$2. 3 churches, public school, 2 banks, 4 elevators (117,000 bush.), opera house, local telephone, electric light plant, flour mill, machine shop, 2 garages, newspaper. Centre of fine grain section. Good spring water. Last Mountain Lake, 10 miles distant. Alt. 1,620. Pop. 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yards, cement block factory. Good sand and gravel close by. Write Union Bank.

MAPLE CREEK, on Maple Creek. On C.P.R. main line, 64 miles e. of Medicine Hat. Hotels, Commercial, Jasper, Maple Leaf. 4 churches, public school, 2 banks, town hall, armory, park, Sub-agency Dom. Lands, agricultural grounds, race track, hospital, opera house, 4 elevators, flour mill, 4 implement warehouses, 2 lumber yards, newspaper, 5 livery stables, mineral water. Water and sewerage systems, elec. light plant. Mixed farming district. Free homesteads available. Alt. 2,495. Pop. 2,000.

NOTE.—A valuable discovery of potash has been made 30 miles n. of Maple Creek. See under Mining.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, sash and door factory, implement factory, skating rink, real estate investments, farm mortgages. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MELFORT, 500 miles n.w. of Winnipeg, 100 miles n.e. of Saskatoon, freight terminal point of C.N.R. Winnipeg to Prince Albert line. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Melfort, Ozark, Humbolt \$1.50 up. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., Hornerite), new \$60,000 high school. New Government building containing post office, customs port of entry and armory. Town hall, Dominion Lands office, park and agric. fair grounds, agric. building, half-mile race track, hospital and nurses' home (22 beds). Town owns electric light, waterworks and sewerage systems, also telephone system, 2 newspapers, theatre, photographer, 3 banks, 5 elevators (135,000 bush.), 2 machine shops, chopping mill, Government creamery, 3 lumber companies, 4 implement agents, 3 liveryies, 2 auto garages. Wholesale oil distributing plant, 5 general stores, 4 hardware and about 25 others. Unlimited lumber within 40 miles, spruce, tamarac, black and white poplar. Abundance of gravel in immediate vicinity. Distributing centre of rich and extensive mixed-farming district, shipping large quantities of hogs, cattle and horses. Controls trade of Carrot River Black Loam Belt. Good shooting. Pop. 1,500.

NOTE.—C.N.R. Humbolt to Melfort and Vonda to Melfort under construction. C.N.R. Melfort to Le Pas, Canora to Melfort and Thunderhill to Melfort, chartered and bonds guaranteed by Provincial Govt. C.P.R. Sheho to Melfort line chartered and surveyed. \$75,000 hospital, Govt. creamery and cold storage plant to be erected.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pork packing plant, electrical supply house, foundry, brick yard, cement block plant, saw mill. Inducements to industries and wholesalers. Write for illustrated literature and booklets to Sec. Bd. Trade.

MELVILLE, on G.T.P. main line and Melville-Regina br., 279 miles w. of Winnipeg, 98 miles n. of Regina. Pass. and freight div. point. G.T.P. shops. Hotels, Windsor \$2.50, Waverley, Commercial \$2. Centre of judicial district. 7 churches, 4 public schools, Lutheran College, Government telephone system, municipal hospital, 2 parks, skating and curling rink, electric light and waterworks, fire hall, 2 banks, 2 oil dist. warehouses, 2 elevators (65,000 bush.), flour mill (125 bbls.), Govt. creamery. Nearest point on G.T.P. main line for Qu'Appelle Valley, providing good shooting, boating and fishing. Pop. (Dom. Census 1916), 2,100.

NOTE.—Municipal sewerage system under construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steam laundry, linseed oil factory, cheese factory, wholesale distributing houses. Inducements to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MILESTONE, on C.P.R., 54 miles s.e. of Moose Jaw. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 6 ele-

vators (204,000 bushels), electric light plant, telephone, 2 lumber yards, 2 banks, newspaper, livery stable, confectioner, baker, several stores. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, baker, dentist. Write Agent C.P.R.

MONTMARTRE, 57 miles e. of Regina, 160 miles w. of Brandon, on C.N.R. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Grand \$2.50. 2 churches, fire hall, jail, council chamber, skating and curling rink, bank. Town owns water system. Auto garage and repair shop, creamery, cheese factory, 10 stores. Lake Chapleau 2 miles east. Assiniboine Indian Reserve 4 miles north, noted for scenery. Good duck and prairie chicken shooting. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, sash and door factory. Write Sec.-Treas.

MOOSE JAW, on Moose Jaw River, 398 miles w. of Winnipeg, 420 miles e. of Calgary, div. point on C.P.R. (52 miles of trackage in yards), on G.T.P. and C.N.R. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Royal George, Empress, Cecil, City \$2.50 up, and 4 others. Churches of all denominations 9 schools, collegiate institute, boys' school, 2 bus. colleges, library, city hall, court house, Land Titles office, 3 parks, elec. street ry., 3 good hospitals, Dom. Govt. elevator (3½ mil. bush.), \$140,000 theatre. City owns light and water systems and sewerage with incinerator plant. Elec. power at 1½c. to 1½c. per k.w. to manufacturers, 3c. to 5c. for domestic use. 3,000 h.p. available. Banks, 11 chartered, 1 private, 22 wholesale houses. Industries include sashes and doors (2), flour mill, lumber cos., abattoir, faced bricks, pressed bricks, tiles and pottery, bridge and iron works, candy factory, creamery. Centre of a rich wheat-growing district. Alt. 1,767. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1,558 in 1901; 16,889 in 1916; 20,500 in 1919.

NOTE.—G.T.P. under construction to n.w. to connect with Biggar-Calgary line. 100 miles in operation. New C.P.R. line built south to Assiniboia.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flax and flour mills, wholesale hardware, tractors, binder twine factory, farm machinery warehouse. Real estate investments, tannery, soap factory. Cheap power. Other inducements on application. For free booklet write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MOOSOMIN, inc. as town in 1889, on main line of C.P.R., 87 miles west of Brandon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Queen's \$2 up. 5 churches, 2 flour mills, creamery, 2 banks, public and normal schools, collegiate institute, school of music, centre of judicial district with resident judge. Port of customs, Land Titles office, general hospital, provincial gaol, armory and drill hall. "A" Squadron 16th Light Horse. Centre of large mixed farming district. Pop. 1,400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steam laundry, brick and clay products, electric

light plant. Improved lands near town for sale at \$10.00 to \$20.00. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

MORSE, on C.P.R. main line, 71 miles w. of Moose Jaw. Hotel, Elkhorn \$2. 3 churches (Ang., Meth., Naz.), public school, elec. light, 8 elevators (250,000 bush.), 2 banks, 3 lumber yards, 3 liverys, 3 motor garages, 7 general stores, 2 hardware, bakery, doctor, tinsmith, 2 blacksmiths, harness, 3 implement shops. A grain-growing and mixed-farming district. Good prairie chicken and duck hunting. Pop. 650, and large tributary pop. of English, Americans and Germans.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, creamery, drug store. Cheap farm lands in district, farming, market gardening. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NOKOMIS, at junction G.T.P. main line and C.P.R. Winnipeg to Saskatoon branch. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel, Nokomis \$2. 4 churches, 1 school, 4 elevators (65,000 bush.), 3 lumber yards, newspaper, 3 machine shops, 2 banks, 2 garages, flour mill. Pop. 550.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery.

NORTH BATTLEFORD, on C.N.R. main line, Winnipeg to Edmonton. Terminus of Prince Albert br. and Jack Fish Lake br., 254 miles e. of Edmonton, at junction of Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers. Div. point C.N.R. Also reached over G.T.P. via Biggar. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Govt. long dist. telephone. Hotels, Auditorium \$2.50, Saskatchewan, Annex, Clarendon, Avenue, Metropole \$2 up. 5 churches and Salvation Army, public and separate schools, \$150,000 collegiate institute, \$50,000 Govt. Bldg., armory, 5 banks, hospital. Industries, cold storage, sashes and doors, aerated waters, bricks, creamery, 2 elevators, blowers for threshing machines. City owns elec. light and power, water and sewerage systems. Fine summer resort at Jack Fish Lake, 21 miles n. with numerous summer cottages. Pop. (Dom. Census) 2,105 in 1911; 4,000 in 1919.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Distributing warehouses. Factory and warehouse sites on trackage at low cost. Electric power supplied by city at attractive rates. For booklet and city map, write Commissioner Bd. of Trade.

OUTLOOK, on e. bank of South Saskatchewan River, 120 miles n.w. of Moose Jaw; div. pt. on C.P.R. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Moose Jaw-Edmonton direct line. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Outlook, Avenue \$2.50. 3 churches and R.C. services, \$30,000 school. Municipal power house and fire hall with high pressure system, town hall, 20-acre park, 40-acre exhib. grounds with race track and covered grand stand, Norwegian Lutheran College. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Banks, 2 chartered. 5 elevators (150,000 bush.), flour mill (150 bbls. per day), 3 auto repair shops, 3 lumber yards, 2 implement agents, 2 liver-

ies, sash and floor factory, several stores, newspaper, moving picture theatre. Deposits of sand and gravel. A rich grain and mixed farming district. Beautiful scenery on Saskatchewan River, shooting, fishing, boating, bathing. Abundant pure water pumped direct from river. Pop. 1,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesalers and jobbers in any line, brewery, oatmeal mill, another flour mill. Inducements to manufacturers and wholesalers on application. Write Union Bank.

OSBOW, beautifully situated on a hill above the Souris River, on C.P.R., 41 miles from Estevan, 120 miles w. of Brandon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Alexandra. 4 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, 8 elevators (200,000 bush.), lumber yard, Govt. creamery, newspaper, restaurant, 2 livery stables and several stores, municipal elec. light. Alt. 1,895. Pop. 850.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour and feed mill. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

PERDUE, 42 miles w. of Saskatoon, 329 miles e. of Edmonton, 519 miles w. of Winnipeg. On C.P.R. Winnipeg-Edmonton line; G.T.P. main line at Leney, 1 1/4 m. distant. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Rural phone. Hotel, Perdue \$2. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), brick school, 2 banks, telephone system. Town hall, agric. fair grounds, race track, skating rink, 4 elevators, newspaper and printing office, 3 garages, 3 implement agents, 2 liverys, 2 lumber yards, 5 general stores, 2 hardware, about 12 others. A rich grain-growing district, well suited to mixed farming. Chain of lakes 4 miles north affords good summer camping ground. Pop. 420.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop, creamery, cheese factory, flour mill, bakery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PRINCE ALBERT, on N. Saskatchewan River (542 miles n.w. of Winnipeg via Dauphin, 605 miles via Regina, 80 miles n. of Saskatoon), on G.T.P. and on 4 branches of C.N.R., radiating n., s., e. and w. to Big River, Regina, Winnipeg and North Battleford. Hotels, Avenue, Empress, Merchants, Prince Albert, Queen's, Saskatchewan, \$2.50 up. New R.C. Cathedral, Ang. Pro-Cathedral, 5 churches, 5 public schools, separate school, collegiate institute, business college, ladies' college, convent, 2 hospitals, Govt. armory, labor temple, Permanent Land show Building, Prov. Govt. co-operative stock yards, 8 banks. Municipally-owned elec. light, waterworks, sewerage system, elec. power. Industries include 1 large lumber company (cut in 1918 approx. 40 million feet B.M.), new and up-to-date creamery, brick yard, flour mill, 2 cold storage plants P. Burns abattoir and packing plant, planing mill, saddlery works, marble and granite works, 5 wholesale houses, theatre, 3 moving picture theatres, 1 daily newspaper. Centre of Judicial District, provincial jail and

penitentiary. Dominion Lands office, Customs Office for district. Headquarters of R.N.W.M.P. for Central and Northern Saskatchewan. Distributing centre of rich mixed-farming district, noted for stock raising. Abundant brick and pottery clay in immediate vicinity. 2,000 sq. miles of spruce and poplar extend northwards from city. A picturesque city, occupying fine natural townsites with boating, bathing, fishing, shooting, etc. 2 large natural parks. Alt. 1,432. Pop. (Dom. Census) 1,785 in 1901; 6,254 in 1911; 8,000 in 1919.

North.—Important discoveries of gold at Beaver Lake, 200 miles n.e., development under way.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Pulp and paper mills, furniture, box, woodenware, match, casket, beaver board and glass factories, department store. Clay and ochre products, pottery ware, furriers, wood alcohol distillery, fish canning industry, cold storage plants, wholesale and distributing plants, abattoirs and packing plants. Poultry, cattle and dairy farming, market gardening, butter and cheese factories. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

QU'APPELLE, on C.P.R. main line, 32 miles e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Corona \$1.50 and \$2. 2 restaurants. 4 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, 4 elevators (120,000 bush.), town hall, fire hall, court house, electric light plant, lumber yard, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 3 implement firms, about 3 general stores, 2 hardware, 2 fruit and confectionery. A large rural telephone centre. Town is surrounded by beautiful trees. Land here is rich clay loam, well adapted for mixed farming. Alt. 1,134. Pop. 850. Write Sec.-Treas. of To.

REGINA, capital of Saskatchewan, on C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. Saskatchewan divisional point on all railways, 12 lines radiating in all directions. Hotels, King's, Kitchener (Eur. \$1.50), Wascana, Empire, Alexandra, Clayton, Grand, Champs, Queen's, Palmer, European, Victoria, Vons, Waverley, Lloyd, Kremlin. 15 banks. Parliament buildings, headquarters of R.N.W.M.P., 2 hospitals, 11 public, 4 separate, collegiate and normal schools, Regina College, St. Chad's College. Industries, flour mill, sashes and doors, foundries, machine shops, soap, cement blocks, pressed bricks, elevators, wire and steel works, tanning, aerated waters, cigars. Two \$500,000 Departmental Mail Order Houses. Abattoir, petrified stone, mattresses, \$2,000,000 oil refinery. Central distributing point for farm implements and machinery. Elec. power at 1c. to 3c. per k.w.h., according to consumption. City owns stock yards, elec. light and water systems and street railway, all municipal franchises. Complete sewerage system. Well-paved streets. Large spaces reserved for parks. Principal distributing point for Middle West. Wholesale groceries, hardware, builders' supplies, etc. Neighbor-

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

hood supplies wheat, oats, flax, cattle, etc. Government-controlled creamery. Alt. 1,885. Pop. (Dom. Census) 2,249 in 1901; 40,000 in 1919.

NOTE.—Contract let for natural gas supply.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Manufacture of felt hats, straw hats, oil lamps, furniture, shirts, collars, linseed oil, cereal food, wholesale dry goods, hardware, crockery, paint and glass, matches, buggies and wagons, paper boxes, biscuits, binder twine, vinegar, glue, cement tile pipe, boots and shoes, flour mill, tanneries. Exceptional opening for large packing plant. City owns large number of lots in the wholesale and warehouse district, with spur tracks on 3 railways, to be sold to new industries at minimum value for industrial development. Write Commissioner Thornton, City Hall, Regina, Sask.

ROSETOWN, on C.N.R. (Goose Lake br. Cal. & Sask. line), and C.P.R. (Moose Jaw-Edmonton line), 72 miles s.w. of Saskatoon. C.N.R. Ex., C.P.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Local and long dist. telephones. Hotels, Albion \$2.50, Rosetown \$2.50. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.), public and high schools, municipal hospital, 8 elevators, flax decortication mill, machine shop, elec. light, 2 banks, newspaper, 4 lumber yards, 3 liverys, 4 garages, 3 oil distributing warehouses, feed mill, photographer, 2 laundries, 2 blacksmith's shops, restaurant, 6 implement warehouses, skating rink, theatre, gasoline fire engine and pump. A good grain country, wheat predominating. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, linseed oil mill, cement block works, planing mill, packing plant, wholesale distributing house. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ROSTHERN, on C.N.R. Regina, Prince Albert line, 40 miles n. of Saskatoon. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Queen's, Occidental. 8 churches, public and private schools, opera house, picture show, customs house, court house, 2 banks, brick yard, 2 machine shops, 2 flour mills, Government telephone plant, gas plant, sash and door factory, 4 elevators, Govt. Experimental Farm. Centre of mixed farming district. Home of Seager Wheeler, champion wheat grower of the world. Pop. 1,500.

NOTE.—Municipal elec. light plant in construction.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—Dentist. Write Imperial Bank.

ROULEAU, on C.P.R. 32 miles s.e. of Moose Jaw. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Arlington. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.), public school, 5 elevators (237,000 bush.), telephone, 2 banks, 2 lumber yards, news paper, livery stable, 2 restaurants, machine shop, oil storage tanks, municipal water-works and elec. light plant, 2 garages. Lawyer, dentist, 2 doctors, private hospital. Pop. 679.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, oatmeal mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SALTCOATS, on Saltcoats Lake, on C.P.R. Winnipeg-Edmonton br. line, 17 miles s.e. of Yorkton. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Temperance hotel, 3 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, 4 grain elevators, cement block works, lumber yard, livery stables, 3 garages, dentist, 1 restaurant, local and long distance telephone, municipal elec. light wks. Agric. Soc. holds annual fair and seed fair in spring. Skating rink, town band. Fine lake, well wooded. Alt. 1,711. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Milliner, creamery, packing factory, sash and door factory, brick yard (clay deposits $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile distant). Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

SASKATOON, on S Saskatchewan River, on C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P., 160 miles n. of Regina, 90 miles s. of Prince Albert, 335 miles e. of Edmonton, 466 miles w. of Winnipeg. Central geographical position gives absolute freight control of 17,000 sq. m. of distributing territory, embracing over 200 points on 2,225 m. of railway. Mid-western headquarters of Canadian National. 3 Ex. cos., 3 Tel. cos. Hotels, King George \$1.00 up, Managan, Barry, \$3.50 and \$3, and 13 others. 17 churches, 12 large public schools, 4 of which cost \$150,000 each, collegiate institute, court house, 2 theatres, 3 moving picture theatres, customs house, Dom. Lands office, Land Titles office, 2 hospitals, 11 banks (exclusive of branches) Industries, Quaker Oats sole western plant and Interprovincial Flour Mills (combined capacity 2,250 bbls. daily), brewery, tractors, garments, woodwork plants (3), 2 daily and 1 weekly newspapers, Dominion interior elevator (capacity 3,500,000 bush.), interior wood work, brick plants, cement blocks, tents and mattresses, cold storage, aerated waters, metal shingles and sidings, machine shops and foundries (2), corrugated culvert works, nursery, etc. Wholesale houses. City owns elec. light and power, street railway, water and sewerage systems, Govt. automatic telephone. Seat of Provincial University, Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. Over \$2,000,000 already expended on buildings. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of street ry., 90 miles of sewer and water mains. Unlimited supply of purest water. Modern filtration plant. Five bridges cross river in city. Pop. (Prov. Census) 21,051 in 1916, 25,411 in 1919.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Biscuit manufacturing, flour and cereal mills, tannery, shirts, skirts and clothing, paints, automobiles, linseed mills, agric. implement assembling plants. Jobbing houses in all lines. Market gardening and poultry farming, abattoir and stock yards. Cheap steam generated elec. power. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade.

SCOTT, 103 miles w. of Saskatoon, 224 miles e. of Edmonton, 569 miles n. of Winnipeg, on G.T.P. main line. Co. Ex. Tel. G.T.P. Hotel, Gladys. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.), \$11,000 public school. Judicial centre. Town hall, Dom. Govt. Experimental farm (560 acres), municipal hospital (40 beds), fire department, race track. Town owns elec. light and water systems. 2 banks, 2 elevators (70,000 bush.), 2 machine shops, 1 lumber yard, chopping mill, 2 implement firms, livery, auto livery, garage, blacksmith, 1 wholesale oil distributing plant, 6 retail stores. Abundant gravel and sand. A grain-growing district with mixed farming on the increase. Good shooting. Pop. 300. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SHAUNAVON, 224 miles w. of Weyburn. Div. point on C.P.R. Weyburn-Lethbridge branch. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Local and long dist. telephones. Hotel, Shaunavon. 5 churches, hospital, school, 3 banks, 6 lumber yards, 4 hardware stores, 5 restaurants, 7 general stores, 7 elevators, flour mill, cold storage. A wheat-growing and ranching country. Pop. about 1,500. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SHELLBROOK, 2 miles from Shell River, 28 miles w. of Prince Albert, junction pt. on C.N.R. Prince Albert-North Battleford and Shellbrook-Big River lines. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Shellbrook \$2.00. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.), public school, town hall, fire station, agricultural hall, rink, recreation park, bank, Dom. Lands office, 3 elevators (100,000 bush.), creamery, flour mill, newspaper, restaurant, 7 implement agents, 2 restaurants, lumber yard, 3 liverys, 4 general stores, about 10 others. Neighborhood supplies large quantities of lumber. Brick clay, oil, sand and gravel are available. Good mixed farming district. Pop. 527.

NOTE.—Rozilee Co.-op Assn., Ltd., erecting store and warehouse.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, packing plant, oatmeal mill, pulp mill, tannery, dentist, motor garage and repair shop. Write Sec.-Treas. Bd. Trade.

SINTALUTA, on main line of C.P.R., 53 miles e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Saskatchewan \$1.50. 3 churches, public school, 2 banks, 5 elevators, telephone, lumber yard, newspaper, garage, 3 stores, 2 implement firms, 1 blacksmith, confectioner. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Doctor, veterinary surgeon. Write Union Bk.

STOUGHTON, on C.P.R. Arcola-Regina and Stoughton-Weyburn brs., 86 miles s.e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Hotels, King Edward \$2., restaurant, 2 banks. 3 churches, 4-room school, town and fire hall, 5 elevators (175,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, 2 liverys, bank, newspaper, 2 hardware, 2 general stores. Good wheat districts. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Grist mill, creamery, jewellery store. Write Mgr. Bank of Ottawa.

STRASSBOURG, on C.P.R., in the heart of Last Mountain Valley, 51 miles n.w. of Regina, 12 miles from Last Mount Lake. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Electric light and power plant. 2 banks, 5 churches, 1 brick school, town hall, fire hall, 5 elevators (123,000 bush.), 2 lumber yards, newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 garages, machine shop, several at res, skating rink, 3 general stores, departmental store, chopping mill, picture theatre. Good duck and prairie chicken shooting. Pop. 811. Write Union Bank.

NOTE.—Highway Regina to Saskatoon being graded.

SUTHERLAND, on South Saskatchewan River, 2 miles from Saskatoon, on C.P.R. Street ry. to Saskatoon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 3 churches, 8-roomed brick school, town hall, bank. Water and partial sewerage systems owned by town. Dom. Govt. forestry farm. University of Saskatchewan adjoins town on the west. Largest C.P.R. div. between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and headquarters for District 2 of Saskatchewan Division. Monthly payroll \$40,000 in shops, yards and roundhouse. Curling club. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Strawboard factories, brick yard. Deposits of clay and gravel at hand. Wholesale houses. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SWIFT CURRENT, incorporated as a city Jan., 1914 on Swift Current Creek and C.P.R. main line div. pt., 153 miles w. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Govt. telephone. Hotels, Healey (Eur.), Empress \$2.50 up, Alexandra. 5 churches, high and 3 public schools, business college, 5 banks. Municipality owns waterworks sewerage, hospital and elec. light. Land titles and judicial district offices, customs house. Dom. Lands office, 2 theatres, 5 elevators, 7 lumber yards, 18 wholesale houses, steam laundry, 1 weekly and 1 semi-weekly newspaper, 6 livery stables, cement products factory, aerated water factory, planing mill, creamery, curling, ice and roller skating rinks (3), race track, fire hall, tennis courts, 200-barrel flour mill. Good farming section. Distributing centre for 3,000 sq. miles. Alt. 2,423. Pop. (Dom. Census 1916), 3,181.

NOTE.—C.P.R. branches to n.e. and s.e. under construction. C.N.R. and G.T.P. expected shortly.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick yard, pork packing, cold storage plant, flax products factory, stock food factory, tannery, cereal food mill, apartment block, flour mill, market gardening. Town owns 40 acres industrial sites, offered to manufacturers at cost. Liberal inducements to new industries. Elec. power 10c. per k.w. hour. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VANGUARD, on C.P.R., 50 miles s.e. of Swift Current. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Vanguard, \$2.50. 3 churches, school, fire hall, bank, 16 stores. Rich grain-growing district. Pop. 400.

NOTE.—Hospital to be built in 1919

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, flax mill. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VONDA, on C.N.R. main line, 35 miles n.e. of Saskatoon. Branch to Melfort. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Vonda, Alexandra \$2 to \$2.50. 3 churches, public and separate schools, bank, Prov. Police, Agric. Society, 5 elevators, 3 lumber yards, cold storage plant, livery, motor livery, I.O.O.F. and C.O.P. Societies, elec. light, 3 garages, 1 machine shop and foundry, restaurants, 4 general stores, 2 hardware, 7 others. Summer resort at McAvoy Lake, 4 miles. A grain-growing and fine mixed-farming district. Pop. 494 (local census).

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, chopping mill. Write Sec.-Treas. Bd. Trade.

WADENA, on C.N.R. main line, 139 miles e. of Saskatoon, 366 miles n.w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex., C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Local long dist. and rural telephones. Hotel, Wadena \$2, \$2.50. 3 churches (Swed.-Bapt., Ang., Meth.), R.C. and Lutheran services, \$30,000 high and public school, 2 banks. Sub. agency Dom. Lands, Govt. immigration hall, newspaper, Provincial Police Depot, 4 elevators, flour mill, hospital, grist mill, foundry and 2 machine shops, Govt. creamery, laundry, 2 lumber yards, 4 livery, 4 motor livery, 2 wood-working shops, theatre, 2 oil distributing warehouses, 2 garages, 2 auto repair shops, 3 restaurants. Town owns elec. light and power plant. Mixed farming district. Large stockyards. Annual fair at agric. fair grounds, 30 acres. Fishing Lake (12 miles), provides good bathing, boating, fishing and camping. Excellent goose, duck and chicken shooting; moose, deer, bear, 40 m. north. 6 lakes within 40-mile radius. Neighborhood supplies gravel and clay. Pop. 760.

NOTE.—C.P.R. Sheho-Prince Albert br. graded 2 miles from town.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Gen. store clay bricks, cement blocks, sash and door factory. Inducements offered by town. Write for free pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

WAPELLA, on C.P.R. main line, 110 miles e. of Regina. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. F. tel. Commercial \$1.50. 4 churches (Ang., es., R.C., Meth.), public school, bank, 6 elevators (178,000 bush.), telephone, lumber yard, newspaper, 1 livery stable, garage. Alt. 1,930. Pop. 485.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mill, pork packing, motor garage, tannery, sash and door factory, jeweller, lawyer, dentist, veterinary. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

WATROUS, div. pt. on G.T.P., 60 miles e. of Saskatoon. Can. Ex. Tel. G.T.P. Hotel, Watrous \$2 to \$3. 5 churches, \$35,000 school, 2 banks, 3 elevators, elec. light and sewerage systems, 3 machine shop, dump rock co. 3 miles distant, 14 miles by road known as a tourist and op. 1,500.

Write to the Industrial Department, C.P.R., Montreal.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour mills, laundry, and ironing at Lake, Melfort. Free site offered to new industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WEYBURN, on Souris River and main Soo line, on C.P.R. Winnipeg to Lethbridge br. and G.T.P. to Regina, 315 miles w. of Winnipeg, 125 miles s. of Regina. C.P.R. div. pt. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Royal, Waverley, Soo \$2. 6 churches, 4 public schools, collegiate, 2 hospitals, 6 banks, flour mill (150 bbls. per day), 6 elevators (210,000 bush.), 1 departmental store, 3 automobile distributing agencies, bottling works, machine, brick and tile factory, municipal elec. light and power plant, 20 wholesale distributors, 2 newspapers, customs house, good wheat market, water and sewerage systems. Commercial Club. Dom. Lands office. A judicial centre, with resident judge. H.O. Weyburn Security Bank. Alt. 1,447. Pop. (Dom. Census) 113 in 1901; 2,210 in 1911; 3,054 in 1916. Write Industrial Commissioner.

WHITEWOOD, on main line of C.P.R., 250 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., local and rural telephones. Hotel, Armstrong 1 picture show, 1 restaurant, \$15,000 school, 4 churches, 3 general stores, 1 hardware and tinshop, 1 hardware and furniture store, 1 drug store, 1 confectionery and bakery, 1 jeweller, 1 harness shop, 1 garage, 2 blacksmiths, 1 butcher, 2 lumber yards, 1 bank, 1 newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 implement warehouses, 1 pool room, 1 barber, 1 dentist, doctor, 3 real estate offices, 3 elevators (200,000 bush.), \$7,000 skating and curling rink. Summer resort at Round Lake. Good fishing, 16 miles. Grain growing and mixed farming district. Alt. 1,966. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Flour and feed mills, brick plant (brick clay a few miles north), tailor, plumber, laundry. Write Sec.-Treas. of Whitewood.

WILKIE, on C.P.R., div. point on Winnipeg-Edmonton line, and 3 branches in operation. 100 miles w. of Saskatoon, 267 miles s.e. of Edmonton. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Empire \$3.00, Wilkie \$2.50. 3 churches, public and high schools, hospital, 2 banks. Volunteer fire brigade. Agric. society and exhibition grounds. Town band, tennis and gun clubs, skating and curling rinks. Town owns elec. light and water systems. Elevator capacity, including flag stations, 223,682 bush. 3 lumber yards, machine shop, creamery, 2 livery stables, 2 garages, w. newspaper. A rich grain-growing and mixed farming district. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Brick and cement plants, steam laundry, wholesalers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

WOLSELEY, on C.P.R. Moose Jaw Section, 62 miles e. of Regina. A divisional point of Wolseley-Reston branch. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Leland \$2. 6 churches, convent, collegiate, public school, Govt. De-

tention Home for Boys. Elec. light and power plant owned by town. 7 elevators (186,000 bush.), 2 banks, 2 laundries, telephone. The C.P.R. has a nursery here of 115 acres. Alt. 1,050. Pop. 1,200.

NOTE.—400,000 bush. of wheat marketed from here in 1914.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Flour mill, dairy, creamery, brick yard. Write Town Clerk.

WYNYARD, near Big Quill Lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Div. pt. on C.P.R., 100 miles e. of Saskatoon. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. A judicial centre. Hotel, Queen's \$2.00 up. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., 2 Icelandic, public and high schools, 3 elevator, 3 implement houses, 2 liverys, 3 auto liverys, flour and grist mill, weekly newspaper, 13 stores, 2 banks. Summer resort at mineralized lake nearby, beneficial for rheumatism. Good hunting, wild geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Pop. 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Brick yard, elec. light plant. Write Sec.-Treas. Town or Board of Trade.

YELLOW GRASS, 70 miles s.e. of Moose Jaw, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Maple Leaf (licensed). 5 churches (Ang., Pres., Bapt., Meth., Christ's church). R.C. services, public and high school, town hall, fire hall, police barracks, park, 2 banks. Town owns water system and electric plant. 2 liverys, 3 auto liverys, 2 general stores, 3 implement dealers. Pop. about 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Flour mill, packing plant, creamery, horse exchange, moving picture theatre, brick yard. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

YORKTON, on C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. Ry. (Hudson Bay br.), 130 miles n.e. of Regina, 260 miles w. of Winnipeg. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotel, Balmoral \$2 to \$3, Yorkton \$2.50. 9 churches, 3 public schools, \$75,000 college institute, 5 banks, Dom. Lands office, court house, Land Titles office, hospital, 2 brick yards, flour mill, oatmeal mill, creamery, 9 elevators (280,000 bush.), planing mill, 5 lum-

ber yards, 2 machine shops, aerated water works, 6 garages, 2 newspapers, cement block works, marble works. 7 implement co's. Municipally-owned elec. light and power plant, waterworks, sewerage, fire hall. Judicial centre of N.E. Sask. Govt. local and long dist. telephones. Summer resort at York Lake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Good shooting. Pop. 4,285.

NOTE.—In construction, \$100,000 concrete house, \$60,000 cold storage plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wholesale distributing houses, strawboard factory, pottery plant, steam laundry, wholesale dry goods, hardware and produce. Liberal inducements to new industries. Building dwellings for sale or rent from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

YOUNG, on G.T.P. main line and Pr. Alberta, and C.P.R. Regina-Saskatoon branch, 117 miles s.e. of Saskatoon, 110 miles s. of Regina, 117 miles n.w. of Regina. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.T.P. Hotel, \$1.50 to \$2.00, 2 restaurants, 3 churches (R.C., Pres.), public school, bank, town hall, fire hall, 3 elevators, 2 lumber yards, livery, newspaper, 3 general and 6 other stores. Little Manitou Lake (3 miles) has genuine medicinal properties and is a popular summer resort. Pop. 300.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Flour mill, aerated water works, broom factory, linseed oil mills, agric. implement and repair works, brick yard (heavy clay deposits 2 miles distant), milliner, furniture, jeweller, photographer. Write for pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

ZEALANDIA, in Goose Lake District, 60 miles s.w. of Saskatoon, on C.N.R. Saskatoon-Calgary line. C.N.R. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, "Zealandia" \$2.00. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Church of Christ), park, town hall, school, 5 grain elevators (210,000 bush.), 2 banks, usual stores. Elec. light plant owned by private co. Excellent farming district. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Dentist, printer, newspaper. For illustrated literature, write H. L. Morrison, Town Clerk.

Yukon Territory

DAWSON. Founded in 1896, on the right bank of the Yukon, at its confluence with the Klondike, capital of the Yukon Territory and centre of the Klondike mining region. From June 1 to middle of October the steamers of the White Pass & Yukon Route run from White Horse, 460 miles, in about 40 hours, fare \$30 to \$50, meals and berths included. Wells-Fargo Ex. In winter the traffic is carried from White Horse by 4-horse sleighs on stage coaches, 330 miles in 5 days, nights being passed at road houses; meals \$1.50, bed \$1.00. Hotels, Royal Alexandra from \$4. 3 churches, 2 banks, Administration Bldg., park. Industries include Electric Light and Power Co., Yukon Sheet Metal Works, saw mill, Telephone Co., Brewing and Malting Co., Can. Klondike Mining Co., Yukon Gold Co., gold mining, coal mining, garden truck farm-

ing, quartz mill. Admirable order kept by the North-West Mounted Police. Big game shooting. Population at one time 20,000, now 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Prospecting, outfitting prospectors. Write Can. Bd. of Commerce, Dawson, Y.T.

WHITE HORSE, on Fifty-Mile (or Lewis) River, terminus of White Pass and Yukon Ry., running north from Skagway, Alaska. Ex. and Tel. Hotels, White Pass, Regina Commercial. 3 churches (R.C., Ep., Pres.), hospital, bank, newspaper, assayer's office, blacksmith, boat yard, 8 stores. Centre of copper mining district. R.R. connection with main line W.P. & Y. R. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fox farming, horses can be raised profitably, copper, antimony and quartz mining. Write Mgr. Bk. of Commerce.

Insurance Directory

This Directory covers only Joint Stock Companies and a few of the best Mutual Life and Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Below the definitions of each class of insurance a list is given of the Companies doing that class of business, with the place where the Head Office is situated. The letter after the name of some Life and Fire Insurance Companies signifies that such Company has only a Provincial Charter or Provincial License to do business. In the case of foreign Companies the Head Office in Canada is indicated by the figure after the name of the Company—1, Montreal; 2, Toronto; 3, Winnipeg; 4, Halifax; 5, Calgary; 6, Ottawa; 7, Westbourne, Man.; 8, Vancouver; 9, Hamilton; 10, Victoria, B.C.; 11, Regina.

The paid-up capital and surplus to policyholders is shown in the letters placed after the names of the companies arranged according to the following:

Security includes surplus and paid-up capital after providing for unearned premium, outstanding losses and all other liabilities.

The surplus of foreign companies is not always given in the Canadian Government Statement. In such cases Policyholders' Security is not shown except where the Company have supplied the information to the Editors. In the case of Canadian Companies, where no Policyholders' Security is shown, the Company has no surplus.

NOTE.—Company's financial standing does not appear in the Official Report, and no information has been furnished to the Editor.

	Paid-up Capital	Policyholders' Security
Over \$10,000,000.....	a	l
\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.....	b	m
\$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.....	c	n
\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.....	d	o
\$700,000 to \$1,000,000.....	e	p
\$400,000 to \$700,000.....	f	q
\$200,000 to \$400,000.....	g	r
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	h	s
\$50,000 to \$100,000.....	i	t
Under \$50,000.....	j	u
	k	v

All figures are taken from the Insurance Inspector's Report for 1918

ACCIDENT INSURANCE. Personal accident insurance provides for the payment of certain sums per week or a lump sum (optional) to insured by reason of disability by accident, the usual limit being for not exceeding 200 weeks, or the payment of a stated sum by reason of death by accident. The usual form of policy provides for double payments where accidents occur while assured is on a public conveyance, or within a burning building.

Railway Passengers, London, Eng., 2, eo
Ridgely Prot. Assn., Worcester, Mass., 2, ha
Royal Exchange, London, Eng., 1, co
Travelers, Hartford, Conn., 1, bl
Travelers Indemnity, Hartford, 1, dp
U.S. Fid. & G. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, co
West. Can. G. & A. Co. (p.), Winnipeg, ku
Yorkshire Ins. Co., York, Eng., 1, fl

Accident and sickness insurance among members of the I.O.O.F. in Canada

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

Covers owners of automobiles.

(1) Against loss or damage by fire or theft.
(2) Against loss by liability for damage done to individuals. (3) Against loss by liability for damage done to property of others. (4) Against loss or damage to the automobile by collision. A separate premium being charged for each hazard.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., Hartford, 1, co
Alberta Life & Accident, Calgary, kv
Alliance Assce. Co., London, Eng., 1, cl
Canada Acc. Assce. Co., Montreal, ks
Continental Casualty Co., Chicago, 8, c
Dom. Gresham G. & Cas. Co., Montreal, gs
Dom. of Can. G. & A. Co., Toronto, gr
Employers' Lia. Assce., London, Eng., 1, eo
Fid. & Cas. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1, do
General Acc. F. & L., Perth, Scot., 2, co
General Accident of Canada, Toronto, hs
Globe Indemnity Co. of Can., Montreal, 9, gr
Guardian Cas. & G. Co., Salt Lake City, 1, 8
Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal, gs
Imperial Guar. & Accident, Toronto, gs
Law Union & Rock, London, Eng., 1, eo
London & Lancashire G. & Acc., Toronto, fr
London Guar. & Acc., London, Eng., 2, fo
Loyal Protective Ins. Co., Boston, 2, hs
Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, do
Master Builders Liab. Ins. Co. (p.), Winnipeg, kv
Merchants Cas. Co., Winnipeg, ju
Merchants & Employers G. & A., Mont'l, jt
N. American Acc. Ins. Co., Toronto, jt
Norwich Union Ins. Soc., Norwich, Eng., 2, fm
Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., London, Eng., 2, eo
Protective Ass'n of Can., Granby, Que., kv
Prov'd't Acc. & Guar. Co. (p.), Mont'l, hs

Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., Hartford, 1, co
Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., 2, bl
Agricultural In. Co., Watertown, N.Y., 8, fo
American Ins. Co., Newark, N.J., do
Automobile Ins. Co. of Hartford, 1, co
British America Ins. Co., Toronto, dp
Boston Ins. Co. (p.), Boston, Mass., 4, do
British Traders Ins. Co., Hong Kong, 2, fo
Canada Accident Assce. Co., Montreal, ks
Canadian Surety Co., Toronto, gr
Columbia Ins. Co. (p.), Jersey City, N.J., 2, fo
Continental Casualty Co., Chicago, 8, c
Dom. of Can. Guar. & Acc. Co., Toronto, gr
Dom. Gresham G. & Cas. Co., Montreal, jt
Emp'rs' Lia. Assce. Corp., London, Eng., 1, eo
Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, 1, do
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2, do
General Acc. of Canada, Toronto, hs

General Acc. F. & L., Perth, Scot. 2,	co	N. American Acc. Ins. Co., Montreal	jt
Glens Falls In Co., Glens Falls, N.Y., 2,	fo	Provident Acc. & G. Co. (p), Montreal	hs
Globe Indemnity Co., Montreal	gs	Railway Pass. Assce., London, Eng., 2,	eo
Great American Ins. Co., New York, 2,	cl	U.S. Fid. & G. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	co
Guardian C. & G. Co., Salt Lake City (p), 8,	gr	Yorkshire Ins. Co., York, Eng., 1,	fl
Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal	gs	CONTRACT INSURANCE. Covers loss or damage sustained by reason of the non-performance of any contract or agreement.	
Hartford F. Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., 2,	cm	Canadian Surety Co., Toronto	gs
Home Insurance Co., New York, 1	bl	Employers' Lia. Assce., London, Eng., 1,	eo
Imperial Guar. & Acc., Toronto	gs	Lon. & Lan. G. & A. Co., Toronto	fr
Ins. Co. of N. Amer., Philadelphia, Pa., 1,	cm	London G. & A. Co., London, 2,	fl
Law Union & Rock, London, Eng., 1,	eo	Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, 2,	do
London Guar. & Acc., London, Eng., 2,	fl	National Surety Co., New York, 2,	cm
Lon. & Lan. Fire Ins. Co., Liverpool, 2,	db	Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., London, 2,	eo
London & Lan. Guar. & Acc., Toronto	fr	Provident A. & Guar. Co. (p), Montreal	hs
Marine Insurance Co., London, Eng., 2,	co	U. S. Fid. & G. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	co
Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	do	DRUGGISTS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. Covers Druggists and Pharmacists against loss from legal liability for damages on account of bodily injuries or death suffered by customers by reason of mistakes made by druggists or their employees in putting up drugs or medicines or filling prescriptions.	
Merchant's & Emp. G. & A. Co., Montreal	jt	Employers Lia. Ass. Co., Lond., Eng., 1,	co
National Ben-Franklin, Pittsburgh, 2,	dp	Gen. Accid. Ass. Co. of Canada, Toronto,	hs
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., New York, 1,	do	Guardian C. & G. Co., Salt Lake City (p) 8,	gr
N. American Acc. Insur. Co., Montreal	jt	U.S. Fid. & G. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	co
Northwestern Mutual Fire, Seattle (p) 8,	t	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. Covers employer against loss under the Common Law or Statutory liability, on account of bodily injury, fatal or non-fatal, accidentally sustained by employees in connection with the business stated in the application. The premium is based on the annual payroll and varies according to the hazard.	
Norwich Union Ins. Soc., Norwich, Eng., 2,	fm	Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., Hartford, 1,	co
Occidental Fire, Winnipeg, Man.	ha	Canada Acc. Assce. Co., Montreal	ks
Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., London, 2,	eo	Columbia Ins. Co. (p), Jersey City, N.J., 2,	fq
Providence Washington Ins. Co., 1,	do	Dom. Gresham G. & Cas. Co., Montreal	gs
Provident Acc. & Guar. Co. (p), Mont'l	hs	Dominion of Can. G. & A. Co., Toronto	gr
Queen Insurance Co., New York, 1,	cm	Employers' Lia. Ass'n, London, Eng., 1,	eo
Railway Passengers, London, Eng., 2	eo	Fidelity Casualty Co. of New York, 1,	do
Royal Exchange, London, Eng., 1,	co	Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2,	do
St. Paul F. & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3,	dp	General Accident of Canada, Toronto	hs
Travellers Indemnity Co., Hartford, 1,	do	Globe Indemnity Co., Montreal	gs
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd., Hong Kong, 2,	dl	Guardian C. & G. Co., Salt Lake City (p) 8,	gr
Urban Mutual (p), Port. la Prairie, Man.,	co	Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal	gs
U.S. Fid. & G. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	co	Imperial Guar. & Accident, Toronto	gs
United States Lloyds, 1,	jt	Law Union & Rock, London, Eng., 1,	eo
West. Can. Acc. & G. Co., Winnipeg (p),	ku	London & Lancashire G. & Acc., Toronto	fr
Western Assur. Co., Toronto	co	London G. & A., London, Eng., 2,	fl
Yorkshire Ins. Co., York, Eng., 1	fl	Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	do
BAGGAGE INSURANCE. (See list of Inland Transit Insurance Companies).			
BOILER INSURANCE. See Steam Boiler Insurance.			
BOND INSURANCE. Guarantees the validity and legality of Bonds issued by any Province in Canada, or by any City, County, Town, Village, School District, Municipality or other civil division of any such Province, or by any Private or Public Corporation.			
American Surety Co., N.Y., 2,	bo	Master Bldrs. Lia. Ins. Co., Win'p'g (p),	kv
Dominion of Can. Guar. & Acc., Toronto	gr	Merch'ts & Emp'ers G. & A. Co., Montreal	jt
Dom. Gresham Guar. & Acc. Co., Mont'l	gs	N. American Accident Ins. Co., Montreal	jt
Employers' Lia. Assce., London, Eng., 1,	eo	Norwich Union, Norwich, Eng., 2,	fm
Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	do	Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., London, Eng., 2,	eo
Ocean Acc. & G. Co., London, Eng., 2,	eo	Provident A. & Guar. Co. (p), Montreal	hs
Ocean Marine Ins. Co., London, Eng., 1,	fo	Railway Passengers, London, Eng., 2,	eo
Provident Acc. & G. Co. (p), Montreal	hs	Travelers, Hartford, Conn., 1,	bl
Railway Pass. Assce., London, Eng., 2,	eo	U.S. Fid. & G. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	co
U.S. Fid. & G. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	co	Yorkshire Ins. Co., York, Eng., 1,	fl
BURGLARY INSURANCE. Covers loss or damage by burglary, theft or housebreaking.			
Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., Hartford, 1,	co	ELEVATOR INSURANCE. Covers liability for damage to employees or other individuals while in, or getting off or on an elevator or within elevator shaft. For list of companies see Employers' Liability. (See Public Liability Insurance.)	
Canada Acc. Assce. Co., Montreal	ks	EXPLOSION INSURANCE. Covers damage to property of any kind caused by explosion of natural or other gas. (For Companies	
Canadian Surety Co., Toronto	gs		
Dom. of Can. Guar. & Acc., Toronto	gr		
Dom. Gresham G. & Cas. Co., Montreal	gs		
Employers' Lia. Assce., London, Eng., 1,	eo		
Fid. & Cas. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1,	do		
Globe Indem. Co. of Can., Montreal	gs		
Guardian C. & G. Co., Salt Lake City (p) 8	gr		
Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal	gs		
Law Union & Rock, London, Eng., 1,	eo		
Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,	do		

doing this business. see under Fire Insurance., and Steam Boiler Insurance.)	Law Union & Rock, London, Eng., 1,	eo
FIRE INSURANCE. Covers all classes of property against loss or damage by fire. Damage by lightning is usually included, and damage caused by explosion of coal gas.	Liv. & Lon. & Globe, Liverp'l, Eng., 1,	dl
Acadia Fire Ins. Co., Halifax, N.S.,	Liverpool Manitoba Ins. Co., Montreal	hr
Etina Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., 2,	Lon. & Lancashire F., Liverpool, Eng., 2,	dl
Agric. Ins. Co., (p), Watertown, N.Y., 8,	London Assurance, London, Eng., 1,	co
Alliance Ins. Co. (p), Philadelphia, 1	London G. & Acc. Co., London, Eng., 2,	fl
Alliance Assce. Co., London, Eng., 1,	London Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Toronto	kr
Am. Cent. Ins. Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3,	Marine Ins. Co., London, Eng., 2,	co
American Ins. Co., Newark, N.J., 3,	Master Builders Liab. Ins. Co., Winnipeg,	kv
American Lloyds, New York, 1,	Mechanics & Tdrs., New Orleans, (p), 8	gq
Atlas Assurance Co., London, Eng., 1,	Mercantile F. Ins. Co., St. Hyacinthe (p)	kt
Beaver Fire Ins. Co., Winnipeg	Mercantile Fire, Toronto,	js
Boston Ins. Co. (p), Boston, Mass., 4	Merchants Fire, New York, 8,	fp
British America Assce. Co., Toronto	Merchants Fire (p), Toronto	jt
British Colonial Fire, Montreal	Metropolitan Fire (p), Toronto	jv
Brit. Cr'n As. Corp. (p.), Glasgow, Scot., 2,	Mich. Comcl. Fire (p), Lansing, Mich., 10,	fr
Brit. Northwestern Fire, Winnipeg	Michigan F. & Mar. (p), Detroit, Mich., 8,	fq
British Traders Ins. Co., Hong Kong, 2,	Mich. Millers Mut. (p), Lansing, Mich., 3	dp
Caledonian Ins. Co., Edinburgh, Scot., 1,	Millers & Manufacturers (p), Toronto	ks
California Ins. Co., San Francisco, 8,	Millers Nat'l Ins. Co. Chicago, Ill., 3,	fp
Canada Accident Ins. Co., Montreal	Miniota Farmers Mutual (p), Beulah, Man.	ga
Canada National Fire, Winnipeg	Minneapolis F. & Mar., Minneapolis, p, 8	ga
Canada National Ins. Co., Saskatoon	Miss'q'i & Rouv'le Mut (p), Frelighsb'g, Que.	s
Canada Security Ins. Co. (p), Calgary	Monarch (p), Toronto	kv
Canadian Fire, Winnipeg	Mount Royal Fire, Montreal	gq
Can. Lumberman's Ins. Exchange, Ottawa,	Mutuelle du Com'ce, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	fm
Canadian Indemnity Co., Winnipeg (p)	Nationale Fire, Paris, France, 1,	fm
Canadian Millers Mut. (p), Hamilton, O.,	National Benefit Life & Property Ins. Co.,	g
Century Ins. Co., Edinburgh (p), 2,	London, Eng. (p), 8	dp
Citizens Ins. Co. (p), St. Louis, Mo., 8	National-Ben Franklin Fire, Pittsburgh, 2,	dp
Comcl. Union Assce. Co., London, Eng., 1,	National of Hartf'd, Hartford, Conn., 2,	cm
Commercial Union Fire (p), New York, 8,	National Union of Pittsburgh, Pa., 2,	co
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn., 1,	Newark Fire (p), Newark, N.J., 8	tp
Continental Fire (p), Winnipeg	Niagara Fire, New York, 1,	do
Contin't'l Ins. Co. of N.Y., N. York, 1,	New Jersey Fire (p), Newark, N.J., 10	dp
Detroit Fire & Marine (p), Detroit, 8	N. Brit. & Mer., Edinb'gh, Scot., 1,	al
Dominion Fire, Toronto	Northcoast Fire (p), Seattle, Wash., 5,	ju
Dom. of Canada G. & A. Co., Toronto	North Empire Fire, Winnipeg	gt
Eagle Star & British Dominions Ins. Co.,	Northern Assurance, London, Eng., 1,	cm
Ltd., London, 1,	Northwestern Mutual Fire (p), Seattle, 8	t
Economical Mutual (p), Kitchener, Ont.	Northwestern National, Milwaukee, 1,	do
Employers' Lia. Assce., London, Eng., 1,	Northwest Fire, Winnipeg	ht
Equitable F. & Mar., Providence, R.I., 1	Norwich Union, Norwich, Eng., 2,	fm
Equitable Mutual, Montreal	Occidental Fire, Winnipeg, Man.	hs
Excess Insurance Co., London, Eng. (p), 5,	Ocean Acc. & Guar. Corp., London, Eng. 2	eo
Fidelity Phenix Fire, New York, 1,	Ohio Millers' Mutl. F. Ins. Co., Canton, O.,	r
Fire Ass'n. of Philadelphia (p), 10,	Pacific Coast Fire, Vancouver, B.C.	fq
Fire Insurance Exchange, (p), Toronto	Pacific Fire Ins. Co. (p), New York, 8	fq
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2	Pacific States F. Ins. Co., Portland, Ore., 8,	fr
Firemen's Ins. Co. of Newark, Newark, 3,	Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd., London, Eng., 1,	eo
Gen. Acc. & Fire & Life, Perth, Scot., 2,	Perth Mutual Fire, Stratford, Ont.	r
General Fire Assce. Co., Paris, France, 1,	Phenix of Paris, Paris, France, 1,	e
Glens Falls Ins. Co., Glens Falls, N.Y., 2,	Phoenix Assce. of Lon., London, Eng., 1,	cm
Globe Indemnity Co., Montreal	Phoenix Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., 1,	cm
Globe & Rutgers, New York, 1,	Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hal. (p), Halifax, N.S.	u
Gore District Mutual (p), Galt, Ont.	Port. la Prairie. Farm. Mut., P. la Prairie, (p),	do
Great American Ins. Co., New York, 2,	Providence W'sht'n Ins. Co., Providence, 1	do
Great North Ins. Co., Calgary (p),	Provincial Fire Ins. Co. (p), Montreal	ju
Guardian Assurance, London, Eng., 1,	Provincial Ins. Co., Bolton, Eng., 1,	fs
Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal	Quebec Fire, Quebec	hr
Halifax Fire (p), Halifax, N.S.	Queen City (p), Toronto	js
Hand in Hand (p), Toronto	Queen Ins. Co. of Amer., New York, 1	cm
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn., 2,	Reliance Ins. Co. (p), Philadelphia, 8	fr
Home Ins. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1,	Retail Lumberman's Mut. (p), Winnipeg	ga
Hudson Bay Ins. Co., Montreal	Rhode Isl. Ins. Co. (p), Providence, R.I.,	fn
Imp. Undwtrs. Corp. of Can., Toronto	Royal Exchange, London, Eng., 1,	co
Ind. Lum. Mut. Ins. Co. Indianapolis, Ind. (p)	Royal Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng., 1,	cl
Industrial Fire, Akron, Ohio (p), 8,	Royal Victoria Mut. (p), Beulah, Man.	bl
Ins. Co. of N. America, Philadelphia, 1,	Scot. Union & Nat., Edinburgh, Scot., 1,	dm
Ins. Co. of St. of Pennsylvania, Phila., 2,	Springfield F. & Mar., Springfield, Mass, 2,	cm
	Spring Garden (p), Philadelphia, Pa., 3	s
	Stan. & Sher. Mut. (p), Sherbrooke, Que.	ju
	Sterling Fire (p), Quebec	ju
	Strathcona Fire (p), Quebec	ju

St. Paul F. & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3, do
 Stuyvesant, New York, 1, er
 Sun Ins. Office, London, Eng., 2, cm
 Svea Fire & Life, Gothenburg, Sweden (p), 8do
 Union Assce. Co., Paris, France, 1, f
 Union Assce. Soc., London, Eng., 1, go
 Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd., Hong Kong, 2, dl
 Union Marine Ins. Co., Liverpool, 8, eo
 Urban Mutual Fire (p), Portage la Prairie
 Vulcan Fire Ins. Co. (p), Oakland, Cal., 8
 Waterloo Mutual (p), Waterloo, Ont.
 Wawanesa Mut. F. (p), Wawanesa, Man.
 Wellington Mutual (p), Guelph
 Westchester F. Ins. Co., New York, 1, do
 Western Assce. Co., Toronto
 Yorkshire Fire, York, Eng., 1, cf

|| Amalgamated with Monarch Fire.

¶ Policies guaranteed by the Sun Fire.

FLY WHEEL INSURANCE. Covers destruction to property or loss of life occasioned by breakage or explosion of fly wheels. All wheels insured are inspected by the companies' inspectors periodically.

Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Toronto hs
 Fid. & Cas. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1, do
 Gen. Accident Assce Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto hs
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, do

GUARANTEE INSURANCE. These companies guarantee the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, public or private, guarantee and become security for the due and faithful performance of any contract or agreement, or of the duties of any office, and execute Bonds in legal actions and proceedings.

Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., Hartford, 1, co
 Alliance Assce. Co., London, Eng., 1, cl
 American Surety Co., New York, 2, bo
 Canada Acc. Assce. Co., Montreal ks
 Canadian Surety Co., Toronto gs
 Dom. Gresham Guar. & Cas. Co., Mont'l gs
 Dom. of Can. Guar. & Acc. Co., Toronto gr
 Employers' Lia. As., London, Eng., 1, eo
 Fid. and Cas. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1, do
 Globe Indem. Co. of Canada, Montreal qs
 Gen. Acc. of Canada, Toronto hs
 Guar. Co. of N. America, Montreal gp
 Guard'n Cas. & G. Co., Salt Lake City (p), 8, gr
 Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal gr
 Imperial Acc. & Guar. Co., Toronto gs
 || Inter. Fid. Ins. Co., Jersey City, N.J., 2, gr
 London & Lancashire G. & Acc., Toronto fr
 London Guar. & Acc., London, Eng., 2, fl
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, do
 National Surety Co., New York, 2, cm
 Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., London, Eng., 2, eo
 Provident Acc. & Guar. Co. (p), Montreal hs
 Railway Pass. Assce. Co., London, Eng., 2, eo
 Saskatchewan Guarantee & Fidelity Co., Regina kv
 Travellers Indemnity Co., Hartford, 1, dp
 U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, co
 West. Can. G. & A. Co., Winnipeg (p) ku

|| Restricted to issue of Contracts or Bonds to the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

MAIL INSURANCE. Covers damage to grain crops or greenhouse glass, etc., by hail. For companies doing this business see under Weather Insurance.

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE. Covers the risks of fire, stranding, sinking, collision, theft and other perils incidental to navigation of the Great and Inland Lakes and Rivers not below Quebec. It applies to the hulls of the vessels, their cargoes and freights. Policies on hulls are written for periods not exceeding 1 year. Cargoes and freights are usually written under annual or season contracts.

Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., 2, bl
 American Ins. Co., Newark, N.J., do
 Amer. & For. Mar. Ins. Co., New York, 1, gp
 Boston Ins. Co. (p), Boston, Mass., 4, do
 Brit. Amer. Assce. Co., Toronto dp
 British & For. Marine, Liverpool, Eng., 1 dm
 British Traders Ins. Co., Hong Kong, 2, fo
 Columbia Ins. Co. (p), Jersey City, N.J., 2, fq
 Detroit Fire & Marine, Detroit (p), 8, fp
 Eagle Star & Brit. Dominions, London, 1, co
 Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2, do
 Glens Falls Ins. Co., Glens Falls, N.Y., 2, fo
 Hart. Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., 2, cm
 Ins. Co. of N. Amer., Philadelphia, Pa., 1, cm
 London & Lanc. Fire, Liverpool, Eng., 2, dl
 Marine Ins. Co., Ltd., London, Eng., 2, co
 Ocean Marine Ins. Co., London, Eng., 1, fo
 Prov. Wash'tn Ins. Co., Providence, R.I. do
 Royal, Liverpool, 1, cl
 St. Paul F. & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3, do
 Union Ins. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong Kong, 2, dl
 United States Lloyds
 Western Assurance Co., Toronto co

INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE. Insures against the risks of transit from point to point in Canada or United States. The ordinary form of policy covers only the risks of fire, collision and derailment. Some companies issue policies covering merchandise against all risks in transit.

Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford (p), 1, bl
 Amer. & For. Marine Ins. Co., N. York, 1, gp
 Boston Ins. Co. (p), Boston, Mass., 4, do
 Brit. Amer. Assce Co., Toronto dp
 British & For. Marine, Liverpool, 1, dm
 British Traders Ins. Co., Hong Kong, 2, fo
 Detroit Fire & Marine, Detroit (p), 8, fp
 Eagle Star & Brit. Dominions, London, 1, co
 Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2, do
 Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn., 2, cm
 Ins. Co. of N. Am., Philadelphia, 1, cm
 Marine Ins. Co., London, Eng., 2, co
 Northwestern National, Milwaukee, 11, do
 Ocean Marine, London, Eng., 1, fo
 Prov. Wash. In. Co., Providence, R.I., 1, do
 Queen Ins. Co., New York, 1, cm
 St. Paul Fire & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3, do
 Thames & Mersey (p), London, Eng., 2, ep
 Union Marine Ins. Co., Liverpool, 1, eo
 Union Ins. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong Kong, 2, dl
 United States Lloyds, 1, jt
 Western Assurance Co., Toronto co

LIFE INSURANCE. Provides for the payment of a certain sum to the heirs of the assured at his death, or to the assured or his beneficiary at the expiration of a stated number of years, according to the contract of insurance. There are numerous plans under which a person may be insured, such as Straight Life, 20-payment Life, Endowment, Annuity, Industrial, etc.

Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartf'd, Conn., 1,	bl	Portage La Prairie Farmers Mutual (p), v
Alberta Life & Accident, Calgary	kv	Urban Mut. Fire (p), P. la Prair., Man.,
Alberta-Saskatchewan Life, Edmonton	ju	Yorkshire Ins. Co., York Eng., 1, fl
British Columbia Life, Vancouver, B.C.	hu	
Canada Life Assce. Co., Toronto	dm	MOTOR BOAT INSURANCE. Covers loss or
Capital Life Assce. Co., Ottawa	ht	damage to Motor Power Boats occasioned
Commercial Union, London, Eng., 1,	dl	by fire and all perils of navigation such as
Confederation Life Ass'n, Toronto	jo	loss of outfit or stores in storms, stranding,
Continental Life, Toronto	hv	sinking, collision with any substance other
Crown Life, Toronto	ht	than water and liability for damage done
Dominion Life, Waterloo, Ont.	hq	by collision. High speed or racing craft
Eagle, Star & British Dominions Ins. Co.,	co	are usually excluded.
London, 1	co	Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford, 2, bl
Equitable Life of U.S., New York, 1,	hl	Boston Ins. Co. (p), Boston, Mass., 4, do
Equity Life (p), Toronto	kv	Brit. Amer. Assce. Co., Toronto dp
Excelsior Life, Toronto	jq	Brit. Traders Ins. Co., Hong Kong, 2, fo
Gen. Acc., Fire & Life, Perth, Scot., 2,	co	Columbia Ins. Co. (p), J. City, N.J., 2, fq
Germania Life, New York, 1,	gp	Dom. Gresham G. & Cas. Co., Montreal gs
Great-West Life, Winnipeg	eo	Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2, do
Gresham Life, London, Eng., 1,	hp	Hartf'd Fire Ins. Co., Hartf'd, Conn., 2, cm
Imperial Life, Toronto	fo	Ins. Co. of N. Am., Philadelphia, Pa., 1, cm
Industrial Life (p), Quebec	ht	Prov. Wash. Ins. Co., Providence, R.I., 1, do
Liverpool, Lon. & Globe, Liverpl', Eng., 1,	dl	St. Paul F. & Mar. Ins., St. Paul, Minn., 3, do
Lon. & Lanc. Life, London, Eng., 1,	dm	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong
London Assurance, London, Eng., 1,	co	Kong, 2, dl
London Life, London, Ont.	gs	United States Lloyds, 1, jt
Manufacturers Life, Toronto	go	Western Assurance Co., Toronto co
Metropolitan Life, New York, 1, (no capital)	hl	
Monarch Life, Winnipeg	ht	OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE. Covers loss or
Mutual Life of Canada, Waterloo, Ont.	o	damage occasioned by fires, seas, jettisons,
Mutual Life of N.Y., New York, 1,	l	barratry of the master or marines and all
Mutual Life & Citizens, Sydney, Aus., 1, ep		other perils, losses or misfortunes occa-
National Benefit Life & Property Ass. Co.,	g	sioned by perils of the sea that shall come
London, Eng. (p), 8	gs	to the hurt, detriment or damage of the
National Life, Toronto	l	property insured. It is applicable to hulls
New York Life, New York, 1,	jo	of vessels, their cargoes and freights.
North American Life, Toronto	al	Policies on hulls are for yearly periods.
N. Brit. & Mer., Edinburgh, Scot., 1,	fr	Cargoes, both export and import, are writ-
Northern Life, London, Ont.	kv	ten under Open Covers, shippers declaring
Northwestern L. Assce. Co., Winnipeg	fm	amounts for export on or before sailing of
Northwestern Mutual Life, Milwaukee, 1,	p	vessel; importers declaring amounts on
Norwich Union, Norwich, Eng., 2,	cm	receipt of invoices and bills of lading.
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn., 1	ku	Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford, 2, bl
Phoenix of London, London, Eng., 1,	hs	American Ins. Co., Newark, N.J., do
Policy Holders' Mutual (p), Toronto	ju	Boston Ins. Co. (p), Boston, Mass., 4, do
Provident Sav. Life, New York, 2,	cl	Brit. Amer. Assce. Co., Toronto dp
Provincial Life Assce. Co. (p), Montreal,	t	Brit. & For. Marine, Liverpool, Eng., 1, dm
Prudential of Amer., Newark, N.J., 1,	hu	Brit. Traders Ins. Co., Hong Kong, 2, fo
Royal Guardians, Montreal (Fraternal)	dv	Canton Ins. Office (p), Hong Kong, 10, fp
Royal, Liverpool, Eng., 1,	hv	Eagle Star & Brit. Dominions, London, 1, co
La Sauvegarde, Montreal,	gs	Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2, do
Saskatchewan Life, Regina,	fl	Glens Falls In. Co., Glens Falls, N.Y., 2, fo
Security Life Assce. Co., Montreal	o	Indem. Mut. Mar. Assce. Co., London (2), do
Sovereign, Toronto	gm	Ins. Co. of N. Am., Philadelphia, Pa., 1, cm
Standard Life, Edinburgh, Scot., 1,	bl	London & Provincial Marine & General, Lon-
State Life, Indianapolis, Ind., 2,	hu	don, Eng. (p) 10, f
Sun Life of Canada, Montreal	p	Marine Ins. Co., London, Eng., 2, co
Travelers, Hartford, Conn., 1,	gt	Maritime Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng., (p) 10, f
Travellers Life of Canada, Montreal	kv	Ocean Marine, London, Eng., 1, fo
Union Mutual, Portland, Me., 1,	hv	Phoenix Assce. Co., London, Eng., 2, cm
United States Life, New York, 2,	ht	Prov. Wash. Ins. Co., Providence, R.I., do
Universal Life (p), Winnipeg, Man.		Queensland Ins. Co., Sydney, Aus., (p), 8 d
Western Life (p), Winnipeg		Reliance Marine Ins. Co., Liverpool (2), fr
Western Empire Life (p), Winnipeg		Royal Exchange, London, Eng., 1, co
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. Insures owners of		Royal, Liverpool, 1, cl
horses and cattle against death by fire,		Stand. Mar. Ins. Co. (p), Liverpool, 2, fm
lightning or other accident and death by		St. P. Fire & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3, do
disease. Special risks, such as foaling or		Thames & Mersey Mar., London, Eng., 2, ep
calving period, castration, stallion during		Tokio Marine Ins. Co.
travelling period may be covered at special		Union Mar. Ins. Co., Ltd., Liverpool, 1, eo
rates. Insurances are effected on track		Union Ins. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong
horses against death from any cause, either		Kong, 2, dl
for one meeting or for a year.		United States Lloyds, New York, 1, jt
Gen. Animals Ins. Co. of Can., Montreal	ju	Western Assurance Co., Toronto co
†No new business transacted in Canada.		Yang Tze Ins. Assn., Shanghai (p), 8, ep

PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS INSURANCE. Covers goods sent by post, registered or unregistered, or by express, against all risks from time of mailing or delivery to express company until delivered to consignee. Certificates may be issued for each parcel separately or a contract made covering all shipments with a limit on any one parcel, for a stated annual premium.

Brit. Amer. Assce. Co., Toronto **dm**
 Brit. & Foreign Mar., Liverpool, 1, (p) **dm**
 Brit. Traders Ins. Co., Hong Kong, 2, **fo**
 Columbia Ins. Co. (p), J. City, N.J., 2, **fq**
 Dom. Gresham Guar. & Cas. Co., Montreal **gs**
 Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2, **do**
 Hartf'd Fire Ins. Co., Hartf'd, Conn., 2, **cm**
 Ins. Co. of N. America, Phila., Pa., 1, **cm**
 Ocean Marine Ins. Co., London, Eng., 1, **fo**
 Prov. Wash. In. Co., Providence, R.I., 1, **do**
 St. Paul F. & M., St. Paul, Minn., 3, **do**
 Union Ins. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong Kong, 2, **dl**
 United States Lloyds, 1, **jt**

Western Assurance Co., Toronto **co**
 This business is also done by Companies under heading, Inland Transit Insurance.

PERSONAL PROPERTY INSURANCE.
 (See Water Damage Insurance).

Can. Casualty and Boiler, Toronto **ju**

PHYSICIANS', SURGEONS' AND DENTISTS' INSURANCE. The provisions of this insurance are to defend any suit brought against the assured for damages for alleged malpractice, whether the charge be groundless or not, and to indemnify him for loss in such defence and for any judgment rendered up to a stated sum on account of injury or death by reason of the alleged malpractice.

Employers' Lia. Ass. Co., Lond., Eng., 1, **co**
 Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N.Y., 1, **do**
 Gen. Accident Assce Co. of Can., Toronto **hs**
 Guardian C. & G. Co., Salt Lake City (p), 8, **gr**
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, **do**
 U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, **co**

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE. Covers loss or damage by breakage of plate glass in windows, show cases, mirrors, etc., the companies reserving the right to pay insured value of glass broken or to replace it.

Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., Hartford, 1, **co**
 Brit. Col. Pl. Glass Ins. Co., Vancouver (p) **k**
 Canada Acc. Assce. Co., Montreal **ks**
 Canadian Surety Co., Toronto **gs**
 The Casualty Co. of Canada, Toronto **kv**
 Commercial Plate Glass (p), Montreal **kv**
 Dom. of Can. Guar. & Acc., Toronto **gr**
 Employers' Lia. Ass. Co., Lond., Eng., 1, **eo**
 Fid. & Cas. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1, **do**
 Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal **gs**
 Hand in Hand, Toronto (p), **do**
 Imperial Guarantee & Acc., Toronto **gs**
 Law Union & Rock, London, Eng., 1, **eo**
 Lloyds P. G. Ins. Co., New York, 2, **gr**
 London & Lan. Guar. & Acc., Toronto **fs**
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, **do**
 Merchants & Emp. Guar. & Accident Co., Montreal **gr**
 Mount Royal Fire, Montreal **fm**
 National Plate Glass, (p), Winnipeg, Man. **do**
 Nat'l Prov. Pl. Glass, London, Eng., 2, **gs**
 New York Plate Glass, New York, 1, **gr**
 Norwich Union, Norwich, Eng., 2, **fm**

N. American Acc. Ins. Co., Montreal **jt**
 Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., London, Eng., 2, **eo**
 Provident A. & Guar. Co. (p), Montreal, **hs**
 Railway Passengers, London, Eng., 2, **eo**
 Royal Plate Glass, Vancouver **kv**
 Travellers' Indemnity Co., Hartford, 1, **dp**
 U.S. Fid. & Guar., Baltimore, Md., 2, **co**

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE. Covers loss sustained by reason of claims for damage which may arise on account of injury to individuals, not employees of the assured, for which the assured are legally liable. The insurance is applicable to Owners of Public Buildings, Transportation Companies, Builders, Contractors, Amusement Parks and all other institutions or business which may be held so liable for damage to such individuals. This business is done by companies under heading Employers' Liability Insurance.

REGISTERED MAIL INSURANCE.

Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, (p), 1, **bl**
 Amer. & For. Marine, New York, 1, **gq**
 Brit. Amer. Assce. Co., Toronto **dp**
 Brit. & For. Mar., Liverpool, Eng., 1, **dm**
 Brit. Traders In. Co., Hong Kong, 2, **fo**
 Columbia Ins. Co. (p), Jersey City, 2, **fq**
 Dom. Gresham Guar. & Cas. Co., Montreal **gs**
 Eagle Star & Brit. Dominions, London, 1, **co**
 Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, 2, **do**
 Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn., 2, **cm**
 Ins. Co. of N. Amer., Philadelphia, Pa. 1, **cm**
 Marine Ins. Co., London, Eng., 2, **co**
 Ocean Marine, London, Eng., 1, **fo**
 Prov. Wash. In. Co., Providence, R.I., 1, **do**
 Queen Ins. Co., New York, 1, **cm**
 St. Paul Fire & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3, **do**
 Union In. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong Kong, 2, **dl**

Union Mar. Ins. Co., Ltd., (p), Liverpool, 1, **eo**
 United States Lloyds, 1, **jt**
 Western Assurance Co., Toronto **co**

RENTS INSURANCE. Covers loss of rent by reason of destruction of buildings by fire. Rent is guaranteed from the time of the fire until building is again put into tenable condition, but for not exceeding in all one year's rental or the sum insured. This business is done by the companies under heading Fire Insurance.

SICKNESS INSURANCE. Provides for the payment of a weekly indemnity for disability caused by sickness. Policies may be limited to disability caused by a certain number of diseases specified in the contract, or may include all diseases, according to conditions of policy and premium paid. No payment is made on account of death by disease.

Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., Hartford, 1, **co**
 Alliance Assce. Co., London, Eng., 1, **cl**
 Canada Acc. Assce. Co., Montreal **ks**
 Continental Cas. Co., Chicago, 8, **c**
 Dom. Gresham G. & Cas. Co., Montreal **gs**
 Dominion of Canada Guar., Toronto **gr**
 Employers' Lia. As., London, Eng., 1, **eo**
 Fid. & Cas. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1, **do**
 General Accident of Canada, Toronto **hs**
 General Acc., F. & L., Perth, Scot., 2, **co**
 Globe Indem. Co. of Canada, Montreal **gs**
 Guar. Cas. & G. Co., Salt Lake City (p), 8, **gr**
 Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada, Montreal **gs**
 Imperial Guarantee & Accident, Toronto **gs**
 Law Union & Rock, London, Eng., 1, **eo**

London & Lan. Guar. & Acc., Toronto
 London Guar. & Acc., London, Eng., 2,
 §Loyal Protective Ins. Co., Boston, 2,
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,
 Merchants Cas. Co., Winnipeg
 Merch. & Empls. G. & A. Montreal
 N. America Acc. Ins. Co., Montreal
 Norwich Union, Norwich, Eng., 2,
 Ocean Acc. & Guar. Co., London, Eng., 2,
 Protective Ass'n of Can., Granby, Que.
 Provident A. & Guar. Co. (p), Montreal,
 Railway Passengers, London, Eng., 2,
 §Ridgely Prot. Assn., Worcester, Mass., 2,
 Royal Guardians, Montreal
 Travelers, Hartford, Conn., 1,
 Travellers' Indemnity Co., Hartford, 1,
 U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,
 West Canada A. & G. Co. Winnipeg (p),
 Yorkshire Ins. Co., York, Eng., 1,
 §Accident and sickness insurance among
 members of the I.O.O.F. in Canada

SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE. Covers loss
 or damage to goods or property by water,
 caused by the breakage or leakage of
 sprinklers or any part of sprinkler equip-
 ment, including loss or damage occasioned
 by the collapse of sprinkler tanks.

Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., Hartford, 1, co
 Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, 2, bl
 American Lloyds, New York, 1, r
 British America Ins. Co., Toronto dp
 Brit. Dom. General Ins. Co., London, 1, do
 British & Foreign Marine, 1, dm
 Glens Falls In. Co., Glens Falls, N.Y., 2, fo
 Great American Ins. Co., New York, 2, cl
 Hartford F. Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., 2, cm
 Home Ins. Co., New York, 1, bl
 Ins. Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Phila-
 delphia, Pa., 2, ep
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, do
 National Fire, Hartford, Conn., 2, cm
 Rhode Island In. Co., Providence, R.I. fn
 Scottish Union & National, Edinburgh, 1, dm
 Springfield F. & Mar., Springfield, Mass., 2, cm
 Western Assee. Co., Toronto co

STEAM BOILER INSURANCE. Covers loss or
 damage from boiler explosion to property
 of every kind, belonging to the Assured, and
 the liability of Assured for damage to prop-
 erty of others and for loss of life and injury
 to person.

Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co., of Can., Toronto, hs
 Policies guaranteed by Hartford Steam
 Boiler Ins. Co., Hartford
 Fid. & Cas. Co. of New York, 1, do
 Gen. Acc. Assee Co. of Canada, Toronto hs
 Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co., do
 Hartford, 2
 (See Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co. of Canada)
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md. 2, do
 Travellers Indemnity, Hartford, 1, dp
 U.S. Fid. & G. Co., New York, 2, co

TORNADO INSURANCE. Covers damage or
 loss caused by wind-storms, tornadoes or
 cyclones (not by lightning). See also
 "Weather Insurance."

Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, 2, bl
 Agric. Ins. Co. (p), Watertown, N.Y., 8, fp
 American Central Ins. Co., St. Louis, 3, do
 American Ins. Co., Newark, N.J. do
 Brit. America Assee. Co., Toronto dq
 Brit. Traders In. Co., Hong Kong, 2, fo
 Fidelity Phoenix, New York, 2, cm

fq Firemen's Ins. Co., Newark, N.J., 3, do
 fl Glens Falls Ins. Co., Glens Falls, N.Y., 2, fo
 fs Globe & Rutgers, New York, 1, em
 do Great American Ins. Co., New York, 2, cl
 ju Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn., 2, cm
 jt Home Ins. Co. of N.Y., New York, 1, bl
 jt Insur. Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Pa., 2, dp
 fm Miniota Farm. Mut. (p), Beulah, Mann.,
 eo National Ben Franklin Fire Ins. Co.,
 kv Pittsburgh, Pa., 2, dp
 hs National Fire, Hartford, Conn., 1, cm
 eo Nat. Union, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2, dp
 hs Niagara Fire Ins. Co., New York, 1, do
 t Northwestern National, Milwaukee, 11, do
 bl Ontario Farmers (p), Gr. Valley, Ont.
 dp Port. la Pra. Farm. Mut., P. la Prairie, (p), u
 co Prov. Wash. Ins. Co., Providence, R.I., 1, do
 ku St. Paul F. & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3, do
 fl Scottish Union & Nat., Edinburgh, 1, dm
 Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass., 2, cm
 Union In. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong Kong, 2, dl
 Western Assee. Co., Toronto co
 Western Farmers (p), Woodstock, Ont.

TOURISTS' EFFECTS INSURANCE. Insurance
 of travellers' baggage and personal effects
 can be obtained against any and all
 risks and perils by fire, theft, lightning,
 navigation and transportation while in the
 custody of any Railway, Express, Trans-
 fer or Transportation company, or any
 Steamship or Steamboat, and against fire
 or lightning while in any hotel, dwelling
 or business building, except theatres and
 opera houses. The cost of this class of
 insurance per \$100 in U.S. and Canada is
 2% per annum, and for world-wide 2½%
 per annum. For shorter periods short
 rates on the above are charged on basis of
 2/10ths for 1 month, 3/10ths for 2 months,
 and so on

The Insurance Co. of North America, Phila-
 delphia, Pa., 1, cm
 Columbia Ins. Co., New Jersey (p), 2, fq
 Western Assee. Co., Toronto cp
 and other companies writing Inland Transit.

VEHICLE INSURANCE. Covers liability for
 bodily injuries caused by drivers of car-
 riages, wagons, automobiles, etc. (For
 companies, see Employers' Liability.)

WATER DAMAGE INSURANCE. Covers dam-
 age to property by bursting of water
 pipes or plumbing, from leaking roofs, or
 from open or broken windows (this is
 sometimes termed Personal Property In-
 surance).

Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn., 2, bl
 Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, 2, cm
 Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania,
 Philadelphia, Pa., 2, ap
 Maryland Cas. Co., Baltimore, Md., 2, do

WEATHER INSURANCE. Covers loss or dam-
 age to property occasioned by wind-
 storms, tornadoes or cyclones, to grain
 crops and greenhouse glass by hail, and to
 property in transit by land by frost.

Acadia Fire Ins. Co., Halifax, N.S. fr
 British America Assee. Co., Toronto dq
 Brit. Traders In. Co., Hong Kong, 2, fo
 Can. Indemnity Ins. Co. (p), Winnipeg, ht
 Canada National Ins. Co. (p), Saskatoon ku

Canada Security Ins. Co., Calgary (p)	kv	Mount Royal Fire, Montreal	gr
*Excess Ins. Co., Ltd., London, Eng., (p), 5,	gp	Northwestern National, Milwaukee, 11	do
Glens Falls In. Co., Glens Falls, N.Y., 2,	fo	Phoenix Assee Co. of London, Eng., 1,	cm
Great American In. Co., New York, 2,	cl	St. Paul Fire & Mar., St. Paul, Minn., 3,	do
Great North Ins. Co., Calgary (p),	ku	State Fmrs. M. Hail, Waseca, Minn. (p), 3,	
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn., 2,	em	Union In. Soc. of Canton, Ltd., Hong	dl
Home Ins. Co., New York, 1,	bl	Kong, 2,	
Hudson Bay Ins. Co., Montreal	gt	United Ins. Co., Calgary	kv
*Huron Weather Ins. Co. (p), Zurich, Ont.		Well'ton Weath. Ins. Co. (p), Drayton, Ont.	u
Manitoba Fmrs. Mut., Hail, Winnipeg (p)		Western Farmers, Woodstock, Ont.	

*The Banking System

CHARTERED BANKS. All banks are chartered by the Parliament of Canada, and are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act. No person or institution other than a chartered bank can use the title bank, banking house, or other similar terms as the style of their business, but no monopoly of the banking business is conferred on the banks. No new bank can be incorporated with a capital stock of less than \$500,000, of which at least \$250,000 must be paid up and deposited with the Minister of Finance before it begins business. Bank charters are renewed every ten years. In the event of failure each shareholder of a failed bank is liable for a sum equal to the amount which has been paid on his shares. The Bank of British North America is an exception to the rule of double liability.

BRANCH SYSTEM OF BANKING. There are 21 active banks in Canada with 3,170 branches distributed all over the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This branch system, based upon the lines of the Scotch financial institutions, is admirably adapted to the requirements of the country. The branch manager is responsible for the general business of his branch, but as a rule a limit is fixed beyond which any loan applied for must be referred to the Head Office. Every branch is inspected at least once a year.

CENTRAL GOLD RESERVE. This is a device to enable banks to increase their note issue beyond the limits previously fixed. The Central Gold Reserve is under the control of four trustees, of whom three are appointed by the Canadian Bankers' Association, and one by the Minister of Finance. See below under Bank Note Circulation.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION. A bank is permitted to issue circulation notes, which are a first charge on its assets, for the sum of \$5 or multiples thereof to the amount equal its paid-up capital, and to the amount of the gold coin and Dominion notes deposited in the Central Reserve. The bank notes with the Dominion Government issues of \$1, \$2, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, which are used as legal tenders, form the ordinary currency of the country, silver being used for small change. Gold is rarely seen in circulation, practically the whole stock in the country being held in the reserves of the banks, and by the Dominion Government against the issues of legal tender notes.

ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION DURING MOVING CROPS. From 1st Sept. to 28th Feb., a bank may issue additional notes to an amount not exceeding 15% of its combined unimpaired-paid-up capital and reserve or rest fund. The bank must pay to Minister interest not exceeding 5% per annum to the amount of notes in circulation from day to day above its unimpaired paid-up capital.

RESERVE REQUIRED OF BANKS. Banks are required to hold forty per cent. of their reserves in Dominion Government notes, but they are not compelled by law to maintain a fixed minimum of cash reserves. Publicity has proved a sufficient safeguard. Monthly statements must be furnished to the Government, and are published in the *Canada Gazette*. Heavy penalties are enforced against a director who has concurred in making false statements to the Government.

Bank Amalgamations

The following is a list of Bank Amalgamations since Confederation, with date of amalgamation. The banks which have been absorbed are printed in italics.

COMMERCE—*Gre Bank, 1870; Bk. of B. Columbia, 1901; Halifax Bkg. Co., 1903; Merchant' Bk. of P.E.I., 1906; Eastern Townsh' Bk., 1912.*

HOME—*La Banque Internationale, 1913.*

IMPERIAL—*Niagara Dist. Bk., 1875.*

MERCHANTS—*Commercial Bk., 1868.*

MONTREAL—*Ex. Bk. of Yarmouth, 1903, Peoples Bk. of Halifax, 1905; Peoples Bk. of N.B., 1907; Bk. of Brit. N. America, 1918.*

NORTHERN—*Amalgamated with Crown Bk., 1908, under the name Northern Crown Bank.*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Union Bk. of P.E.I., 1883; Bank of N.B., 1912; Metropolitan Bk., 1914.*

PROVINCIALE—*La Banque Jacques Cartier, 1900.*

ROYAL—*†Union Bk. of Halifax, 1910; Traders Bank, 1912; Quebec Bank, 1917; Northern Crown, 1918.*

STANDARD—*St. Lawrence Bk., 1875; Western Bk., 1909.*

UNION—*United Empire Bk., 1911.*

†Union Bank of Halifax had previously absorbed the *Commercial Bank of Windsor, N.S.*

*For further information see under "Where To Find It," page 3

Statement of Chartered Banks Doing Business in Canada

For the month ending 31st July, 1918, according to Returns furnished by the Banks to the Department of Finance

NAME OF BANK	HEAD OFFICE	CAPITAL STOCK		Amount of Reserve Fund	Rate per cent. of Last Dividend Declared	Total Liabilities	Total Assets
		Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid Up				
Bank of Montreal.....	Montreal, Que.	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	10	416,954,802	451,646,255
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Halifax, N.S.	6,500,000	6,500,000	12,000,000	14	119,743,974	139,344,149
* Bank of British North America	London, Eng.	4,866,666	4,866,666	3,017,333	8	64,311,300	74,001,214
Bank of Toronto.....	Toronto, Ont.	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	11	64,502,295	76,908,089
Molson Bank.....	Montreal, Que.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	11	62,581,604	71,973,332
Banque Nationale.....	Quebec, Que.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	9	36,498,289	40,735,840
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	Montreal, Que.	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	10	129,621,778	141,544,585
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	Montreal, Que.	1,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	7	18,646,613	20,514,652
Union Bank of Canada.....	Winnipeg, Man.	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,400,000	8	111,067,728	120,758,789
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Toronto, Ont.	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,500,000	10	297,519,974	328,512,433
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Montreal, Que.	12,911,700	12,911,700	14,000,000	12	324,613,633	354,777,993
Dominion Bank.....	Toronto, Ont.	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	12	92,274,639	106,025,020
Bank of Hamilton.....	Hamilton, Ont.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	12	50,774,420	64,196,138
Standard Bank of Canada.....	Toronto, Ont.	3,487,400	3,486,135	4,486,135	13	64,272,667	73,184,675
Banque d'Hochelega.....	Montreal, Que.	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,700,000	9	41,954,930	50,174,731
Bank of Ottawa.....	Ottawa, Ont.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,750,000	12	54,887,061	64,014,353
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Toronto, Ont.	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	12	84,757,795	109,141,841
Home Bank of Canada.....	Toronto, Ont.	2,000,000	1,947,436	300,000	5	19,259,439	21,648,854
† Northern Crown Bank.....	Winnipeg, Man.	1,431,200	1,431,200	715,000	5	25,243,024	27,819,291
Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Toronto, Ont.	1,266,600	1,217,195	350,000	6	13,216,481	14,912,148
Weyburn Security Bank.....	Weyburn, Sask.	647,700	421,005	175,000	5	2,764,844	3,353,002
Total.....		\$112,111,266	\$111,781,331	\$114,344,065		\$2,101,467,350	\$2,119,836,297

* Absorbed by Bank of Montreal.

† Absorbed by Royal Bank of Canada.

Trust Companies

FAILURE OF INDIVIDUAL TRUSTEE.

The foundation of the Trust Company idea is the failure of the individual trustee who is liable to death, and sometimes incompetent or dishonest, and unable to make restitution. The Trust Company offers the security of experience and capital and it cannot die or abscond.

FUNCTIONS. In addition to conserving the estates of widows and orphans, trust companies act as liquidator and assignee, and do a safety deposit business. A well-managed trust company renders useful service to foreign or absentee investors in the management of properties and collection of rents.

CANADIAN COMPANIES. The following is a partial list of Trust Companies operating in Canada, showing head offices and branches, compiled from returns by the companies to Heaton's Annual. Following the name of the company in each case figures are affixed to indicate the city or cities in which the head office and branch offices of the company are situated, as follows: 1a, Brandon, Man.; 1, Brantford, Ont.; 2, Calgary, Alta.; 3, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 4, Dixie, Que.; 5, Dorval, Que.; 6, Edmonton, Alta.; 7, Halifax, N.S.; 8, Kamloops, B.C.; 9, Kelowna, B.C.; 9a, Lachine, Que.; 10, Lakeside, Que.; 11, Lethbridge, Alta.; 12, London, Ont.; 13, Montreal, Que.; 14, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 15, New Westminster, B.C.; 16, Ottawa, Ont.; 17, Quebec, Que.; 18, Regina, Sask.; 19, St. John, N.B.; 19a, St. Johns, Nfld.; 20, St. Thomas, Ont.; 21, Saskatoon, Sask.; 22, Strathmore, Que.; 23, Toronto, Ont.; 24, Valois, Que.; 25, Vancouver, B.C.; 26, Victoria, B.C.; 27, Windsor, Ont.; 28, Winnipeg, Man.; 28a, Woodstock, Ont.; 29, Yarmouth, N.S.; 30, St. John, Nfld.; 31, Huddersfield, Eng.; 32, London, Eng.; 33, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 34, Paris, France. 35, Christiania, Norway. In each case the head office is indicated by the first number. Companies not represented here have failed to make returns to HEATON'S ANNUAL.

Assiniboia Trust Company, Limited, 18

Bankers Trust Company, 13

Brantford Trust Company, Limited, The, 1

British Canadian Trust Company, 11

Canada Permanent Trust Company, The, 23, 6, 7, 18, 19, 25, 28, 28a.

Canada Trust Company, The, 12, 6, 13, 18, 20, 27, 28

Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Limited, The, 28, 2, 13, 18, 19, 23, 25

Canadian Financiers Trust Company, 25

Canadian Guaranty Trust Company, 1a

Capital Trust Corporation, Limited, 16

Chartered Trust & Executor Company, 23

Colonial Trust Company, 26

Commonwealth Trust Company, Ltd., 2

Credit Général du Canada (General Trust of Canada), 13

Eastern Trust Company, The, 7, 3, 13, 19, 19a
Executors & Administrators Trust Company, Limited, 14

Fidelity Trust Company, The, 28

Fidelity Trusts Co. of Ontario, The, 12.

Franco-Canadian Trust Company, Limited, 34, 6, 25, 26

Great Western Securities and Trust Company, Limited, 14

Imperial Canadian Trust Company, The, 28, 2, 6, 18, 21, 25, 26

Imperial Trust Company, The, 13

Imperial Trusts Company of Canada, The, 13

Japan and Canada Trust Savings Co., 25

Kamloops Trust Co., Ltd.

London & Western Trusts Co., Ltd., The, 12

Marcil Trust Company, 13, 4, 5, 9a, 10, 22, 24.

Maritime Trust Corporation, The, 7, 29

Michigan Trust Company, The, 33, 26

Montreal Trust Company, 13, 7, 23, 25, 28

National Trust Company, Limited, 23, 6, 13, 18, 21, 28, 32.

Northern Trusts Company, The, 28, 18, 2

Nova Scotia Trust Company, The, 7

Okanagan Loan & Investment Trust Company, 9

O'Neill Company, Wm. Jennings, 24

Osler & Nanton Trust Company, 28

Prudential Trust Company, Limited, 13, 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28, 32, 35

Royal Trust Company, The, 13, 2, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30

Saskatchewan Investment & Trust Company, Limited, The, 21, 32

Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Limited, The, 18

Security Trust Company, Limited, The, 2

Standard Trusts Company, The, 28, 6, 21, 25, 32

Sterling Trusts Corporation, The, 23, 18

Toronto General Trusts Corporation, The, 23, 16, 21, 25, 28

Trustee Company of Winnipeg, Limited, The, 28, 14

Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, The, 23, 1, 2

Union Trust Company, Ltd., 23, 32, 28

Western Trust Company, The, 28, 18, 6

Westminster Trust Company, 15

Winnipeg Mercantile Trust Company, The, 28

Yorkshire & Canadian Trust, Limited, The, 31, 25

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital (paid up)	-	-	-	-	\$ 16,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	-	-	-	-	1,901,813.00
Total Assets	-	-	-	-	338,413,546.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., Vice-President

R. B. Angus, Esq.	Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.	Wm. McMaster, Esq.
Major Herbert Molson, M.C.	Harold Kennedy, Esq.	H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.
G. B. Fraser, Esq.	Col. Henry Cockshutt.	J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

General Manager: SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

Branches of the Bank Located in all Important Cities and Towns in the Dominion

Savings Department connected with each Canadian Branch and interest allowed at current rates.

Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favourable rates.

Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA

LONDON, ENO., 47 Threadneedle St., E.C., G. C. Casella, Manager.

" " Sub-Agency—9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

" " "—Trafalgar Square, S.W.

NEW YORK, N.Y., 64 Wall Street, R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, A. T. Smith,

Agents: CHICAGO, ILL.: 108 South La Salle Street; SPOKANE, Wash.

SAN FRANCISCO AUXILIARY—British American Bank.

NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S, CURLING and GRAND FALLS.

MEXICO, Mexico, D.F.

When answering advertisements, please mention Canada in the Building

Imperial Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1875

CAPITAL (Authorized)	-	\$10,000,000.00
CAPITAL (Paid Up)	-	7,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	-	7,000,000.00

Directors:

PELEG HOWLAND, *President*. ELIAS ROGERS, *Vice-President*
 Wm. Ramsay, of Bowland, Stow, Scotland
 Sir J. A. Aikins, K.C., M.P., Winnipeg.
 Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D., St. Catharines
 Sir Wm. Gage Hon. W. J. Hanna John Northway J. F. Michie
 E. Hay

Head Office - Toronto

E. Hay - *General Manager* W. Moffat - *Asst. General Manager*
 G. D. Boulton - *Chief Inspector* A. E. Phipps - *Western Supt.*

126 BRANCHES IN CANADA

**A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE FOR
 FARMERS
 GRAIN AND CATTLE DEALERS
 MERCHANTS
 MANUFACTURERS MUNICIPALITIES**

Dealers in Municipal Bonds and Government Issues.
 Collections made throughout Canada and Foreign
 Countries.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Lloyds Bank, Limited,
 and The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Special facilities for transfer of monies.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, Travellers' Cheques and
 Drafts issued. Money Orders sold at favorable rates.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches; Interest
 allowed on deposits at current rate.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Total Assets -- \$166,000,000

THIS Institution is specializing upon the business of incoming American Manufacturers and is prepared to render every assistance in the way of information and banking facilities and to act generally as the representative of American Manufacturing Concerns who are contemplating or intend to establish in Canada.

The Foreign Department of the Bank at its Montreal Office efficiently handles every preliminary detail necessary for incoming Manufacturers.

Correspondence Solicited

331 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
The Merchants Bank of Canada
MONTREAL CANADA

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Head Office - Toronto

A GENERAL BANKING AND FOREIGN
EXCHANGE BUSINESS CONDUCTED

BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT CANADA

London, England, Branch
73 Cornhill, E.C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE BUSINESS OF FARMERS
AND RANCHERS

Correspondence Invited

F. L. PATTON
Superintendent of Western Branches
WINNIPEG

C. A. BOGERT
General Manager
TORONTO

When answering advertisements, please mention Canada in the Building

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,000,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	15,000,000
Total Assets Over	-	-	-	-	-	440,000,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
SIR JOHN AIRD, Gen. Manager; H. V. F. JONES, Assist. Gen. Manager

426 Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE

2 Lombard Street E.C. 3

C. Cambie, Manager

NEW YORK OFFICE

16 Exchange Place

F. B. Francis & J. A. C. Kemp
Agents

MEXICO BRANCH

Avenida San Francisco, No. 50

D. Muirhead, Manager

PORTLAND, ORE.

F. C. Malpas, Manager

SEATTLE, WASH.

E. B. Ireland, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

G. W. B. Heathcote, Manager

This Bank has the organization and financial strength to render a service that is second to none

When answering advertisements, please mention Canada in the Building

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Capital Paid-up, \$5,000,000 Total Assets over \$153,000,000

Sir William Price, Honorary President

John Galt, President

R. T. Riley, G. H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents

H. B. Shaw, General Manager

J. W. Hamilton, F. W. Ashe }

F. W. S. Crispo, Geo. Wilson } Assistant General Managers

Branches of the Bank

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John

QUEBEC

Aylmer

Dalhousie Station

Fassett

Montreal

[2 offices]

Papineauville

Quebec [2 offices]

St. Polycarpe

ONTARIO

Alexandria

Barrie

Belleville

Brampton

Canboro

Canfield

Carleton Place

Cookstown

Cooksville

Crysler

Curran

Dundalk

Dunnville

Edwards

Englehart

Erin

Essex

Fenwick

Fisherville

Fort William

Galt

Goderich

Guelph

Hagersville

Halleybury

Hamilton

[8 offices]

Hastings

Hepworth

Hillsburg

Islington

Kemptville

Kinburn

Kingsville

Kitchener

Leamington

Manotick

Melbourne

Merrickville

Metcalfe

Mimico

Mount Brydges

Newboro

New Dundee

New Liskeard

North Gower

Norwood

Orillia

Orton

Osgoode Station

Ottawa [4 offices]

Owen Sound

Pakenham

Pendleton

Peterboro

Picton

Plantagenet

Portland

Rosenath

St. Catharines

Shelburne

Smith's Falls

Smithville

Springbrook

Stirling

Stittsville

Sydenham

Thornton

Toronto [9 offices]

Warkworth

West Lorne

Westport

Wheatley

Wlarton

Winchester

MANITOBA

Altamont

Angusville

Baldur

Birtle

Boissevain

Brandon

Carberry

Carman

Carroll

Clan William

Crystal City

Cypress River

Dauphin

Deloraine

Glenboro

Hamiota

Hartney

Holland

Killarney

McCreary

Manitou

Melita

Minnedosa

Minto

Morden

Morris

Neepawa

Newdale

Ninga

Oakburn

Rapid City

Roblin

Roland

Rosebank

Russell

Sanford

Shoal Lake

Somerset

Souris

Sperling

Strathclair

The Pas

Virden

Waskada

Wawanesa

Wellwood

Winnipeg

[9 offices]

SASKATCHEWAN

Abbey

Alaska

Arcola

Asquith

Assiniboia

Bounty

Bruno

Buchanan

Bulyea

Cabri

Canora

Carlyle

Craik

Cupar

Cut Knife

Dinsmore

Dummer

Eastend

Esterhazy

Estevan

Eyebrow

Fillmore

Govan

Gravelbourg

Guernsey

Gull Lake

Hatton

Hazenmore

Herbert

Hughton

Humboldt

Indian Head

Kelfield

Kerrobert

Kindersley

Landis

Lang

Langman

La Porte

Lawson

Leader

Lemberg

Loverna

Lumaden

Luseland

McNutt

Macklin

Macrorie

Major

Maple Creek

Maryfield

Melfort

Milestone

Moose Jaw

Moosomin

Morse

Netherhill

Neudorf

Ogema

Outlook

Oxbow

Palmer

Pennant

Pense

Perdue

Pipit

Plenty

Prince Albert

Qu'Appelle

Regina

Rocanville

Rosetown

Salvador

Saskatoon

Sceptre

Scott

Shaunavon

Simpson

Sintaluta

Southey

Strassburg

Strongfield

Swift Current

Tessier

Theodore

Togo

Tompkins

Vanguard

Viceroy

Vidra

Wapella

Watrous

Wawota

Webb

Weyburn

Wilkie

Windthorst

Wolsley

Yorkton

Zealandia

Bashaw

Bassano

Bellevue

Bentley

Blackie

Blairmore

Bowden

Bow Island

Brooks

Bruderheim

Calgary

Cardston

Carleton

Carstairs

Cereal

Chinook

Clairmont

Clareholm

Clive

Cluny

Cochrane

Consort

Cowley

Didsbury

Edmonton

Elmora

Empress

Etzikom

Foremost

Ft. Saskatchewan

Grande Prairie

Grassy Lake

Hanna

High River

Hillcrest

Innisfail

Irvine

Jenner

Lacombe

Langdon

Leduc

Lethbridge

Macleod

Medicine Hat

Okotoks

Pincher Creek

Sexsmith

Spirit River

Standard

Strathmore

Swallow

Three Hills

Wainwright

Winnifred

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hazelton

Prince Rupert

Smithers

Vancouver

[3 offices]

Victoria

LONDON, ENGLAND—6 Princes Street, E.C.

West End Branch—Haymarket, S.W.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—49 Wall Street.

When answering advertisements, please mention Canada in the Building

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	-	-	-	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up	-	-	-	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	-	-	-	\$16,000,000
Aggregate Assets	-	-	-	\$430,000,000

Board of Directors

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President		E. L. PEASE, Vice-President
Jas. Redmond	W. J. Sheppard	John T. Ross
G. R. Crowe	C. S. Wilcox	R. MacD. Paterson
D. K. Elliott	A. E. Dymont	W. H. McWilliams
Hon. W. H. Thorne	C. E. Neill	Capt. Wm. Robinson
Hugh Paton	Sir Mortimer B. Davis	A. McTavish Campbell
A. J. Brown, K.C.	G. H. Duggan	Robert Adair
	C. C. Blackadar	

Head Office, Montreal

Officers

E. L. PEASE, Managing Director.
 C. E. NEILL, General Manager.
 F. J. SHERMAN, Assistant General Manager.
 M. W. WILSON, Superintendent of Branches.
 STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches.
 C. W. FRAZEE, Supervisor of British Columbia Branches.
 R. CAMPBELL, Supervisor of Central Western Branches.
 A. D. McRAE, Supervisor of Maritime Province Branches.
 F. J. BEATTY, Supervisor of Cuban Branches.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

200 in Ontario and Quebec 88 in Maritime Provinces
 171 in Central Western Provinces 43 in British Columbia

6 BRANCHES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

BRANCHES IN WEST INDIES

42 in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela, also

Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica
St. John's	Nassau	Bridgetown	Roseau	St. George's	Kingston
		Speight's			

Montserrat	Nevis	St. Kitt's	Tobago	Trinidad
Plymouth	Charlestown	Basseterre	Scarborough	Port of Spain
				San Fernando

Guadeloupe
 Pointe-à-Pitre

Martinique
 Fort de France

British Guiana
 Georgetown New Amsterdam
 Rose Hall (Corentyne)

British Honduras
 Belize

SPAIN, BARCELONA, Plaza de Cataluña 6

GREAT BRITAIN

London, Princes St., E.C.

UNITED STATES

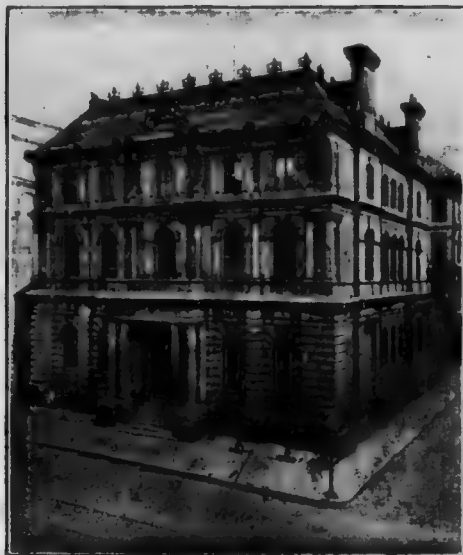
New York, 68 William Street

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

When answering advertisements please mention Canada in the Building

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated 1855



CAPITAL PAID UP
\$4,000,000

RESERVE FUND
\$4,800,000

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON
PRESIDENT

S. H. EWING, VICE-PRESIDENT

EDWARD C. PRATT
GENERAL MANAGER

E. W. WAUD
SUPERINTENDENT OF
BRANCHES

Ninety-Eight Branches throughout
Canada

Agents in all parts of the World

Head Office, Montreal

CANADA RECONSTRUCTION

VACANT FACTORIES

are listed with

HEATON'S AGENCY

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT
HEATON'S AGENCY - TORONTO

When answering advertisements, please mention Canada in the Building

CANADIAN BONDS

**Government Provincial
and City**

Yielding from 5½% to 7%

LIST FURNISHED ON REQUEST

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL BRANCH MONTREAL CANADA LIFE BLDG.
TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1901 LONDON, ENG.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

(Established 1882)

CAPITAL PAID-UP	-	-	-	\$1,500,000.00
RESERVE	-	-	-	\$1,950,000.00
ASSETS	-	-	-	\$83,286,782.69

Authorized to Act as
**EXECUTORS, GUARDIANS, ADMINISTRATORS, AGENTS
TRUSTEES, REGISTRARS, TRANSFER AGENTS**

President :
HON. FEATHERSTON OSLER, K.C., D.C.L.
Asst. Gen. Manager:
WM. G. WATSON

General Manager:
A. D. LANGMUIR
Secretary:
T. J. MAGUIRE

Head Office: TORONTO

Branches: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Vancouver
For functions of Trust Companies, see page 198

When answering advertisements please mention Canada in the Building

REGINA

WINNIPEG

EDMONTON

The Western Trust Company

(Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada)

Capital subscribed and paid up \$1,005,000 Reserve Fund (earned) \$200,000.
Undivided Profits \$50,000

Head Office - Winnipeg

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

<i>President</i> —Alan J. Adamson, Esq.	<i>Vice-President</i> —J. D. McArthur, Esq.
Michael Long, Esq.	Robert Johnston, Esq.
John A. Thompson, Esq.	C. A. Adamson, Esq.
John E. Adamson, Esq.	J. K. McLennan, Esq., M.D.
	G. R. Whitmore, Esq.
	F. E. Kenaston, Esq.
	W. G. McMahon, Esq.

Acts as

Administrator, Executor, Trustee, Assignee, Guardian, Receiver, Liquidator, and executes lawful Trusts of every description.

Revenue bearing property economically and expeditiously managed.

Absolute Security	Guaranteed Investments	Competent Management
Reasonable Charges	Continuous Service	Wide Experience
Investment of funds on usual agency terms, or with guarantee of Company.		

This Company is peculiarly qualified by experience and location of its offices for the management of estates and property situate in Western Canada.
Information gladly given without charge. Correspondence solicited.

Prompt service guaranteed.

ARTHUR E. PARKER
Secretary & Estates Manager

C. A. ADAMSON
Managing Director

Regina, R. S. Rideout, Manager

Edmonton, G. R. Peden, Manager

OSLER & HAMMOND

STOCK BROKERS

AND

FINANCIAL AGENTS

21 JORDAN STREET

TORONTO - - - CANADA

Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg.

When answering advertisements, please mention Canada in the Building

Incorporated 1851

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Fire, Marine, Explosion and Automobile Insurance

Head Offices: Corner Scott and Wellington Streets, Toronto

London Offices: 14 Cornhill, E.C.

Assets, over \$6,000,000.00

Losses Paid since Incorporation in 1851, over \$70,000,000.00

SECURITY - - - \$36,000,000.00



ALFRED WRIGHT
Manager

A. E. BLOGG
Branch Secretary

14 RICHMOND STREET EAST, TORONTO

Incorporated A.D. 1833

British America Assurance Company (FIRE, HAIL, AUTOMOBILE AND MARINE)

Head Offices: Corner Scott and Front Sts., Toronto

London Offices: 14, Cornhill, E.C.

ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE INCORPORATION IN 1833, OVER \$43,000,000

When answering advertisements, please mention Canada in the Building

PATENTS**PRACTICE BEFORE PATENT
OFFICES AND COURTS****FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.****THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM****Fred B. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C., M.E., Chief Counsel and Expert****HEAD OFFICE:****Royal Bank Bldg., N.E. Cor. King & Yonge Sts., Toronto, Can.****Head Office Branch:****Merchants Bank Building, King and James Streets, Hamilton, Canada****OFFICES IN CANADA:****Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, TORONTO (Head Office), Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver****OFFICES IN UNITED STATES: Washington, D.C. and Cleveland, Ohio****Abbott, Stein & Company***The oldest established firm of Chartered Accountants and Auditors
in British Columbia***Chartered Accountants - - - Edinburgh, 1889 Chartered Accountants - Canada, 1909**
Chartered Accountants, British Columbia, 1905 Notary Public - British Columbia, 1901**Investment Department** We make investments for our clients in real estate
municipal debentures 6%, payable half-yearly. mortgages 6% to 8%, payable quarterly, and in**Powers of Attorney to be made in favor of Wm. T. Stein, C.A. (Edinburgh) F.C.A.****CABLE ADDRESS—STEIN, VANCOUVER****470 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, CANADA**

Literally thousands of financial and commercial firms in Canada, Great Britain and the United States use Heaton's Annual every day.

**HEATON'S ANNUAL
1919****Commercial Handbook of Canada****Fifteenth Edition is ready****7/6**

Because they have to. Heaton's Annual is up-to-date, contains information which they want and cannot find elsewhere. It is a great time-saver.

Heaton's Annual is the Standard authority on the Canadian Customs Tariff.
HEATON'S AGENCY - TORONTO

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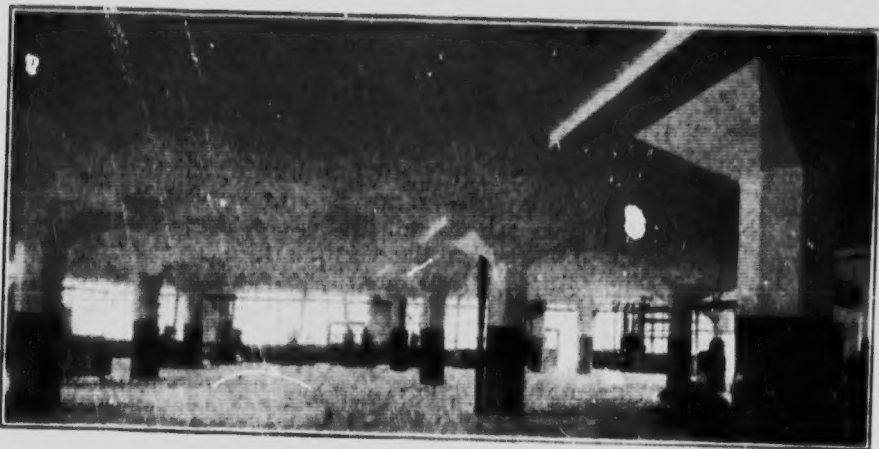
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